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Topic 1 - Question Set 1

Your company has several 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.

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

✉  **Briian** Highly Voted 8 months, 1 week ago

I took the exam on 12/22/2021 with 959 points, so I can confirm this dump is valid. 95% of the questions were from here. You should just check the comments and not blindly accept the main solution given below the questions.

upvoted 63 times

✉  **Ab198817** 8 months ago

Great job mate

upvoted 1 times

✉  **shravan101** 8 months ago

appreciate it

upvoted 2 times

✉  **examinee22** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Much appreciated

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Atreyu** 4 months, 1 week ago

Good job!

upvoted 1 times

✉  **green_arrow** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

C is correct, the tags ASSOCIATE the VMs to each department, then for example it can be charged to each department.

upvoted 43 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **michaelmorar** 4 months ago

Just passed this! Thank you to all who contributed to this exam topic!

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Ludo** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Assign a tag with value=dept to all resources.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Sharathjogi** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Thank you Exam topics. I cleared the exam today with 915 marks. Special thanks to mlantonis and fedztedz, trust worthy comments.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Ojp** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Thanks so much to examtopics, I wrote my exam on 11/04/2022 and scored 700

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mike_az104** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Took the exam today and passed the exam. Learned a lot by using this dump (reading comments!). Thanks to you all and especially @mlantonis :) 95% of the questions are from here.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Azure_daemon** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

I just passed the exam, 876 score, if I read this dump questions more I would get a better result be who cares I passed it :-) so please read this carefully understand the answers and do it three times if you have too, but now I strongly believe in these questions, there is no point for me to come back here and rate the answers but as I said, read it carefully and try to understand the questions and logic - Good luck to you all - Time for AZ-305

upvoted 1 times

✉ **RalphLiang** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **kilowd** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Riyasriy** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

To filter resources, tags play a crucial part.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Anas007** 5 months ago

After tomorrow is my exam (30/03/2022), I was refer this site since 01/03/2022. This site contain almost 335 questions, including 15 casestudy... I checked all 335 questions, answers and the valuable discussions, i covered atleast 3 times of all questions. So Pass or Loss, that will depends on this site. Examresults I will update here after two days later, insha allaah...

upvoted 2 times

✉ **vzzrprep** 5 months, 1 week ago

I took the AZ-104 exam today and passed with 846. About 70% of the questions can be found here. I listened to the study-cram of John Saville, took the MS learning path for the broader picture. This set of questoins is excellent for preparing and also to understand the type of knowledge you need to answer the majority of the questions in the actual exam. Advice: don't take the answers for granted, always take a look at the discussions of a particular question as well

upvoted 1 times

✉ **[Removed]** 5 months, 1 week ago

dump is still valid. 95% of the questions i got are here. PLEASE READ ALL THE COMMENTS!! a lot of answers are wrong.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mrjventer** 5 months, 1 week ago

Passed with 911, 23/3/22, dumps valid and thankful for everyone contributing here, READ THE COMMENTS, follow the links. Good luck to everyone for AZ-104. Thanks you Exam Topics! I won't ever study for MS exams without this site.

Mlantonis and Fedzteds comments are Professor levels, thanks guys!

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Savina** 5 months, 1 week ago

I tool this exam on 14th March 2022 and I scored 675. I obviously did not pass and I have to take it again. I DO NOT recommend this dump as there were less than 2 questions that came from this dump.

upvoted 1 times

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) 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.

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

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **green_arrow** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

B is correct,
1- the best way to enforce MFA is by Conditional Access
2- the device has to be identified by azure AD as A AD joined Device.
3- the trusted ip must be configured.

upvoted 65 times

 **r7v** Highly Voted 11 months, 3 weeks ago

brooo we lost mlantonis and tedz
upvoted 27 times

 **Pamban** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

what happened to them? mlantonis's answers are spot on!!!
upvoted 2 times

 **omw2wealth** 11 months, 1 week ago

i sit for the exam this saturday, and i really apreciate this dudes a lot!
upvoted 2 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 22 hours ago

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

 **examtopicssignup1** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **RalphLiang** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **shako** 5 months, 1 week ago

MFA trusted IPs can be altered in Azure Active Directory > Security > Conditional Access
Answer is B.
upvoted 3 times

 **Savina** 5 months, 1 week ago

I took this exam on 14th March 2022 and I scored 675. I obviously did not pass and I have to take it again. I DO NOT recommend this dump as there were less than 2 questions that came from this dump.
upvoted 2 times

 **Sandeep1992** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **brand9** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **NishanthTech90** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **AzureLearner76** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

You need conditional access to define the trusted locations to enforce the join

upvoted 1 times

 **Stanh777** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Vote for B

upvoted 1 times

 **PeterHu** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

B is the correct choice

upvoted 1 times

 **MilkGod** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

passed the exam yesterday! Thank you examtopics!!!

upvoted 3 times

 **nqthien041292** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Vote B

upvoted 2 times

 **PassForSure007** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **Shabbow** 7 months, 1 week ago

B is the correct choice.

upvoted 1 times

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) 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.

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

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **lyx** Highly Voted  1 year ago

Ans: No.

You alter the grant control, not session control

upvoted 26 times

 **YooOY** 11 months, 1 week ago

Under Access controls > Grant, select Grant access, Require multi-factor authentication, and select Select. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/howto-conditional-access-policy-all-users-mfa>

upvoted 16 times

 **epic13131** Highly Voted  1 year, 1 month ago

Was on my exam.

upvoted 11 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **brand9** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

B is the correct grant control

upvoted 1 times

 **AzureLearner76** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

voting for be , needs a grant

upvoted 1 times

 **nqthien041292** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

 **LG2240** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Security > Conditional Access --> Access controls --> Grant -->

upvoted 2 times

 **edengoforit** 7 months ago

Sign in to the Azure portal as a global administrator, security administrator, or Conditional Access administrator.

Browse to Azure Active Directory > Security > Conditional Access.

Select New policy.

Give your policy a name. We recommend that organizations create a meaningful standard for the names of their policies.

Under Assignments, select Users and groups

Under Include, select All users

Under Exclude, select Users and groups and choose your organization's emergency access or break-glass accounts.

Select Done.

Under Cloud apps or actions > Include, select All cloud apps.
Under Exclude, select any applications that don't require multi-factor authentication.
Under Access controls > Grant, select Grant access, Require multi-factor authentication, and select Select.
Confirm your settings and set Enable policy to Report-only.
Select Create to create to enable your policy.

upvoted 6 times

✉ **Shabbow** 7 months, 1 week ago

B is the correct choice.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **elishlomo** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct answer - B. To enforce MFA from an untrusted location, you need to create a conditional access rule that requires MFA with Grant control.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Prano** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans : B
You can alter the grant control and not the session control
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Swathi_Devi** 10 months ago

Are you in the thought of learning cloud computing, especially Azure?
Are you Preparing for the Az-104 exam?

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Share it with your friends, Offer ends soon!!

Note: This is @FREE of cost to get your valuable feedback which is costly. Please drop in your feedback.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **G0su** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

reported for spam F*** off
upvoted 10 times

✉ **HarryKishore** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Hi Swathi,
Thanks for sharing Link, the couponCode no longer valide. Can you please share the latest coupon please.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Balucl** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

AZ104OFFER not working and offer limit exceeded. Anyhow Thanks for contributing to community. Great job.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **irish66** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I missed this offer, any chance of a voucher? Thanks
upvoted 1 times

✉ **nherrerab** 10 months, 1 week ago

B is correct.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **powerpro** 1 year, 1 month ago

No is correct bc Access Controls is how you get to mfa as stated in <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/howto-conditional-access-policy-all-users-mfa>:

Under Access controls > Grant, select Grant access, Require multi-factor authentication, and select Select.
upvoted 4 times

✉ **BenStokes** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer should be A
Ref # <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/howto-conditional-access-policy-all-users-mfa>
upvoted 3 times

✉ **BenStokes** 1 year, 1 month ago

Sorry its B - NO
We need to use Grant Control and NOT the Session Control

upvoted 10 times

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) 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.

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

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

✉  **ppp131176** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

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

upvoted 25 times

✉  **Loi2525** 1 year, 1 month ago

This link shows it all.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Prashant103** 11 months ago

Thanks for the information

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Micah7** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Answer is A. There is another copy of this question that mentions going to the MFA page in Azure Portal as the solution = incorrect. On that page you cant make a Conditional Access Policy.

I did this in lab step by step:

- The Answer "A" is correct
- Instead of the MFA page mentioned above, you have to go the route of Conditional Access Policy-->Grant Control mentioned here for this question. Under Grant Control you are given the option of setting MFA and requiring AD joined devices in the exact same window.

Answer is correct.

upvoted 23 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **epomatti** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct option is A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **sorgiulio** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RalphLiang** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **lh00700** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AzureLearner76** 6 months, 1 week ago

conditional access is a gate and the filter decides which users go in - after we select the groups and the untrusted locations we have to decide which is grant access

upvoted 1 times

 **nqthien041292** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Vote A

upvoted 1 times

 **RavindraDevkhile** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 1 times

 **Shabbow** 7 months, 1 week ago

B is the correct choice.

upvoted 1 times

 **timmytimtimo** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

thank you for the information

upvoted 1 times

 **Sara_Mo** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

answer is no

Conditional Access Policy-->Grant Control

there is hybrid AD joined devices and not AD joined devices

upvoted 1 times

 **Prano** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans : A

Access policy>Grant control

upvoted 1 times

 **nherrerab** 10 months, 1 week ago

A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **Steve1983** 1 year, 2 months ago

Thats not all you need to do. Missing the signal and decision part of the CA policy.

upvoted 3 times

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.

Correct Answer: C

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>

Community vote distribution

D (99%)

✉  **theOldOne** Highly Voted 11 months ago

It specifically mentions cloud-init.txt. This link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/using-cloud-init>

Seems to indicate that answer D is correct. Use Az VM create.

upvoted 40 times

✉  **elishlomo** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The az vm create command. you need to create an Ubuntu Linux VM using a cloud-init script for configuration.
For example, az vm create -g MyResourceGroup -n MyVm --image debian --custom-data MyCloudInitScript.yml

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/vm?view=azure-cli-latest>

<https://cloudinit.readthedocs.io/en/latest/topics/examples.html>

upvoted 18 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

```
az vm create \
--resource-group myResourceGroup \
--name centos74 \
--image OpenLogic:CentOS-CI:7-CI:latest \
--custom-data cloud-init.txt \
--generate-ssh-keys
```

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Che_a_ter** 4 months ago

When you create a cloud-init file, you can store certificates and keys in it. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-secure-web-server> Then when you're ready you can type az vm create

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Marusyk** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The description is for D

upvoted 1 times

✉  **FunAJ** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

```
az vm create \
--resource-group myResourceGroup \
--name centos74 \
--image OpenLogic:CentOS-CI:7-CI:latest \
--custom-data cloud-init.txt \
--generate-ssh-keys
```

upvoted 1 times

 **FunAJ** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Also there is no such powershell command: Create-AzVM
upvoted 1 times

 **MGJG** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

```
az vm create \
--resource-group myResourceGroup \
--name centos74 \
--image OpenLogic:CentOS-CI:7-CI:latest \
--custom-data cloud-init.txt \
--generate-ssh-keys
```

Use the --custom-data parameter to pass in your cloud-init config file. Provide the full path to the cloud-init.txt config if you saved the file outside of your present working directory.

Once the VM has been provisioned, cloud-init will run through all the modules and script defined in --custom-data in order to configure the VM.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/using-cloud-init>

upvoted 1 times

 **RalphLiang** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Armina** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The command „az vm create“ is correct.
A common method for customizing Linux virtual machines on first boot is to use cloud-init.

Cloud-init is a widely used approach to customizing a Linux VM on first boot. You can use cloud-init to install packages and write files or configure users and security. Because cloud-init runs during the initial boot process, you do not need to apply any additional steps or required agents to your configuration.

When you use az vm create to create a Linux virtual machine, you can use the --custom-data parameter to pass your cloud-init configuration file to the deployment process.

The following Microsoft Docs article contains more information about the topic:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-automate-vm-deployment>

upvoted 1 times

 **fjvela** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-automate-vm-deployment>

```
az vm create \
--resource-group myResourceGroupAutomate \
--name myAutomatedVM \
--image UbuntuLTS \
--admin-username azureuser \
--generate-ssh-keys \
--custom-data cloud-init.txt
```

upvoted 1 times

 **chutestrate** 5 months ago

So which answer is correct. I see D is the most upvoted, that works for me, but site says c?
upvoted 1 times

 **TeejayOne** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/vm?view=azure-cli-latest#az-vm-create>
upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer D is correct:

```
az vm create \
--resource-group myResourceGroup \
--name centos74 \
--image OpenLogic:CentOS-CI:7-CI:latest \
--custom-data cloud-init.txt \
--generate-ssh-keys
```

upvoted 3 times

 **StanAzure** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

The Answer is D

#Question 5: Open the Cloud Shell editor and create a file named cloud-init.txt.

Bash

Copy

code cloud-init.txt

```
az vm create \
--resource-group [sandbox resource group name] \
--name public \
--vnet-name vnet \
--subnet publicsubnet \
--image UbuntuLTS \
--admin-username azureuser \
--no-wait \
--custom-data cloud-init.txt \
--admin-password <password>
upvoted 1 times
```

 **Leti** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

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 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.

upvoted 1 times

 **Leti** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

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 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.

upvoted 1 times

 **Ashok1947** 6 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

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 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.

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

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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/>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Mozbius_** Highly Voted 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Is it me or the grammar / text of the whole question is very poor?

upvoted 21 times

 **S_Steve** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

answer is correct

upvoted 16 times

 **pakman** 11 months ago

No it is not.

"You cannot change the usage model (per enabled user or per authentication) after an MFA provider is created."

upvoted 3 times

 **Takloy** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

When S_Steve said answer is correct, it means the Answer is No.

upvoted 13 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **JuancIT** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

it's annoying that this comes out in az-104 , the official skillpipe documentation. This is never talked about.

upvoted 3 times

 **Leti** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **nqthien041292** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

 **edengoforit** 7 months ago

Answer is B(NO): you cannot alter a per enabled user mfa after it has been created

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Neftali** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Ans: B

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Alexw** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

you cannot alter a per enabled user mfa after it has been created

upvoted 2 times

✉ **azure_learner1329** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Ans: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-authprovider#manage-your-mfa-provider>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Marski** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

MS Documentation for this.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Prano** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans : B

You cannot change the usage model after an MFA provider is created

upvoted 3 times

✉ **zankuko_tenshi** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

B. You can't change the usage model after an MFA provider is created.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-authprovider#manage-your-mfa-provider>

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Timock** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is Correct:

Manage your MFA Provider

You cannot change the usage model (per enabled user or per authentication) after an MFA provider is created.

If you purchased enough licenses to cover all users that are enabled for MFA, you can delete the MFA provider altogether.

If your MFA provider is not linked to an Azure AD tenant, or you link the new MFA provider to a different Azure AD tenant, user settings and configuration options are not transferred. Also, existing Azure MFA Servers need to be reactivated using activation credentials generated through the MFA Provider.

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

upvoted 3 times

✉ **pakman** 11 months, 1 week ago

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

upvoted 3 times

✉ **GD01** 10 months, 1 week ago

You cannot do that either.. " 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."

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Rahul72** 1 year, 1 month ago

The answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

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 solution 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.

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

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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/>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **rigonet** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

ANSWER: B - No

You cannot change the usage model after creating the provider.

upvoted 11 times

✉  **Mev4953** Most Recent 21 hours, 5 minutes ago

Manage your MFA Provider

You cannot change the usage model (per enabled user or per authentication) after an MFA provider is created.

B is correct!!!

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mev4953** 21 hours, 5 minutes ago

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-authprovider#:~:text=your%20licensing%20limits.-,Manage%20your%20MFA%20Provider,enabled%20user%20or%20per%20authentication\)%20after%20an%20MFA%20provider%20is%20created.,-If%20you%20purchased](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-authprovider#:~:text=your%20licensing%20limits.-,Manage%20your%20MFA%20Provider,enabled%20user%20or%20per%20authentication)%20after%20an%20MFA%20provider%20is%20created.,-If%20you%20purchased)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EmnCours** 1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nqthien041292** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Alexw** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

No - is correct because you cannot alter in any way an already created per enable user MFA

upvoted 1 times

✉  **zankuko_tenshi** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

B. You can't change the usage model after an MFA provider is created.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-authprovider#manage-your-mfa-provider>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **pakman** 11 months, 1 week ago

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

upvoted 1 times

 **Quantigo** 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer B - No

can't find any references confirming the azure CLI method, the only CLI method found was for PowerShell.

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

upvoted 2 times

 **Mohtasham** 1 year ago

correct

upvoted 3 times

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Establish if the solution satisfies the requirements.

Your company's Azure solution 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.

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

Correct Answer: A

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/>

Community vote distribution

A (50%)

B (50%)

✉  **VeIN**  8 months, 2 weeks ago

For me this question is outdated and won't show up on exam but if it showed up it would be B (No), here is why:

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.

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

upvoted 22 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 6 months ago

Thank you.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **ppp131176**  1 year, 1 month ago

Yes Is correct as explained with the given link: <https://365lab.net/2015/04/11/switch-usage-model-in-azure-multi-factor-authentication-server/>

upvoted 16 times

✉  **EmnCours**  1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nm33** 4 months ago

Ans should be NO

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

Manage your MFA Provider

If your MFA provider is not linked to an Azure AD tenant, or you link the new MFA provider to a different Azure AD tenant, user settings and configuration options are not transferred. Also, existing Azure MFA Servers need to be reactivated using activation credentials generated through the MFA Provider.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **DenisRossi** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The Azure Portal has a disclaimer about it in the MFA section, and it says that is no longer possible to add other MFA provider since 1st September, 2018.

So B - No is the correct answer.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Tyy27** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Pasmo** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **ThieryLeLuronNadieline** 5 months ago

Vote for A

upvoted 1 times

 **justauser** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No after 2018

upvoted 3 times

 **Leti** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Vote A

upvoted 2 times

 **AzureLearner76** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

No new providers can be created after 2018

upvoted 4 times

 **nqthien041292** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Vote A

upvoted 2 times

 **MSExpert** 8 months ago

I'll go with B.

upvoted 2 times

 **ant_man** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

You can't change the usage model after an MFA provider is created

upvoted 2 times

 **Prano** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans : A

You cannot change the usage model after an MFA provider is created

upvoted 1 times

 **DonationKing** 9 months ago

That's a good answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Osmoziz** 9 months, 1 week ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-authprovider#manage-your-mfa-provider>

upvoted 1 times

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.

Solution: You run the `Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial` PowerShell cmdlet.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://blog.kloud.com.au/2016/03/08/azure-ad-connect-manual-sync-cycle-with-powershell-start-adsyncsynccycle/>

Community vote distribution

B (63%)

A (37%)

✉  **imartinez**  1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is B (No)

Initial will perform a full sync and add the user account created but it will take time,
Delta, will kick off a delta sync and bring only the last change, so it will be "immediately" and will fulfill the requirements.
upvoted 46 times

✉  **arunet** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

B is the answer. <https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/itops-talk-blog/powershell-basics-how-to-force-azuread-connect-to-sync/ba-p/887043>

upvoted 4 times

✉  **GenjamBhai** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

B is ok, delta for immediate sync, initial will take longer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **juniорccs** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

if the delta will be bring the last changes, so it's okay here, isn't it ? the answer should be then "YES" , correct ? where am I lost here ?

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Bere** 6 months ago

In the solution of this question they say "-PolicyType Initial".

However you must use "-PolicyType Delta" to get only the change made and sync it immediately.

So the answer is "No".

upvoted 1 times

✉  **maxmarco71**  1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is A YES

delta:synchronize changes since last full synchronization

Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -policy initial

PS C:\Users\Administrator> Start-ADSyncSyncCycle

Result

Success

<https://geekdukes.wordpress.com/2018/06/05/office-365-configuring-ad-synchronization/>

upvoted 13 times

✉  **SilverFox22** 11 months, 1 week ago

Yes, this technically works, but as per the question, you want the change to be immediate. If the Initial was run against a large directory, that could take some time. Instead, run a Delta to just capture the change made and sync it immediately: `Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta`.
Thus answer is B, NO.

upvoted 28 times

 **mitya** 9 months ago

Immediate in this case can just mean that you don't need to wait of scheduled Sync, so to run the Initial sync should work also upvoted 8 times

 **Mev4953** Most Recent 20 hours, 57 minutes ago

Immedialtely => Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta
More time consuming => Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sync-feature-scheduler#:~:text=It%20could%20be,optimize%20this%20process>.

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

the question want the change to be immediate. If the Initial was run against a large directory, that could take some time. Instead, run a Delta to just capture the change made and sync it immediately: Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta. Thus answer is B, NO.

upvoted 1 times

 **Tyy27** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Needs to be a delta sync for immediate synchronisation

upvoted 1 times

 **DenisRossi** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Dents is the fastest way to update the user changes

upvoted 1 times

 **sjb666** 4 months, 1 week ago

I think answer is B, why would you want to sync full policy? Question asks for immediacy.

upvoted 1 times

 **bhanukiran** 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer is B (No) as initial policy does a full sync while Delta syncs last changes and is faster.

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

upvoted 1 times

 **RalphLiang** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Delta is ok

upvoted 1 times

 **GaaTYZA** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

Delta is sync is the way to. Changes usually reflect within a few minutes.

upvoted 2 times

 **Henk36** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

However not the fastest option, initial sync definetely syncs the user to azuread.

upvoted 2 times

 **Chosen_1010** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

The question is focused on how do you replicate the user account not which is the fast or slowest to do it. But how you do push this information from the on-premises to the cloud...So A is the answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **Bobdobbs242** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Exactly. The question doesn't say fastest, it says immediately. The initial sync does just that. It may take longer to finish but it starts immediately.

upvoted 1 times

 **Ahmed_Root** 5 months ago

the keyword here is "immediately" so it is not this one but Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta command that meet the requirement.

upvoted 1 times

 **CTino** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Kicking off an initial sync meets the goal. Faster is to do a delta sync though ;-)

upvoted 3 times

 **Azure_daemon** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

looks the correct answer is B:

The delta sync in Azure AD Connect is the most common form of synchronization. It only performs a partial synchronization of any changes since last synchronization, so it's very quick. You trigger the delta sync from PowerShell using the following command: Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta.

upvoted 2 times

 **Simpemba** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/itops-talk-blog/powershell-basics-how-to-force-azuread-connect-to-sync/ba-p/887043>

Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta --- This will only sync current changes.

upvoted 1 times

 **sumit_das** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Question is : replicate the user information to Azure AD immediately.

Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta -- This PowerShell script will immediately sync the urgent change.

where as, Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial. - this PowerShell script will take longer time to initiate full sync.

Answer is B (No) : PowerShell script - Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial is not fit for immediate sync.

upvoted 1 times

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.

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

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **j5y**  1 year, 1 month ago

Ans: NO

On a server with Azure AD Connect installed, navigate to the Start menu and select AD Connect, then Synchronization Service.

1. Go to CONNECTORS tab.
2. Select RUN on the ACTIONS pane.

upvoted 45 times

 **SilverFox22** 11 months, 1 week ago

Or, you could run

`Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta`

upvoted 22 times

 **juniorccs** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

thanks for this!

upvoted 1 times

 **jlee425** 6 months, 1 week ago

Initial is also immediate. Only process time takes longer. The question didn't ask for fastest sync.

upvoted 2 times

 **haazybanj** 4 months, 1 week ago

Where is the connectors tab located?

I can't find it here

upvoted 1 times

 **haazybanj** 4 months, 1 week ago

It's under the Synchronization service manager

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours**  1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **RalphLiang** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer. is connect

upvoted 1 times

 **Eitant** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

You should run `Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta`

upvoted 1 times

 **lh00700** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans: NO

upvoted 1 times

 **Amoslee** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Start-AdSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta works faster than initial. Checking the sync service manager, it takes less than 5 minutes to force sync from local AD to AAD using Delta.

upvoted 1 times

 **tm25** 7 months, 1 week ago

It could be that you have an urgent change that must be synchronized immediately, which is why you need to manually run a cycle.

If you need to manually run a sync cycle, then from PowerShell run Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta.

upvoted 3 times

 **Prano** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans : B

AD Connect > Synchronization service > Connectors > Run on the actions pane

upvoted 3 times

 **Marietto76** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

very thanks j5y for explanation

upvoted 2 times

 **Adebawale** 1 year ago

Hello j5y, Thanks for the explanation

upvoted 3 times

 **green_arrow** 1 year, 1 month ago

Definitely nooo. B is the correct Answer

upvoted 3 times

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

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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.

Solution: You restart the `NetLogon` service on a domain controller.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **Bere**  9 months, 3 weeks ago

As described here:

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

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

Answer is B. No

upvoted 26 times

✉  **sumit_das** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

very good explanation.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **juniорccs** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

very important explanation

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Steve1983**  1 year, 2 months ago

NO

Please dont restart 'Netlogon' ever, in test or production... Rather reboot the whole DC, which wont help for starting a sync i guess. If it does, its kinda a restarted way to force a sync to start.

upvoted 22 times

✉  **EmnCours**  1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RalphLiang** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is ok

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Eitant** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

From PowerShell you should run `Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta`

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jaybee22** 7 months ago

NO

you need to manually run a sync cycle on the server where you install your AAD connect, using window PowerShell to run `Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta`.

upvoted 2 times

□ **Prano** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans : B

Netlogon will not help

upvoted 5 times

□ **zankuko_tenshi** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

B. Turning off NetLogOn will prevent the AuthN mechanism to function properly on a server.

NetLogOn tech info: <https://www.windowstechno.com/what-is-netlogon/>

upvoted 2 times

□ **Swathi_Devi** 10 months ago

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upvoted 1 times

□ **RAJETHA** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

does not work when i applied coupon

upvoted 1 times

□ **mrjeet** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

this fool is SPAMMMMM

upvoted 5 times

□ **muhammadiq** 10 months ago

AZ104OFFER

does not work when i applied coupon

upvoted 3 times

□ **Eltooth** 10 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer - No

upvoted 1 times

□ **Teab91** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

No-Is correct

upvoted 1 times

□ **green_arrow** 1 year, 1 month ago

B is the correct Answ

upvoted 3 times

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.
- 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

Correct Answer: B

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>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Steve1983** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

B

(A: "data will be available to be read-only if Microsoft initiates a failure", so its not RO if its not failed-over)

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)

As I explained above it helps us in replicating our data to another region which is far away hundreds of miles away from the primary region. It provides at least 99.999999999999% (16 9's) durability of objects over a given year. GRS replicates our data to another region, but data will be available to be read-only if Microsoft initiates a failure from primary to the secondary region.

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

It is based on the GRS, but it also provides an option to read from the secondary region, regardless of whether Microsoft initiates a failover from the primary to the secondary region.

upvoted 47 times

 **thesagarlee** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Supporting article - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#read-access-to-data-in-the-secondary-region>

upvoted 2 times

 **Saravana12g** Highly Voted 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer B.

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

It is based on the GRS, but it also provides an option to read from the secondary region, regardless of whether Microsoft initiates a failover from the primary to the secondary region.

upvoted 14 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **victorlie** 4 months, 1 week ago

This is an AZ-900 question.

upvoted 2 times

 **RalphLiang** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is ok (RA-GRS)
upvoted 1 times

 **redouan1998** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

How can it be B when it says READ ONLY?
upvoted 2 times

 **EndlichAlleine** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

I also wonder, makes me really question my understanding. People must be just knowing the choices without checking the accuracy of the content.
upvoted 1 times

 **Broniac** 5 months, 1 week ago

This question was on the exam 22/03/2022, Passed yay!!! thank you all review buddies.
upvoted 1 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

B - on exam 13/3
upvoted 3 times

 **chrzanekz** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct answer, cause it's needed to provide a read from secondary region
upvoted 1 times

 **AVS0014** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
For read access to the secondary region, must enable RA-GRS.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/geo-redundant-design?tabs=current>
upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 3 times

 **MAKH83** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B
RA-GRS
upvoted 1 times

 **zr79** 6 months, 1 week ago

B the option should be Read Access and not Read-only RAGRS
upvoted 2 times

 **nqthien041292** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Vote B
upvoted 1 times

 **Macko1** 8 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. This was one of the questions
upvoted 1 times

 **Vkom** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **ant_man** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#read-access-to-data-in-the-secondary-region>
upvoted 1 times

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.

Solution: You access the Virtual Machine blade.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

You should use the Resource Group blade

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉ **Abhinav1503** Highly Voted 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer must be No, as questions talk about VM and storage account both which can only be reviewed at RG level.

upvoted 14 times

✉ **d0bermannn** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

it is so easy =B. No))

upvoted 9 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉ **kennynelcon** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

RG Blade contains JSON ARM file, and these contains more than a resource, so all need to be from a RG

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Broniac** 5 months, 1 week ago

This question was on the exam 22/03/2022, Passed yay!!! thank you all review buddies.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

similar questionair on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

✉ **chrzanezk** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

u should use resource group blade to see what's deployed in your RG and see JSON file exactly

upvoted 1 times

✉ **nqthien041292** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Vote B

upvoted 1 times

✉ **edengoforit** 7 months ago

Answer is No: go to Resource Group Pane -> Deployment -> Check whatever required -> View Template

upvoted 3 times

✉ **TRT007** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

ANS is B

upvoted 1 times

 **Hunk_cn** 8 months ago

The answer is B.
upvoted 1 times

 **arkadius** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

You can view deployments history on
- single resource level
- resource group level
- subscription level
- management group level
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deployment-history>

upvoted 7 times

 **Prano** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans : B
RG blade
upvoted 2 times

 **tyleractivate** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

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.

upvoted 1 times

 **thesagarlee** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

here are two ways to export a template:

Export from resource group or resource: This option generates a new template from existing resources. The exported template is a "snapshot" of the current state of the resource group. You can export an entire resource group or specific resources within that resource group.

Save from history: This option retrieves an exact copy of a template used for deployment. You specify the deployment from the deployment history.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/export-template-portal#choose-the-right-export-option>
upvoted 6 times

 **Snownoodles** 1 year ago

There is also an "export template" link on VM blade, why cannot we use it?
So the answer should be "Yes"
upvoted 2 times

 **khengoolman** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Because you want to review the template that Jon used, not export the current configuration of the VM, which will not include the template for the storage, for example, additionally, the VM may have been changed, we don't know.

upvoted 13 times

 **d0bermannn** 1 year, 1 month ago

rg blade, as for one hundred q ago
upvoted 4 times

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.

Solution: You access the Resource Group blade.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

To view a 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.

The screenshot shows the 'Resource group' blade for 'exportsite'. The 'Overview' tab is selected. In the top right, there is a 'Deployments' section with a red box around it, showing '1 Succeeded'. Below this, the deployment details are listed: 'Subscription name (change)', 'Microsoft Azure Consumption', and 'Subscription ID'.

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

The screenshot shows the deployment history list. At the top, there are buttons for 'Delete', 'Cancel', 'Redeploy', and 'View template'. Below is a search bar. The table has columns 'DEPLOYMENT NAME' and 'STATUS'. One row is highlighted with a red box: 'Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabased1...' and 'Succeeded'.

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.

The screenshot shows the deployment summary for 'Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabased13386b0-9908'. The 'View template' button is highlighted with a red box. The summary includes fields: 'DEPLOYMENT DATE' (7/5/2017 4:01:15 PM), 'STATUS' (Succeeded), 'DURATION' (1 minute 30 seconds), 'RESOURCE GROUP' (exportsite), and 'RELATED' (Events).

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **green_arrow** Highly Voted  1 year, 1 month ago

A is correct
upvoted 16 times

 **Omar_Aladdin** Highly Voted  11 months ago

A is correct:
from Resource Group choose ----> Deployments blade
upvoted 5 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: A
Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

 **Broniac** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
This question was on the exam 22/03/2022, Passed yay!!! thank you all review buddies.
upvoted 1 times

 **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received these group of questions today in my exam 19/03/2022
upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

was on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent.

90 percent of the questions are from here
upvoted 1 times

 **GaryJohnson** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

A - Yes Azure Portal -> Resource Groups -> Resource Group Name (that contains the template) -> Resource Group Blade/Settings/Deployments -> Deployments Blade/Deployment Name (for template) -> Deployment Blade/Overview/Template
upvoted 2 times

 **nqthien041292** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
Vote A
upvoted 1 times

 **rohit_khandelwal** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

 **Alexw** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
THat the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **tyleractivate** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
To export one or more resources from a resource group:
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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.
upvoted 2 times

 **Teab91** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes. Because he provisioned storage as well
upvoted 2 times

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.

Solution: You access the Container blade.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

You should use the Resource Group blade

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **d0bermannn** Highly Voted  1 year, 1 month ago

B. No, as all of us know)

upvoted 13 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 2 times

 **MAKH83** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **nqthien041292** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Vote B

upvoted 2 times

 **tyleractivate** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

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.

upvoted 1 times

 **rrabeya** 10 months ago

B. No

you should go to Resource Group then --> Deployments blade

upvoted 4 times

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.

Correct Answer: C

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.

The 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/>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **CLagnuts** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

C. Looks Correct

Stop all the VMs in the availability set. Click Resource groups > your resource group > Resources > your availability set > Virtual Machines > your virtual machine > Stop.

After all the VMs stop, resize the desired VM to a larger size.

Select the resized VM and click Start, and then start each of the stopped VMs.

upvoted 29 times

 **MrJR** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

This question is deprecated. I tested and I was able to change the size of a VM, which is in an availability set with two other VMs, without stopping any other VM. With the three VMs up you can resize any of them.

upvoted 13 times

 **drainuzzo** 9 months, 1 week ago

But the question reported: "You try to resize one of the VMs, which returns an allocation failure message." so you can only stop all the 3 vms

upvoted 7 times

 **Mev4953** Most Recent 20 hours, 23 minutes ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/allocation-failure#:~:text=accommodate%20your%20request.-,Resize%20a%20VM%20or%20add%20VMs%20to%20an%20existing%20availability%20set,the%20same%20availability%20set%2C%20then%20start%20all%20applicable%20VMs%20in%20batch.,-To%20stop%3A%20Click>

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C 

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.

The 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.

upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

was on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent.

90 percent of the questions are from here

upvoted 5 times

 **Dhanya2022** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I observed that it is possible to resize a VM in avset without stopping any VMs(including the one that is resized)
upvoted 1 times

 **Raghav123456** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. is the correct option
upvoted 1 times

 **PeterHu** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

c ,should Stop all the VMs in the availability set
upvoted 1 times

 **nqthien041292** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Vote C
upvoted 1 times

 **wondinv** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

After testing in lab, it's possible to change the size of a VM which is included in a Availability Set without turning it off. The restriction comes when the physical cluster does not have anymore resources left. On this situation an error message will be showed as stated on the question. In this case, you need to turn all the VMs down and resize the desired on. (In the background AWS will replace the VMs to a different hardware cluster if needed).

upvoted 8 times

 **GenjamBhai** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

thanks
upvoted 1 times

 **Bere** 6 months ago

I think you meant Azure rather than AWS
upvoted 1 times

 **RRupesh** 8 months ago

in exam 22/12/21 . C is correct
upvoted 2 times

 **Vkom** 8 months, 1 week ago

C is the correct answer

Only one VM in same availability set can be resized if upgrading to same VM family.

In the question you see "allocation error" which happens if you are upgrading one VM which is not part of same VM family, or the VM is not available. The resolution is to stop all the VMs and resize each VM. Please check troubleshooting guide for better explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/restart-resize-error-troubleshooting>
upvoted 4 times

 **Prano** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans : C
Stop all the VM's for deallocation then increase the size
upvoted 1 times

 **verifiedtomic** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Since the VM is in an availability SET, all three VMs have to be identical. You can't resize one, but all three. To resize a VM(s), VM(s) have to be shutdown - deallocated
upvoted 4 times

 **zr79** 6 months, 1 week ago

VMs in availability sets are not identical <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview#:~:text=An%20availability%20set%20is%20a,meet%20the%2099.95%25%20Azure%20SLA>.
upvoted 1 times

 **zankuko_tenshi** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

C. All VM's must be deallocated
Check it here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/allocation-failure#resize-a-vm-or-add-vms-to-an-existing-availability-set>
upvoted 1 times

 **Marciojsilva** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

look here
<https://azure.microsoft.com/es-es/blog/resize-virtual-machines/>

"Resize Resource Manager (ARM) virtual machine to size not available in current hardware cluster

If your VM(s) are deployed using the Resource Manager (ARM) deployment model and you need to change to a size which requires different

hardware then you can resize VMs by first stopping your VM, selecting a new VM size and then restarting the VM. 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"

upvoted 4 times

 **Rodcr1** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Question came in today's test 10/13/21

upvoted 5 times

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. 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.

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<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>

Community vote distribution

C (87%) 12%

 **jecawi9630** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Wrong. You can simply detach a data disk from one VM and attach it to the other VM without stopping either of the VMs.
upvoted 91 times

 **EKTan** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct. Just tested in lab. Didn't have to stop the VM the detach and attach to the other.
upvoted 14 times

 **jjnelo** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct. Just tested in lab.
upvoted 5 times

 **rdsserrao** 1 year, 1 month ago

Exactly
upvoted 2 times

 **FrostyD** 1 year ago

Correct, tested in lab
upvoted 7 times

 **FunAJ** Highly Voted 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
Stop the VM first so that disk data is not corrupted (if a service is writing data while you detach)
upvoted 5 times

 **klasbeatz** 1 day, 13 hours ago

This makes the most sense but apparently stopping the VM isn't needed according to Microsoft documentation
upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: C
C is correct
you can simply detach and attach a data disk
upvoted 1 times

 **Anup_darade** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

I tested in my lab, correct answer should be C
upvoted 1 times

 **fjvela** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
C is correct. check by yourself <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devtest-labs/devtest-lab-attach-detach-data-disk>
upvoted 2 times

 **Jayad** 5 months ago

As per this article, you can simply detach and attach a data disk:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/detach-disk>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **enzofjh** 5 months ago

guys, it is saying just with SINGLE DISK and you need to detach it. Single disk has OS and programs, so would you go just detaching it like that? Also, I think it is not allowed for primary disk (single). If it is a secondary, then it will make sense

upvoted 2 times

✉ **mo95** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

It's 'single data disk' in the question not SINGLE DISK

upvoted 1 times

✉ **namnh68** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Simpemba** 5 months ago

Answer is A. The question hasn't specified if the Disk is being completely removed from the current VM hence the first assumption it will still also be used by the current VM.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/disks-shared>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Subham9861** 5 months ago

Vote C

No need to stop the VMs.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **stealthster** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Think C as well, it states that there is a single data disk, that does not mean there is not another disk for the O/S. You can hot remove the disk from a running VM and this would have the least amount of offline time, literally none.

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

upvoted 2 times

✉ **enodeb** 5 months, 1 week ago

C is correct. No need to stop any VM.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **klexams** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Detaching then attaching to another VM would take the least amount of offline

upvoted 3 times

✉ **CTino** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer should be C. You can "hot detach" a datadisk these days. See <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/detach-disk>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **cloudera** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Should be C. To answer this question, we need to understand what is Data Disk and OS Disk as explained here

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

upvoted 3 times

✉ **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

c - on exam 13/3

upvoted 3 times

✉ **DenZol** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Right answer A, because it said that VM has only 1 disk so that means that this disk is its OS disk and you cannot detach disk on working VM

upvoted 2 times

✉ **vadi123** 5 months, 1 week ago

They have clearly mentioned Data disk so we can just Detach and attach it to desired VM without restarting either

upvoted 3 times

✉ **watermeloner** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

its single data disk, not single disk

upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: D

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>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **ppp131176** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

D is correct. 2 or 3 is max for a region so answer should be Max.

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/49779604/how-to-find-maximum-update-domains-fault-domains-available-in-an-azure-region>
upvoted 13 times

 **Kopy** 1 year ago

Wrong. The link highlights Update Domain not fault domain.

upvoted 2 times

 **Bere** Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

As described here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-manage-fault-domains>
You can set the parameter --platform-fault-domain-count to 1, 2, or 3 (default of 3 if not specified).

And as described here:

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

Each virtual machine in your availability set is assigned an update domain and a fault domain by the underlying Azure platform. Each availability set can be configured with up to three fault domains and twenty update domains.

So answer is D Max Value

upvoted 5 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

 **Broniac** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

This question was on the exam 22/03/2022, Passed yay!!! thank you all review buddies.

upvoted 3 times

 **Phlex** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct is D

upvoted 1 times

 **Baluci** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

CORRECT ANSWER IS D

upvoted 1 times

 **Vkom** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct
upvoted 2 times

 **Nichols** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Timock** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Each virtual machine in your availability set is assigned an update domain and a fault domain by the underlying Azure platform. Each availability set can be configured with up to three fault domains and twenty update domains.
With CLI the platform fault domain count will default to 5 whenever a value has not been specified.

Now if they are stating the parameter accepts MAX or MIN this appears incorrect. The maximum according to the listings below are 3 and there are no MAX/MIN parameters as an option. But if they mean choose the max amount after you find out.... then yes the answer is Max Value. Seems best to just not to put a number and it should default to 5.

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

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/49779604/how-to-find-maximum-update-domains-fault-domains-available-in-an-azure-region>
upvoted 3 times

 **Kopy** 1 year ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview#:~:text=Each%20availability%20set%20can%20be,domains%20and%20twenty%20update%20domains>.
3 fault domains and 20 update domains.

upvoted 3 times

 **Kopy** 1 year ago

So MaX
upvoted 1 times

 **Kopy** 1 year ago

"up to three fault domains for Resource Manager deployments (two fault domains for Classic)."
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/manage-availability>
The question states "You plan to use Azure Resource Manager templates " Therefore if 3 fault domains are available in your region the answer should be 3.
""The number of fault domains for managed availability sets varies by region - either two or three per region"
upvoted 1 times

 **chaudha4** 1 year ago

The question does not say that the max and min values are defined anywhere. Is this question missing some additional information regarding the ARM templates ? Based on the information provided, none of the options are correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **SushilJinder** 8 months, 1 week ago

this implies that they are asking for max value .."as many VMs as possible....."
upvoted 1 times

 **Rohithalkt** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct.
Should be D
upvoted 3 times

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 platformUpdateDomainCount property?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 30
- D. 40

Correct Answer: B

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/availability-set-overview>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **tubby04** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Correct answer is B. 20

'Each virtual machine in your availability set is assigned an update domain and a fault domain by the underlying Azure platform. Each availability set can be configured with up to three fault domains and twenty update domains.'

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview>
upvoted 71 times

 **Pradh** Highly Voted 10 months ago

Admin of this Website ... Please Update the answer to "B".

its giving negative impact on people who think of buying Contributor Access seeing such mistakes .
upvoted 53 times

 **Sjardi** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

About 50% of the questions have a wrong answer to it.
upvoted 12 times

 **creeped** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

this is the way the site is suppose to run because if this site give all the correct answers then MS will shut it down. that is why you need to read the discussions and analyze the answer by yourself.
upvoted 2 times

 **Mev4953** Most Recent 20 hours, 11 minutes ago

platformFaultDomainCount : max 2-3
platformUpdateDomainCount : max 20
upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B is the correct one, Update domains limit is 20
upvoted 1 times

 **kennynelcon** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Update Domain max as of now is 20
upvoted 1 times

 **klexams** 5 months, 1 week ago

So the answer is clearly 20. Even the reference provided says 20. So who chose 40 as the answer?
upvoted 2 times

 **Broniac** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
This question was on the exam 22/03/2022, Passed yay!!! thank you all review buddies.
upvoted 1 times

 **sanlll** 4 months ago

what was the answer did you pick? B or D ?
upvoted 1 times

 **pjao** 4 months ago

did u pick 20 or 40 ? :D
upvoted 1 times

 **mksdubey** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Update Domain Max Count is 20
upvoted 1 times

 **Leti** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct answer is B, the similar question in whizlabs
upvoted 1 times

 **Matthijs99** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
Each availability set can be configured with up to three fault domains and twenty update domains.'
upvoted 2 times

 **wujx** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct answer is B. 20
upvoted 1 times

 **ruterjunior** 7 months ago

Set to 20
upvoted 3 times

 **ddon1999** 7 months, 1 week ago

40!!! omg. who is answering these??
upvoted 3 times

 **Marski** 7 months, 1 week ago

There is right answer 20. The text given says it but not indicated choice. Update?
upvoted 1 times

 **Foow** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
It also says so in the answer reference
upvoted 1 times

 **Salu007** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Each availability set can be configured with up to three fault domains and twenty update domains
upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

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.

Select and Place:

Options

Answer

An Azure Key Vault

An Azure Storage account

Azure Active Directory (AD)
Identity Protection

An access policy

An Azure policy

A backup policy

Options

Correct Answer:

An Azure Key Vault

An Azure Storage account

Azure Active Directory (AD)
Identity Protection

An access policy

An Azure policy

A backup policy

Answer

An Azure Key Vault

An access policy

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.

 **pakman** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Key vault + access policy
upvoted 30 times

 **Incredible99** Highly Voted 10 months ago

This was in my exam at 10/31/2021
upvoted 16 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 21 hours ago

Key vault + access policy
upvoted 2 times

 **Melmix** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with key vault and an access policy, however the question also says: "You need to make sure that the password cannot be stored in plain text". This does not solve the "cannot" part?
upvoted 2 times

 **Tarifa123** 5 months ago

Doesn't help that the question states "select option" - singular
upvoted 2 times

 **Azure_daemon** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Key vault and the access policy, actually the access policy is set during the vault creation
upvoted 1 times

 **Broniac** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

A Key Vault access policy determines whether a given security principal, namely a user, application or user group, can perform different operations on Key Vault secrets, keys, and certificates
upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

was on 16/03/2022 with same question with answer Key vault + access policy and passed with 900 percent.

90 percent of the questions are from here

90 percent of the questions are from here
upvoted 5 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 2 times

 **Fluffy_Panda** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

It was in the exam today 11/03/2022

upvoted 4 times

 **Venzo** 6 months ago

Key vault + access policy

upvoted 1 times

 **Prano** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans : Access policy and Azure Key vault

upvoted 2 times

 **LukeAldred** 9 months, 1 week ago

Seems as though Key Vault and Access Policy would make most sense although I guessed at only Key Vault. See <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/assign-access-policy>

upvoted 5 times

 **yooi** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Why access policy? Just a key vault is enough?

You wouldn't need any of these:

Access policies only support these storage resources:

Blob containers

File shares

Queues

Tables

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/define-stored-access-policy>

upvoted 2 times

 **zankuko_tenshi** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Key Vault will store your KV pairs but you still need to configure the access policy to determine the level of access that a service principal (ARM template will use) can perform against the key vault.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/assign-access-policy?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 21 times

 **Mozbius_** 6 months ago

I understand the logic of that argument (from a security stand point) but technically it is incorrect to say a Key Vault NEEDS to have an access policy created for it. Having an access policy is best practice but doesn't appear to be actually a requirement (please correct me if I am wrong). The question is asking what are the necessary components to achieve the goal of not having the password stored in plain text. Access policies doesn't help with preventing password from being stored in plain text and the key vault can be used without it.

[Suggestions for controlling access to your vault are as follows:

Lock down access to your subscription, resource group, and key vaults (role-based access control (RBAC)).

Create access policies for every vault...]

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/best-practices>

upvoted 1 times

 **juniorccs** 4 months, 1 week ago

The access policy is inside of the keyvault, so yes, you need the key vault but you also need to allow the ARM template to use. I also thought the only the key vault was needed, got it wrong.

upvoted 2 times

 **kkkb** 10 months ago

Took exam 30 Oct. This question came out

upvoted 4 times

 **bchristella** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Key vault+ Access Policy

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/define-stored-access-policy>

upvoted 2 times

 **kaloszertest** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Just key vault:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/define-stored-access-policy>

Access policy does not support Key Vaults

upvoted 2 times

 **zankuko_tenshi** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Kindly check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/assign-access-policy?tabs=azure-portal> for Key Vault reference of access policy.

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).

Correct Answer: A

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-extension/>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

  **j5y**  1 year, 1 month ago

Ans: A

After Windows is installed but before the logon screen appears, Windows Setup searches for the SetupComplete.cmd file in the %WINDIR%\Setup\Scripts\ directory

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/add-a-custom-script-to-windows-setup>
upvoted 34 times

  **NZure**  11 months ago

Is this really on the AZ-104? It has nothing to do with Azure.

upvoted 26 times

  **zr79** 6 months, 1 week ago

When I look more into azure, they just promote their windows products. I see lots of questions on Azure AD.
upvoted 5 times

  **Chi1987** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Dude you might get a question about how you prepare omelette using VMs and LB and still you have to answer it if u want to be MS expert
upvoted 115 times

  **tarleto3** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

I want to up vote but... niiiiicee
upvoted 1 times

  **ganeshcanada** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I just love your answer here....LOL
upvoted 2 times

  **d0bermannn** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

it is obvious, use
get\set\new\add\update\remove -AzRMOmlette
))
upvoted 12 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

 **nqthien041292** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Vote A
upvoted 1 times

 **Mozbius_** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Anyone actually got that question if so when?
upvoted 2 times

 **elishlomo** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A.

Setupcomplete.cmd is a custom script that runs during or after the Windows Setup process. They can install apps or run other tasks using cscript/wscript scripts.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/add-a-custom-script-to-windows-setup?view=windows-11>
upvoted 2 times

 **LukeAldred** 9 months, 1 week ago

Like NZure said "Is this really on the AZ-104? It has nothing to do with Azure". Plus the answer describes CustomScriptExtension which is none of the options?
upvoted 3 times

 **Timock** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer: SetupComplete.cmd
After Windows is installed but before the logon screen appears, Windows Setup searches for the SetupComplete.cmd file in the %WINDIR%\Setup\Scripts\ directory.

If a SetupComplete.cmd file is found, Windows Setup runs the script. Windows Setup logs the action in the C:\Windows\Panther\UnattendGC\Setupact.log file.

Setup does not verify any exit codes or error levels in the script after it executes SetupComplete.cmd.

If the computer joins a domain during installation, the Group Policy that is defined in the domain is not applied to the computer until Setupcomplete.cmd is finished. This is to make sure that the Group Policy configuration activity does not interfere with the script.

Note:

You can't reboot the system and resume running SetupComplete.cmd. You should not reboot the system by adding a command such as shutdown -r. This will put the system in a bad state.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/add-a-custom-script-to-windows-setup?view=windows-11>
upvoted 11 times

 **Adebawale** 1 year ago

Thank you for the confirmation
upvoted 4 times

 **ppp131176** 1 year, 1 month ago

A is correct
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/manufacture/desktop/add-a-custom-script-to-windows-setup>
upvoted 4 times

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-AzImageDisk

Correct Answer: B

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>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Chi1987** Highly Voted  11 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer.

Example for how you do this:

```
Add-AzVhd -ResourceGroupName $resourceGroup -Destination $urlOfUploadedImageVhd `  
-LocalFilePath $localPath  
upvoted 20 times
```

 **serenity404** Highly Voted  11 months, 1 week ago

Answer B is correct, but reference link has no mention of this command.

Look here instead: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.compute/add-azvhd?view=azps-6.4.0>

upvoted 5 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  1 day, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B 

The Add-AzVhd cmdlet uploads on-premises virtual hard disks, in .vhd file format, to a blob storage account as fixed virtual hard disks.

upvoted 1 times

 **autOpil0t** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

This focuses on the "upload" where we actually upload a VHD. What's referred as "image" here is the generalised disk, not the Azure image. So, to upload a disk to create an Azure image later, answer is B. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/disks-upload-vhd-to-managed-disk-powershell>

upvoted 2 times

 **lemoniazure** 5 months ago

Answer B:

- 1.Prepare vhd
- 2.upload vhd
- 3.create image by using vhd
- 4.create vm by using image

upvoted 1 times

 **L_J_R** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Ans B is correct. Uploads a virtual hard disk from an on-premises machine to Azure (managed disk or blob).

upvoted 1 times

 **karmaah** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Even though , everyone mentioning B, The below URL seems to be relevant to C becoz, question is to upload image which vm is already managed.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/capture-image-resource>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **magichappens** 5 months ago

I also was thinking like this, however there is actually no "Add-AzImage" cmdlet existing...

upvoted 1 times

✉ **karmaah** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Correction. Assuming Image is already created as per the question, Option B is the only option to upload image files which will be having .vhf (Image Files).

eg : Add-AzVhd -Destination "http://contosoaccount.blob.core.windows.net/vhdstore/win7baseimage.vhd" -LocalFilePath "C:\vhd\Win7Image.vhd" -Overwrite

upvoted 2 times

✉ **pappkarciii** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer.

Example for how you do this:

Add-AzVhd -ResourceGroupName \$resourceGroup -Destination \$urlOfUploadedImageVhd ` -LocalFilePath \$localPath

upvoted 1 times

✉ **fahadiqbal** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mufflon** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **elishlomo** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. The Add-AzVhd cmdlet uploads an on-premise virtual hard disk to a managed disk or a blob storage account.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.compute/add-azvhd?view=azps-7.0.0>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Snownoodles** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Microsoft doesn't recommend to use 'add-advhd' anymore, use azcopy:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/disks-upload-vhd-to-managed-disk-powershell>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Empel** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

From your own link "Generally, you should use Add-AzVHD. However, if you need to upload a VHD that is larger than 50 GiB, consider uploading the VHD manually with AzCopy"

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ant_man** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

VHD stands for 'Virtual Hard Disk' - Add-AzVhd

upvoted 4 times

✉ **hanahjane13** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B. add-azvhd

upvoted 1 times

✉ **arkadius** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

\$vhdSizeBytes = (Get-Item "<fullFilePathHere>").length

\$diskconfig = New-AzDiskConfig -SkuName 'Standard_LRS' -OsType 'Windows' -UploadSizeInBytes \$vhdSizeBytes -Location '<yourregion>' -CreateOption 'Upload'

New-AzDisk -ResourceGroupName '<yourresourcegroupname>' -DiskName '<yourdiskname>' -Disk \$diskconfig

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/disks-upload-vhd-to-managed-disk-powershell>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **J511** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B. VHD stands for 'Virtual Hard Disk' - when you get asked to deploy and image to a VM think: Add-AzVhd

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.compute/add-azvhd?view=azps-6.6.0>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **bchristella** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct answer.

This article walks you through using PowerShell to upload a VHD of a generalized VM to Azure, create an image from the VHD, and create a new VM from that image. You can upload a VHD exported from an on-premises virtualization tool or from another cloud. Using Managed Disks for the new VM simplifies the VM management and provides better availability when the VM is placed in an availability set.

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

upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

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.

Select and Place:

Options**Answer**

Hyper-V site

Storage account

Azure Recovery Services Vault

Azure Traffic Manager instance

Replication policy

Endpoint

Options**Answer**

Hyper-V site

Hyper-V site

Storage account

Azure Recovery Services Vault

Azure Recovery Services Vault

Replication policy

Azure Traffic Manager instance

Replication policy

Endpoint

Correct Answer: **weqr23wrefs**  11 months, 1 week ago

For physical servers

- Storage Account
- Azure Recovery Services Vault
- Replication policy

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/physical-azure-disaster-recovery>

For Hyper-v server
- Hyper-V site
- Azure Recovery Services Vault
- Replication policy
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-nz/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-prepare-on-premises-tutorial>
upvoted 92 times

✉  **Omar_Aladdin** 11 months ago

When you create a Recovery Services Vault, a storage account is created automatically. So I think storage account is a trick, you don't need it
upvoted 5 times

✉  **Snownoodles** 9 months ago

According to this doc, both storage account and Recovery Services Vault are required:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/tutorial-prepare-azure-for-hyperv>
upvoted 2 times

✉  **edengoforit** 7 months ago

So the answer is
- Hyper-V site
- Azure Recovery Services Vault
- Replication policy
upvoted 4 times

✉  **edengoforit** 7 months ago

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 such as IaaS VMs (Linux or Windows) and Azure SQL databases.

A replication policy defines the retention history of recovery points, and the frequency of app-consistent snapshots. Site Recovery creates a default replication policy as follows:

Retain recovery points for 24 hours.
Take app-consistent snapshots every four hours.
upvoted 8 times

✉  **NarenderSingh**  11 months ago

1. Hyper-V site
2. Azure Recovery Services Vault
3. Replication policy
<https://docs.microsoft.com/nl-nl/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-tutorial>
upvoted 15 times

✉  **EmnCours**  1 day, 21 hours ago

1. Hyper-V site
2. Azure Recovery Services Vault
3. Replication policy
<https://docs.microsoft.com/nl-nl/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-tutorial>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **SMHH** 4 months ago

The detailed How to Guide specifically mentions that you need to create a 1) Storage Account and 2) Recovery Services vault in the "Prepare Azure" section and 3) Replication Policy and 4)Hyper-V site in the "Set up Replication for Hyper-V VMs" section:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/tutorial-prepare-azure-for-hyperv#create-a-storage-account>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/tutorial-prepare-azure-for-hyperv#create-a-recovery-services-vault>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-tutorial#set-up-the-source-environment>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-tutorial#set-up-a-replication-policy>
upvoted 2 times

✉  **haazybanj** 4 months, 1 week ago

Are we limited to 3 choices?
I believe the answers should be:
Storage account
HyperV site
Azure Recovery Services Vault
- Replication policy
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Chris1972** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://social.technet.microsoft.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fsocial.technet.microsoft.com%2Fwiki%2Fcontents%2Farticles%2F36983.azure-site-recovery-replicate-hyper-v-virtual-machines-to-azure.aspx>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 6 months ago

VM1 which is a Hyper-V VM is to be replicated. Therefore (based on provided link) we need :

1-STORAGE ACCOUNT -[Site Recovery checks that you have one or more compatible Azure storage accounts and networks.]

2-AZURE RECOVERY SERVICE VAULT-[In the Azure portal, go to Recovery Services vaults and select the vault.]

3-HYPER-V SITE-[To set up the source environment, you create a Hyper-V site and add to that site the Hyper-V hosts containing VMs that you want to replicate. Then, you download and install the Azure Site Recovery Provider and the Azure Recovery Services agent on each host, and register the Hyper-V site in the vault.]

4-REPLICATION POLICY-[Set up a replication policy]

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-tutorial>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

It is almost criminal for this question to be asked with those choices of answers when recovery of on-premise server is not even described in Microsoft own instructor-led online training for az-104!!

upvoted 8 times

✉ **zr79** 6 months, 1 week ago

If you need to pass this exam, I think Microsoft learn is not enough. I have not seen anything like this in their Microsoft learn nor the exam guide

They just promote their windows backup to azure

upvoted 3 times

✉ **juniorcscs** 4 months, 1 week ago

For the exam, as described in the az-104 page (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/certifications/exams/az-104>) you must also have six months of hands on. In my experience, only studying is not enough, because the content is huge, you should add labs and practice with the knowledge. Passing the exam is the goal, but really knowing what you are doing and never forgetting is most important.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **RRupesh** 8 months ago

in exam 22/12/21 .

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Snownoodles** 9 months ago

It looks like a storage account is required for on-premise hyper-v site recovery:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/tutorial-prepare-azure-for-hyperv>

*Verify that your Azure account has replication permissions.

*Create an Azure storage account, which stores images of replicated machines.

*Create a Recovery Services vault, which stores metadata and configuration information for VMs and other replication components.

*Set up an Azure network. When Azure VMs are created after failover, they're joined to this network.

any suggestions?

upvoted 5 times

✉ **gregigitty** 9 months, 1 week ago

I can't see anything in Azure called 'Hyper-V Site'. Is this a real thing?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **gregigitty** 9 months, 1 week ago

Ok, I found that it's something you create when setting up the site recovery settings within the recovery services vault

upvoted 2 times

✉ **bchristella** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

How to set up disaster recovery of on-premises physical Windows and Linux servers to Azure. These are the steps:

Set up Azure and on-premises prerequisites

Create a Recovery Services vault for Site Recovery

Set up the source and target replication environments

Create a replication policy

Enable replication for a server

Link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/physical-azure-disaster-recovery>

How to set up disaster recovery to Azure for on-premises Hyper-V VMs

There are the steps:

Review Hyper-V requirements, and VMM requirements if your Hyper-V hosts are managed by System Center VMM.

Prepare VMM if applicable.

Verify internet access to Azure locations.

Prepare VMs so that you can access them after failover to Azure.

Link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-nz/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-prepare-on-premises-tutorial>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **sk1803** 11 months ago

A,B,D is correct since storage account is already present "Azure File share named share1."

upvoted 1 times

✉ **sk1803** 11 months ago

sorry wrong question. Admin please delete this.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **theOldOne** 11 months ago

It is the same question. Its just put into a different format on this exam.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **pakman** 11 months, 1 week ago

I'm not sure whether we're select multiple options here or just one; but in this case we'd need the following 3: Hyper-V site, A recovery service vault and a replication policy.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rigonet** 11 months, 1 week ago

ANSWER:

- Storage Account
- Azure Recovery Services Vault
- Replication policy

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/physical-azure-disaster-recovery>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **MSFT** 8 months ago

This scenario is for hyper-v though. The answer is correct as is.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Quantigo** 11 months, 1 week ago

1. Hyper-V site
2. Azure Recovery Services Vault
3. Replication policy

<https://docs.microsoft.com/nl-nl/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-tutorial>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Quantigo** 11 months, 1 week ago

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/38493-exam-az-303-topic-1-question-60-discussion/>

upvoted 2 times

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 named 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.

Solution: You choose the Allow gateway transit setting on VirtualNetworkA.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Quantigo** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer B - No

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 client.

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

upvoted 18 times

 **InvisibleShadow** Highly Voted 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 10 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **Fozman** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B. The routing is working from on site so the config has to change for the point-to-site PC.

upvoted 1 times

 **Broniac** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

This question was on the exam 22/03/2022, Passed yay!!! thank you all review buddies.

upvoted 3 times

 **DesiShahrukhKhan** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 2 times

 **edengoforit** 7 months ago

Difference between point to site and site to site. They explain a bit about why we need to install a client package for site to site communication

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-vpn-faq#what-is-the-difference-between-a-site-to-site-connection-and-point-to-site>

upvoted 2 times

 **mufflon** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

i dont understand your answers here, my answer would be VNet1 needs to have "Allow gateway transit" and VNet2 must have "Use remote gateways" enabled so answer is No.

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

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **MaxLily** 7 months, 1 week ago

"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." This indicates the Allow/Use gateway transit is set up working.

upvoted 7 times

✉️ **mufflon** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

ok, yes, since 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 client.

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **JIGT** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Download and re-install the VPN client configuration package workstation.

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **Swathi_Devi** 10 months ago

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upvoted 2 times

✉️ **cutlerwater** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

You don't go into a bank and start recommending another bank to the customers in there so why would you do this all over the place in here?
Uncool and it makes me NOT want to use your site.

upvoted 13 times

✉️ **Sjardi** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

idk man I really don't care about banks so if one is less corrupt or bad for the world I wouldn't mind if someone recommended it to me though

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **MAKINENI** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

it is not free as u mentioned.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **hoangton** 1 year ago

NO

You download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on the Windows 10 workstation.

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **d0bermannn** 1 year, 1 month ago

recreate point-to-site VPN

upvoted 3 times

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 named 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.

Solution: You choose the Allow gateway transit setting on VirtualNetworkB.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **d0bermannn** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

After reconfiguring \ creating peering existing point-to-site VPN connections need to be recreated
upvoted 23 times

✉  **Takloy** 10 months ago

You're right. almost forgot about this. whenever you made some changes on the azure network, you basically need to download the P2S client again for the client devices.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Quantigo** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer B - No
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 client.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>
Thanks for indicating Yes or NO!
upvoted 17 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Broniac** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

This question was on the exam 22/03/2022, Passed yay!!! thank you all review buddies.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **edengoforit** 7 months ago

Site-to-Site (IPsec/IKE VPN tunnel) configurations are between your on-premises location and Azure. This means that you can connect from any of your computers located on your premises to any virtual machine or role instance within your virtual network, depending on how you choose to configure routing and permissions. It's a great option for an always-available cross-premises connection and is well suited for hybrid configurations.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **orion1024** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

After changing topology the azure vpn client must be reinstalled to include the new topology information.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **mdmdmdmd** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

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**"

upvoted 5 times

Question #26

Topic 1

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 named 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.

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

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **Menso_M** 1 day, 13 hours ago

Thank you

upvoted 1 times

 **godchild** 1 day, 19 hours ago

thank you

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 1 day, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

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-toVNet 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

Correct Answer: C

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>

Community vote distribution

C (92%) 8%

✉  **StudyNerd123** Highly Voted 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer C: is correct - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/work-remotely-support>
upvoted 26 times

✉  **Iglars** Highly Voted 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct, S2S would be better if you know that the remote workers work from one location, but we don't know that. They could be working from different locations(like home) that's why P2S is better.
upvoted 13 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C 
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>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

variation of this on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 3 times

✉  **kennynelcon** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Please what was the variation ?
upvoted 1 times

✉  **ckanoz** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the correct Answer
upvoted 2 times

✉  **RajjXD** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Aise hi
upvoted 1 times

✉  **pappkarcsvii** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

edengoforit Most Recent 4 days, 21 hours ago
Answer is C:
A Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN
upvoted 3 times

✉  **edengoforit** 7 months ago

Answer is C:

A Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN gateway connection lets you create a secure connection to your virtual network from an individual client computer. A P2S connection is established by starting it from the client computer.

upvoted 2 times

 **Blackpanther2255** 7 months ago

Correct Ans C

upvoted 1 times

 **mrjeet** 8 months ago

had this question on 12/28/21 exam

upvoted 5 times

 **You_can_call_me_X** 8 months ago

Bro, I am planning to appear for this exam this week. Are the questions from this site enough? please help

upvoted 2 times

 **ITprof99** 8 months ago

Taking it tomorrow

upvoted 1 times

 **zr79** 6 months, 1 week ago

Not enough mate. You need study materials and then review these questions

upvoted 1 times

 **J9Ragay** 5 months ago

how many appeared on the exam are here?

upvoted 1 times

 **Prano** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans : C

upvoted 1 times

 **Quetzalcoatl** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

I think is S2S

upvoted 1 times

 **ping** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

No, s2s is between offices etc. not from end/remote users

upvoted 1 times

 **verifiedtomic** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct. Point to Site (P2S) VPN is intended to be used by remote workers.

upvoted 5 times

 **JohnPhan** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer C

A Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN gateway connection lets you create a secure connection to your virtual network from an individual client computer. A P2S connection is established by starting it from the client computer. This solution is useful for telecommuters who want to connect to Azure VNets from a remote location, such as from home or a conference. P2S VPN is also a useful solution to use instead of S2S VPN when you have only a few clients that need to connect to a VNet

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

upvoted 8 times

 **Ateeyah** 1 year ago

i guess the S2S is better in this case , because maybe there are many users works remotely at the same time
who confirm ????

if not , please till us why ?

upvoted 2 times

 **byuq** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Please note: "The company has users that work remotely" is this case they probably work from different locations. For them to connect to the VMs you can't configure S2S for all, it's P2S. "C" is very correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **Ateeyah** 1 year ago

ignore my answer above
because I'm not sure

upvoted 1 times

 **MrJR** 1 year ago

A S2S VPN also would work but they say that "the company has users that work remotely" so I guess that not all company users work remotely in which case a S2S VPN would fit. For only some remote workers fits better a P2S VPN. But's a tricky question.

upvoted 3 times

 **Jotess** 1 year, 1 month ago

the question was on Jul 23, 2021 exam

upvoted 5 times

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.

Solution: You create an HTTP health probe on port 1433.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **d0bermannn** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

HTTP(!) health probe on port 1433 sounds ugly, assume NO
upvoted 22 times

✉  **ohana** Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today, 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: No
upvoted 19 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

✉  **ltkiller** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

B.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-load-balancer-portal-configure>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **athreya_rcs** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

1433 is TCP port not http
upvoted 6 times

✉  **AdamOn22** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

1. HTTP can work on any port if it is configured.
2. TCP is layer 4 and HTTP is layer 7 protocol. If you connect using HTTP you first need to establish TCP connection (3-way handshake)
upvoted 3 times

✉  **edengoforit** 7 months ago

Each availability group uses a separate listener. Each listener has its own IP address. Use the same load balancer to hold the IP address for additional listeners.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Another scenario never heard about in Microsoft instructor-led training.
upvoted 5 times

✉  **zr79** 6 months, 1 week ago

Azure is interesting
upvoted 4 times

✉  **Hunk_cn** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B
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.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-load-balancer-portal-configure#step-4-set-the-load-balancing-rules>
upvoted 4 times

✉  **JIGT** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Health probe require TCP port 1433 is port used by SQL Server
upvoted 2 times

✉ **EleChie** 8 months, 1 week ago

Answer B

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.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-load-balancer-portal-configure#step-4-set-the-load-balancing-rules>

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Zadi87** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

How many labs in the 104 exam ?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Fx2050** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

none, no labs at all

upvoted 1 times

✉ **becmade** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

help me understand you tipically want to check if a vm got the sql service up to avoid balance to a vm that is not responding on sql 1433 port, so why you need to create a healt probe on a different port? maybe I'm missing something, thanks

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Health probing of SQL Always On availability set uses TCP on port 1433 (not HTTP even though the Health Probe works with HTTP SQL Alway On doesn't). As seen at :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-load-balancer-portal-configure>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **becmade** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

because probably in the question say http probe? :O

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Osmoziz** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct - B

see below:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-load-balancer-portal-configure#step-3-create-a-probe>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Marski** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Again, no www-reference to Microsoft documentation. Why? Potsemu? Miksi? Warum? Varför?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **JohnPhan** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

NO

Port: The port you created in the firewall for the health probe when preparing the VM. In this article, the example uses TCP port 59999.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **a4andrew** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

TCP 1433 is the standard SQL port. "The availability group listener health probe port has to be different from the cluster core IP address health probe port. In these examples, the listener port is 59999 and the cluster core IP address health probe port is 58888. Both ports require an allow inbound firewall rule." <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-load-balancer-portal-configure>

upvoted 7 times

✉ **Amonurius_Diabio** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

I think answer should be C

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

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Insanewhip** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Wrong question, hermano

upvoted 3 times

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.

Solution: You set Session persistence to Client IP.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-portal-sql-alwayson-int-listener>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉️  **J511** Highly Voted 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B. "None"

FYI: 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.

upvoted 10 times

✉️  **awssecuritynewbie** 6 months ago

that defeats the purpose of a load balancer that is allowing traffic to various different SQL servers.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **pankyhun** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Answer is B. Session persistence should be set to "None"

upvoted 7 times

✉️  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **edengoforit** 7 months ago

Before you create virtual machines, you need to create availability sets. Availability sets reduce the downtime for planned or unplanned maintenance events. An Azure availability set is a logical group of resources that Azure places on physical fault domains and update domains. A fault domain ensures that the members of the availability set have separate power and network resources. An update domain ensures that members of the availability set aren't brought down for maintenance at the same time.

upvoted 5 times

✉️  **Timock** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

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.

Therefore Floating IP (direct server return) is Enabled.

TCP 1433 is the standard SQL port. The availability group listener health probe port has to be different from the cluster core IP address health probe port.

The ports on a health probe are TCP59999 and TCP58888.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-load-balancer-portal-configure>
upvoted 6 times

✉️  **santhosh007** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

answer is B No. session persistence is not required since data will be same on all db vms, and there is no user affinity

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Quantigo** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: B - No

Session persistence should be none

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-portal-sql-alwayson-int-listener>

upvoted 2 times

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.

Solution: You enable Floating IP.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **Bloodwar** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

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.

>> Floating IP (direct server return) Enabled

upvoted 29 times

 **ppp131176** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Yes floating ip is correct ? as discussed in: <https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/12295-exam-az-300-topic-2-question-11-discussion/>

upvoted 13 times

 **Mev4953** Most Recent 19 hours, 32 minutes ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-floating-ip#:~:text=If%20you%20want%20to%20reuse%20the%20backend%20port%20across%20multiple%20rules%2C%20you%20must%20enable%20Floating%20IP%20in%20the%20rule%20definition.>

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 1 day, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: A
Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

 **Atreyu** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
Floating IP is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **L_J_R** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
Floating IP correct! <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-load-balancer-portal-configure>
upvoted 1 times

 **k3vma1na** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Floating IP correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Surinam** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

At a platform level, Azure Load Balancer always operates in a DSR flow topology regardless of whether Floating IP is enabled
upvoted 2 times

 **edengoforit** 7 months ago

If you want to reuse the backend port across multiple rules, you must enable Floating IP in the rule definition.

When Floating IP is enabled, Azure changes the IP address mapping to the Frontend IP address of the Load Balancer frontend instead of backend instance's IP.

Without Floating IP, Azure exposes the VM instances' IP. Enabling Floating IP changes the IP address mapping to the Frontend IP of the load Balancer to allow for additional flexibility.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-floating-ip>
upvoted 3 times

 **juniорccs** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I went to the links trying to understand it better, but gosh! only the exercise takes hours to be completed, I may try it later, but for the exam, the knowledge in the links share is just too much! Thanks for the short explanation

upvoted 2 times

 **elishlomo** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. If you want to use the backend port across multiple rules, you must enable Floating IP in the rule definition.

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-listener-powershell-configure>

upvoted 2 times

 **Marski** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Where is the www-reference??? It is not at the bottom. Microsoft documentation.

upvoted 1 times

 **Timock** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

This is the why: Some application scenarios prefer or require the same port to be used by multiple application instances on a single VM in the backend pool. Common examples of port reuse include: clustering for high availability/network virtual appliances/exposing multiple TLS endpoints without re-encryption.

If you want to reuse the backend port across multiple rules, you must enable Floating IP in the rule definition.

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

The is the how: The link below is a step by step guide for creating an Azure internal load blancer as a listener for an availability group...

"Backend Port 1433. This value is ignored because this rule uses Floating IP (direct server return)."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-load-balancer-portal-configure>

upvoted 8 times

 **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today, 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: Yes! Floating IP!

upvoted 8 times

 **JohnPhan** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes

Floating IP (direct server return) Enabled

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql/virtual-machines/windows/availability-group-load-balancer-portal-configure>

upvoted 2 times

 **Quantigo** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer A – Yes

Float IP Enabled

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-portal-sql-alwayson-int-listener>

upvoted 3 times

 **rdsserrao** 1 year, 1 month ago

According to the link, they're using floating IP, on the LB rule.

upvoted 4 times

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.

Correct Answer: E

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
```

Community vote distribution

E (73%)

C (27%)

✉  **Fulforce**  10 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer E.

FYI: For the new PowerShell cmdlets you would use: Set-AzNetworkInterface
upvoted 23 times

✉  **SanjSL** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

```
$Nic = Get-AzNetworkInterface -ResourceGroupName "ResourceGroup1" -Name "NetworkInterface1"
$Nic.IpConfigurations[0].PrivateIpAddress = "10.0.1.20"
$Nic.IpConfigurations[0].PrivateIpAllocationMethod = "Static"
$Nic.Tag = @{Name = "Name"; Value = "Value"}
Set-AzNetworkInterface -NetworkInterface $Nic
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.network/set-aznetworkinterface?view=azps-6.5.0
```

upvoted 8 times

✉  **Quantigo**  11 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer E:

Run the Set-AzureStaticVNetIP PowerShell cmdlet.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/servicemanagement/azure.service/set-azurestaticvnetip?view=azuresmps-4.0.0>
upvoted 13 times

✉  **dv_evan**  1 day, 6 hours ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EmnCours** 1 day, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: E

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
```

upvoted 1 times

 **dupplessiss** 4 months, 2 weeks ago
Just Aced the AZ 104 exam.Thanx exam topics
upvoted 3 times

 **vphuocvo** 4 months, 2 weeks ago
The correct answer is E
upvoted 1 times

 **justjeroen** 4 months, 2 weeks ago
The answer here is E but it is already legacy. Now you should do with Set-AzNetworkInterfaceIpConfig
upvoted 5 times

 **Sandeep1992** 5 months, 1 week ago
Correct answer is E
upvoted 1 times

 **Dhanya2022** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
Set-AzNetworkInterface
upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
the correct answer is E, if you want to choose the portal, you have to find the interface of the VM and change the dynamic private IP to static, not the VM properties, so C is wrong
upvoted 3 times

 **godchild** 4 months, 1 week ago
because "properties" not only means "properties blade" but can also means the general characteristic of the VM.
upvoted 1 times

 **josevirtual** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: E
Set-AzureStaticVNetIP is correct, although an updated answer might be Set-AzNetworkInterface
upvoted 3 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months, 1 week ago
The correct answer is E
upvoted 1 times

 **AzureLearner76** 6 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: E
Answer should be E but its really shocking since this is from the service management days (classic) not the resource manager , pointless question
upvoted 3 times

 **HananS** 6 months, 1 week ago
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/servicemanagement/azure.service/set-azurestaticvnetip?view=azuresmps-4.0.0>
E is the answer crystal clear
upvoted 1 times

 **pawel_ski** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: E
Correct answer E. Although you can also change this option in the Portal. But not VM properties only NIC properties which is a separated object in Azure.
upvoted 1 times

 **MYJ** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: E
upvoted 1 times

 **JayJay22215** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: E
Dunno, why so many ppl vote for C, because you cant edit stuff under "properties". You can under "settings", but it specifically states "properties"
upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **samshir** Highly Voted  11 months ago

5 VM so 5 NIC Cards .we have public and private ip address set to them .however they needs same inbound and outbound rule so create NSG and attach to NIC and this req can be fulfilled 5 NIC hence 5 is right ans

upvoted 24 times

 **CloudyTech** Highly Voted  1 year, 1 month ago

5 is correct

upvoted 17 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  1 day, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

 **TripleJJJ** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

could this have been 1 if that was an option? An NSG at the subnet level

upvoted 1 times

 **OCGMISP** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

No, the question is about network interfaces, not NSGs.

upvoted 1 times

 **Mebohen** 5 months ago

Yes, 5 is the answer

upvoted 2 times

 **Dhanya2022** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

One NIC can have one pub and one pvt ip. Create one NSG and assign to all these 5 NICs created.

upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months, 1 week ago

It's 5 VMs so you need 5 NICs

upvoted 1 times

 **roy_** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

E. 5 network interfaces

upvoted 1 times

 **Tom34** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

You can assign to one network interface inbound and outbound SG, public and private IP. So answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

 **mrjeet** 8 months ago

had this question on 12/28/21 exam

upvoted 7 times

 **ABhi101** 8 months ago

5 is correct, We can assign 1 NIC to each of these VMs from a single subnet and we can apply NSG rule there.

upvoted 1 times

 **arkadius** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

A

5 VM = 5 NIC - each NIC can have many IPs

upvoted 2 times

 **tmub47** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Even if there will be ip4 and ip6 to be assigned, still one NIC per VM

upvoted 1 times

 **Harssh** 9 months ago

Usually when we create a VM the overview sections shows both private IP as well as public IP assigned to the NIC of VM. So, 5 VMs should require one network interface each.

upvoted 2 times

 **verifedtomic** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is correct. One NIC have private and public IP address. Five VMs need five NICs.

upvoted 4 times

 **Marski** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Maybe 112 or 911 will do the trick for somebody with mental issues in big apples.

upvoted 2 times

 **Takloy** 10 months ago

I really thought it's 10. So I assume on the same NIC I can assign both Private and Public IPs.

upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: D

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **Biju1** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

correct Answer D

upvoted 21 times

 **Exam_khan** Highly Voted 1 year ago

all identical security groups so you will only require 1 security group as all the settings are the same

upvoted 19 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

 **dasEnder** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D. 1 BUT this is assuming there is no other VM in the same Subnet, or we have tagged the VMs such we can give them access only to those VMs.

upvoted 1 times

 **TAPPA** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

 **alen995454** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **Mebohen** 5 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

 **bobmanbob** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

One it is

upvoted 2 times

 **jatinsachdeva2018** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Got today with different pattern. Like Few VM allow RDP , Few VM allow Ping. So how many NSG ? (Scored 746/1000)

upvoted 6 times

 **Anzus** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

As long as it is identical, D will meet the requirements

upvoted 2 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months, 1 week ago

There is only one subnet so there will be only one NSG required

upvoted 3 times

✉  **mrjeet** 8 months ago

had this question on 12/28/21 exam

upvoted 8 times

✉  **ABhi101** 8 months ago

Correct..one is enough

upvoted 1 times

✉  **tmub47** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

One NSG will take both Inbound and outbound rule. So, same rule for all will require just one

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Prano** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans : D

One NSG is enough as inbound and outbound rules are same

upvoted 1 times

✉  **asixto** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

wouldnt this be C - 2 rules. 1NSG inbound and 1NSG outbound??

upvoted 1 times

✉  **zankuko_tenshi** 8 months ago

Can set both inbound and outbound rules in 1 NSG.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **hirenrpatel1610** 7 months, 1 week ago

One NSG will have both inbound and outbound rules.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Harssh** 9 months ago

D should be the answer since we can attach a NSG to subnet to fulfill the security requirement.

upvoted 1 times

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.

Correct Answer: A

Community vote distribution

B (90%) 10%

✉  **rdsserrao**  1 year, 1 month ago

After reading the link provided by rawrkadia, and testing for myself, it's clear that Azure Backup Instant Restore is available for all Azure Backup VM's.

Even the OS compatibility doesn't apply, like some links say.

Test:

- I created a Windows Server 2019 VM in Azure
- Activated Backup and did Backup Now
- Did File Recovery, downloaded the script and installed it in my Windows 10 On-Prem, Azure Windows Server 2016 and 2012.

Everything worked, the drives were mounted in every OS, no problem.

Note: The script downloaded will only work for the same OS as the original VM:

Windows - Windows

Linux - Linux

upvoted 37 times

✉  **rdsserrao** 1 year, 1 month ago

I forgot to give the answer.

Having said what i wrote above and considering the possible answers, i would agree with the answer given A.

Incorrect answers:

B: there could be Linux VM's in the subscription, we don't know:"Your company's Azure subscription includes Azure virtual machines (VMs) that run Windows Server 2016"

C: Same reason as B

D: of course you can recover the files

upvoted 27 times

✉  **HypeMan_crew** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

the answer is B because it clearly said that all VMs are running Microsoft server 2016

upvoted 7 times

✉  **Netspud** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Your company's Azure subscription includes Azure virtual machines (VMs) that run Windows Server 2016. Unfortunately it doesn't, it is possibly implied. But it basically says the subscription has some VMs running Server 2016. A is the safest answer. I wish MS would write questions more precisely.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Paimon** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Using the same logic, you can't assume it was a Windows 2016 that was infected.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **progzilla** 5 months, 1 week ago

You don't need to imply since Windows 2016 was specified for all VMs.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **MichalGr** 1 year, 1 month ago

'B: there could be Linux VM's in the subscription, we don't know:"Your company's Azure subscription includes Azure virtual machines (VMs) that run Windows Server 2016" - in this scenario (all) VMs run Windows, yes?

upvoted 5 times

✉  **novac1111** 10 months ago

Answer is A: Due to the requisites to perform a file recovery from a Windows server instance the only viable choice is A. If the machine was infected by a ransomware, there is a clean up procedure prior the file recovery. Check this page: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/security/office-365-security/recover-from-ransomware?view=o365-worldwide>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Larry23** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

All you need to do is google the definition of Includes to understand why A is the correct answer... Includes does not mean all encompassing. It means in short, part of a whole.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **mitya** 9 months ago

The question says that "Your company's Azure subscription includes Azure virtual machines (VMs) that run Windows Server 2016." it doesn't say that you have Linux machines. The answer A says that "You can ONLY recover the files to the infected VM". that is definitely WRONG as you have other VMs to recovery your files. So the answer should be B." You can recover the files to any VM within the company's subscription"

upvoted 21 times

✉ **awssecuritynewbie** 7 months ago

i agree with mitya! because it states recovering files to the infected machine really means you are just tied down to that machine it self, which is not true. you are reading too much into the question.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **mitya** 9 months ago

For the same reason answer C is wrong also because it limits our choice with New VM ONLY while we have other Windows VM in our subscription that can be used for files restoration

upvoted 4 times

✉ **el_chulo** 8 months, 1 week ago

A is the correct answer for the simple fact that Azure Backup Instant Restore capability for Azure Virtual Machines has in-place restore that will completely overwrite the affected data. This provides for a cheap and fastest recovery.. <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/instantly-restore-your-azure-virtual-machines-using-azure-backup/>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **el_chulo** 8 months ago

Comment; I believe this question is not correctly phrased.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **TripleJJJ** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Does the region matter of the target VM matter?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **lazz77** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

According to below, we can restore the files to an alternate VM too

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-windows-server>

Therefore the answer should be B

upvoted 31 times

✉ **TDS_sada** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

As I understand Here the catch is new VM,any VM, means it can be any non windows OS. So in this scenario the effected os is Windows and only the Answer A related to the windows OS.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rawrkadia** 1 year, 1 month ago

This is a different feature.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-instant-restore-capability>

Backup instant restore is snapshotting. In order to be 'instant' tier you have to be restoring from a stored snapshot vs from the vault. I do not believe you are correct.

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

upvoted 4 times

✉ **rawrkadia** 1 year, 1 month ago

In fact, I don't even know if you *can* recover files from a snapshot. You have to convert the snapshot to a managed disk then attach that to a VM.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉ **viveksen1** 2 days, 4 hours ago

B - Any VM within subscription

upvoted 1 times

 **laxven** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B. refer to the steps (#2) in link- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>
upvoted 1 times

 **Armina** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. You can recover the files to any VM within the company's subscription
Explanations:

Azure Backup provides independent and isolated backups to protect against accidental deletion of data on your VMs. Backups are stored in a Recovery Services vault with integrated management of restore points. Configuration and scaling are straightforward. Backups are also optimized and can be easily restored if necessary.

The backup job currently consists of two phases:

Create a VM snapshot.

Transfer the snapshot of a virtual machine to the Azure Recovery Services vault.

A restore point is not considered created until phases 1 and 2 are completed.

Ref1: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms>

Ref2: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-instant-restore-capability>

upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct. Not only you can recover to the same or new VM, but also download the files as a drive to any VM.
upvoted 3 times

 **mansoorilahi86** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

B may be the incorrect one.Because restoring to any vm (refers windows or Linux).If the affected system is Windows,then we need to restore to windows only.unfortunately that option not in the choices.so which makes me to think choose the Answer as "A"
upvoted 1 times

 **rolls21** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

B is the correct answer

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

upvoted 1 times

 **TheJocker** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

You can recover the files to any VM within the company:
This is what backup means!

upvoted 2 times

 **fjvela** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Tested, you can restore the files in other VM
upvoted 2 times

 **alen995454** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Recover vs Restore
upvoted 3 times

 **stealthster** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Thought this was B at first too, but please see the link below, it states "With instant restore, users also get a capability to perform in-place restore, thus, overwriting the data in the original disk rather than creating a copy of the disk at an alternate location". This would overwrite the encrypted data in the case of a ransomware attack.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/blog/instantly-restore-your-azure-virtual-machines-using-azure-backup/>
upvoted 2 times

 **progzilla** 5 months, 1 week ago

The keywords were Recover or Restore. Recovery is possible to new VM and Restore to same VM in place. So I would say C but without any assumptions, B is so tempting.

upvoted 2 times

 **Sandman77** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Note the "Azure Backup INSTANT Restore"

A. could make sense

upvoted 1 times

 **OCHINAME** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

You can back up and restore ADE encrypted VMs within the same subscription.
ADE encrypted VMs can't be recovered at the file/folder level. You need to recover the entire VM to restore files and folders.
B. SHOULD BE THE ANSWER
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-encryption>

upvoted 1 times

 **TtotheA2021** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

You cab only recover to the same machine or other new windows vm. So same vm or create new one.

In this case it will be answer B

upvoted 1 times

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.
- 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.

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

C (94%) 6%

 **shamst** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

It should be C
upvoted 34 times

 **Zokko** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

I believe it is the C option
A - If you delete the VM you cannot recover to that VM it must exist
B - You do not know the other VMs
C - Creating a New VM you can recover the VM
D - You can recover from the backup
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms>
upvoted 21 times

 **LukeAldred** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer A doesn't say to restore *to* the infected VM. It says "You should restore the VM *after deleting* the infected VM"
upvoted 1 times

 **J4U** 1 year ago

Yes, VM can be restored by replacing the existing disk or in a new VM.
upvoted 7 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: C
Correct Answer: C
upvoted 1 times

 **Armina** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C
C. You should restore the VM to a new Azure VM.
upvoted 1 times

 **Armina** 4 months ago

C. You should restore the VM to a new Azure VM.
upvoted 1 times

 **sjb666** 4 months, 1 week ago

C. Can't be 'replace existing' as it's encrypted with malware (Replace existing option is currently supported for unencrypted managed VMs.)
upvoted 1 times

 **lindo1213** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C
The answer is C
upvoted 2 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
C seems correct. A, D doesn't make sense, and B will not solve the issue of replacing the infected VM.
upvoted 2 times

 **curtisexam** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

i think should be C
upvoted 2 times

 **cryptotafkar** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer C is correct
upvoted 2 times

 **scottims** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Based on this, I say C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#:~:text=Select%20a%20restore%20point%20Navigate%20to%20Backup%20center,Datasource%20type%2C%20and%20then%20select%20a%20Backup%20instance.>

upvoted 2 times

 **alen995454** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. You should restore the VM to a new Azure VM

upvoted 3 times

 **poordad** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Why not A? Delete the infected VM, then restore the backed up VM.

upvoted 1 times

 **DarkAngel76** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Quite confusing.

Question states that "...subscription includes Azure virtual machines (VMs) that run Windows Server 2016.": no information about what the Windows Server 2016 VMs do or about other VMs running different OSs.

Answer B would allow to restore the machine by replacing the infected one: fast and effective. The problem is the "any" word in the option: I could overwrite a machine running a different OS (it could be present, the question does not specify it) or a machine playing a specific role (e.g.: database server), thus scrambling the environment.

Answer C would allow to restore the machine without altering the configuration in place, which would happen if I overwrite an existing VM that could be running a different OS or could be playing a specific role (e.g.: database server or web front end server) in the environment. But this would leave an infected machine still in place.

upvoted 1 times

 **DarkAngel76** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

In a real world scenario, I would choose option C and restore to a new VM.

upvoted 1 times

 **Dane_d** 6 months ago

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

You can replace an existing VM with the backup.

upvoted 2 times

 **Tukarammane** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

ANS C ==

upvoted 6 times

 **j777** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

I want to give an analogy that maybe some would better understand. when you change the oil in your car you simply dn't reuse the same oil. You want to make sure you use brand new oil.

In this case why would you want to use the same VM? that would not make sense one should ALWAYS use a new VM after ransomware attack.
upvoted 7 times

 **LukeAldred** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

But you're using the "backed up" oil before it got infected.

upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: B

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>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉ **kerker** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Yes Correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/scalability/monitor-infrastructure>

upvoted 15 times

✉ **verifiedtomic** Highly Voted 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is correct. Azure Monitor is collecting Logs and Metrics.

upvoted 8 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉ **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **chiragdhyani** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Q. Why not A Traffic Analytics?

Ans: Because Performance can not be confined to network, but also on entire architecture is setup e.g. VMs are unable to scale up on time etc. Such scenario cannot be obvious with Traffic Analyser

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Dhrayco** 7 months ago

Why is it not A - Traffic Analytics?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **EleChie** 8 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct.

Some information about Azure Traffic Analytics: Traffic Analytics is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in cloud networks. Traffic analytics analyzes Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud. With traffic analytics, you can:

- * Visualize network activity across your Azure subscriptions and identify hot spots.
- * Identify security threats to, and secure your network, with information such as open-ports, applications attempting internet access, and virtual machines (VM) connecting to rogue networks.
- * Understand traffic flow patterns across Azure regions and the internet to optimize your network deployment for performance and capacity.
- * Pinpoint network misconfigurations leading to failed connections in your network.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **EleChie** 8 months, 1 week ago

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Harssh** 9 months ago

Azure Monitor Metrics is one half of the data platform that supports Azure Monitor. The other is Azure Monitor Logs, which collects and organizes log and performance data and allows that data to be analyzed with a rich query language.

upvoted 2 times

 **Timock** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

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.

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

upvoted 2 times

 **Quantigo** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer B

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

upvoted 3 times

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.

Correct Answer: ABCDE

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.

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>

Community vote distribution

ABCDE (80%) ABD (20%)

 **khengoolman** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed today with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is All
upvoted 45 times

 **scholars** 6 months ago

is this website enough to clear the exam ?
upvoted 1 times

 **practical_93** 9 months, 1 week ago

is this website enough to clear the exam ?
upvoted 3 times

 **Mozbius_** 6 months ago

I would suggest you get to learn about Azure first and then use ExamTopics to plug the unavoidable holes in your knowledge.
upvoted 2 times

 **dodeen** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

congrats budy
is this website enough to clear the exam ?
upvoted 4 times

 **JohnPhan** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

thank you!
upvoted 1 times

 **CloudyTech** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

All.....
upvoted 19 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: ABCDE
Correct Answer: ABCDE
upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ABCDE
It is clear here that all options are supported.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-support-matrix-iaas>
upvoted 1 times

 **Chrys941** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

According to the Documentation ABCDE

upvoted 2 times

 **Rafamello** 5 months ago

ALL -> My VM is shut down. Will an on-demand or a scheduled backup work?

Yes. Backups run when a machine is shut down. The recovery point is marked as crash consistent.

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

upvoted 1 times

 **rasmart** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ABD

read the comment before

upvoted 1 times

 **Totaman123** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ABCDE

.....

upvoted 1 times

 **coraline_tech** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

just pass today with 990 and i anw F

upvoted 1 times

 **Shanti** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer - All (Win10 64Bit), All VMs that are shutdown or not can still be backed up

Regarding Linux Debian and other flavours of Linux, see

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

upvoted 1 times

 **Osmoziz** 9 months, 1 week ago

AB ONLY

D- WRONG - ONLY DEBIAN 8.X and above

CE- wrong , their are some VM with OS not supported which is not

see link : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-support-matrix-iaas>

upvoted 1 times

 **Osmoziz** 9 months, 1 week ago

sorry the correct answer - ABD

lol apologies

upvoted 2 times

 **Osmoziz** 9 months, 1 week ago

CE - wrong

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-support-matrix-iaas#operating-system-support-linux>

upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Incorrect. In the very page you linked it says C,E are supported.

upvoted 1 times

 **verifiedtomic** 9 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ABCDE

ARS can backup everything.

upvoted 1 times

 **ulranmal** 9 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer is All (ABCDE)

upvoted 3 times

 **pmartin** 10 months, 1 week ago

My VM is shut down. Will an on-demand or a scheduled backup work?

Yes. Backups run when a machine is shut down. The recovery point is marked as crash consistent.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vm-backup-faq#my-vm-is-shut-down--will-an-on-demand-or-a-scheduled-backup-work>

upvoted 2 times

 **SanjSL** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

All..

Azure Backup doesn't support 32-bit operating systems.

For Azure VM Linux backups, Azure Backup supports the list of distributions endorsed by Azure, except Core OS Linux and 32-bit operating system.

Other bring-your-own Linux distributions might work as long as the VM agent is available on the VM, and support for Python exists.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-backup-faq>

upvoted 1 times

 **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today, 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: ALL!!!!

upvoted 7 times

 **medk2021** 11 months ago

all true:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/fr-fr/azure/backup/backup-azure-backup-faq>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/fr-fr/azure/virtual-machines/linux/endorsed-distros>

upvoted 1 times

Question #38

Topic 1

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.

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.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **WISSYWISE** 1 day, 15 hours ago

The answer is correct:B

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 1 day, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

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.

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.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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>

Community vote distribution

B (67%)

A (33%)

✉️ **Ksoul** 1 day, 4 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

"Bulk invite" is used for inviting multiple guest users to the organization (Azure Ad) using CSv. file

"Bulk Create" is used to add multiple users to the azure AD using csv. file

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **klasbeatz** 1 day, 8 hours ago

A.

In Azure AD, select Users > Bulk create

On the Bulk create user page, under Upload your CSV file, browse to the file. When you select the file and click Submit, validation of the CSV file starts.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/users-bulk-add>

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **klasbeatz** 1 day, 8 hours ago

B.

Correction this is a tricky one but because they specified EXTERNAL users it would actually be New-AzureADMSInvitation

```
New-AzureADMSInvitation  
[-InvitedUserDisplayName <String>]  
[-InvitedUserEmailAddress <String>]  
[-SendInvitationMessage <Boolean>]  
[-InviteRedirectUrl <String>]  
[-InvitedUserMessageInfo <InvitedUserMessageInfo>]  
[-InvitedUserType <String>]  
[<CommonParameters>]
```

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

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **styl** 1 day, 9 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

CORRECT ANSWER: A

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **DeltaSM** 1 day, 10 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

I would say B because it "Bulk create" and not "Bulk invite".

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **ExamTopicsTST** 1 day, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

You need to use "Bulk Invite" for guest users. 'Bulk Create' is for member users.

upvoted 1 times

 **RichardBill** 1 day, 12 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

For guest users its "Bulk Invite" So the right answer is B
upvoted 1 times

 **MYS3SOM** 1 day, 13 hours ago

The answer is correct. For those who are confused, you use the Bulk invite on the portal, not Bulk create.
upvoted 1 times

 **WISSYWISE** 1 day, 15 hours ago

The answer is correct:B
upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 1 day, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: A
Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

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.

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.

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

Correct Answer: A

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>

Community vote distribution

A (57%)

B (43%)

✉ **DeltaSM** 1 day, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

For me it's A.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ExamTopicsTST** 1 day, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct is A

upvoted 1 times

✉ **RichardBill** 1 day, 12 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Its the right cmdlet for guest Users: so A See here;

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/main/articles/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite.md>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **DanishHassan** 1 day, 14 hours ago

Yes B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

✉ **WISSYWISE** 1 day, 15 hours ago

The answer is correct:A

upvoted 1 times

✉ **EmnCours** 1 day, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Sekiocka** 1 day, 12 hours ago

Answer is A <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/new-azureadmsinvitation?view=azureadps-2.0>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **kayyaly** 1 day, 9 hours ago

Why no, you can use this command to invite external users

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

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

To add a backend pool to LB1:

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

To add a health probe to LB2:

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

Answer Area

To add a backend pool to LB1:

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

To add a health probe to LB2:

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

The Network Contributor role lets you manage networks, but not access them.

Reference:

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

 **alen995454**  3 months, 1 week ago

The given answer is incorrect:

Box 1. Network Contributor on RG1

Box 2. Network Contributor on RG1

upvoted 35 times

 **Hyrydar** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

There is something that we all seem to be forgetting here..and that is that Azure RBAC roles can be applied at three different scopes...management group, subscription, resource group and finally resource. So, LB1 and LB2 are resources that we want the Network Contributor role to manage, which by the way satisfies the principle of least privilege. When you apply the scope to the resource group, then it is applied to all the resources in the resource group which is not what we want. The question specifically referred to LB1 and LB2. These resources are atomic, therefore applying the scope to the two will affect just those two resources. Therefore the given answers are correct.

upvoted 18 times

 **A_GEE** 1 month ago

The question ask "LB1 and LB2" at the same time. So need the RG level contributor for it. The answer should be both on the RG level.
Network Contributor on RG1

upvoted 1 times

 **MorningCoffee** 3 weeks ago

If you add something else to RG1 then the account will inherit permissions from RG1 which breaks principle of least privilege. If you add it specifically to LB1 and LB2 there can never be an issue with privilege. You are incorrect.

upvoted 8 times

✉️ 🚑 **renzoku** 1 day, 10 hours ago

you're right bro

upvoted 1 times

✉️ 🚑 **Hugolini** 3 months, 1 week ago

What about the "The solution must follow the principle of least privilege."?

Consider that in the future another LB is added ..

upvoted 15 times

✉️ 🚑 **Abd99** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Network Contributor on LB1

Network Contributor on LB2

Network Contributor role on LB1 and LB2 is the correct answer. With this role user can add create a backend address without actually adding the actual IP addresses. Network contributor can also create and modify health probe.

If the user wants to add address to backend pools (eg: IPs from a VNet or entire subnet) then a Network Contributor role is required at the resource group level (or atleast on VNet)

upvoted 17 times

✉️ 🚑 **DrMiyu** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

From Microsoft Network Contributor = "Lets you manage networks, but not access to them.". RG contributor would give you right on everything in the RG so too much

upvoted 4 times

✉️ 🚑 **SAMSH** Most Recent 2 weeks ago

This question was in 17/08 exam

upvoted 2 times

✉️ 🚑 **61Reasons** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Since Network contributor also has : Microsoft.Authorization/*/read on all resources, then this role at the LB level should provide success on lesser priv. So NC can make changes on the LBs and the LBs "read" the other resources that the traffic is pointed to.

Box 1. Net Cont. on LB1

Box 2. Net Cont. on LB2

upvoted 1 times

✉️ 🚑 **AceofIT** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

In this Question, Given Answers are correct because they have asked specifically for "principle of least privilege". So we have to set rules on LB1 and LB2.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ 🚑 **tweedo** 1 month ago

Network Contributor on RG is the correct answer for both Health Probe and Backend.

Without it, even owner on LBs will end up with missing permission error on 'Microsoft.Resources/deployments/read'

upvoted 1 times

✉️ 🚑 **devilcried** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Tested in my Lab

Box 1 - Network Contributor on RG1

Box 2 - Network Contributor on RG1

upvoted 9 times

✉️ 🚑 **franekfranek** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

To add the backend pool to the load balancer resource, the user needs to have permissions to be able to read the virtual network and virtual machine resources that need to be associated to the backend pool. Hence permissions need to be given at the resource group level.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ 🚑 **dhanesh5984** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer should be "Network Contributor on RG1" for both LB. Tested this in Lab

upvoted 2 times

✉️ 🚑 **itgg11** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Both answers are incorrect.

Correct answers: NC on RG1 and NC on RG2.

Reason: creating health probes and backend pools requires contributor access to network resources within RG.

I tested in the lab. it is not possible to create a health probe or a backend pool while logged in as NC for a LB only.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ 🚑 **lyona** 2 months, 1 week ago

Reading the discussion, I think there's an assumption there's a vnet in RG1 which needs to be read to create the backend pool. The question doesn't say there's a vnet in RG1. It specifically asks which role is required over the load balancers created. Therefore the given answer gets my vote.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **klasbeatz** 2 months, 1 week ago

Network contributor on LB1.....Least privilege would be give him access just to load balancer because the whole resource group might have other resources that they don't want him to access.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I believe it is the following and as per other comments

Answer is:

Box 1 and Box2 - Network Contributor on RG1

upvoted 2 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is:

Box 1 - Network Contributor on RG1

Box 2 - Network Contributor on RG1

upvoted 3 times

✉  **jokerbase** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer is incorrect.

For creating a backend pool we need permission to access VNet on RG.

For creating a health probe we need to have permission for deployment on Resource Group.

So we both the option is Added the network Contributor Role to RG1.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **tweedo** 1 month ago

'Microsoft.Resources/deployments/read' on RG is actually needed for both Probe and Backend

upvoted 1 times

✉  **A_GEE** 2 months ago

The question does not ask for VNET. It only request to manage the LB1 and LB2.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **flash007** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Because the devices are network devices they need to be a network contributor to be able to access the device. Though the contributor role is there the devices are network devices.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **AJ7011** 3 months ago

can someone tell that this answer is correct?

upvoted 3 times

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.

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉️  **AlleyC** Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is correct B

Cluster administrators can configure Kubernetes role-based access control (Kubernetes RBAC) based on a user's identity or directory group membership. Azure AD authentication is provided to AKS clusters with OpenID Connect. OpenID Connect is an identity layer built on top of the OAuth 2.0 protocol

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/managed-aad>

upvoted 21 times

✉️  **tweedo** 1 month ago

This seems to be a correct answer in scope of listed answers, but please mind that AKS now supports direct integration with AAD, the method using OAuth 2.0 is considered legacy:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/azure-ad-integration-cli>

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **EmnCours** 2 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Mat21445** 1 month ago

Well, but please tell me how is possible to have a tenant in the subscription?

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **TDAMAN** 1 month, 1 week ago

Answer is B, you have to first create the endpoint

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **JaydenA** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **regazzi** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is correct B

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I love honey so it is B
upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is correct B
upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

correct is B
upvoted 1 times

 **Sillyon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

 **flash007** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

OAuth 2.0 protocol is used when it comes to kubenentes
upvoted 2 times

 **Tyy27** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B
upvoted 2 times

 **Racinely** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

OAuth 2.0 for authorization
upvoted 3 times

 **Lazylinux** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **juniorccs** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

that's also correct
upvoted 2 times

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

Correct Answer: AC

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:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/admin/create-groups/office-365-groups-expiration-policy?view=o365-worldwide>

Community vote distribution

AC (100%)

✉  kennynelcon  3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

Correct Answer: A and C

Only O365 groups support automatic deletion after 180 days.

upvoted 14 times

✉  GVKGVK  2 months ago

Gave exam on June 29th 2022 and passed with 870. 80 Percent of the question came from here. Thanks every one for comments.

upvoted 7 times

✉  EmnCours  1 day, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: AC

Correct Answer: AC

upvoted 1 times

✉  prajyot25 1 month, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: C & D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-dynamic-membership>

upvoted 1 times

✉  johntheco01 1 month, 1 week ago

This part was on the exam (7/22/22). Passed with a 858, 80% of the questions came from here. Pay close attention to discussion.

upvoted 3 times

✉  zhoukaijit 2 months, 1 week ago

pass on 23rd June, this Question is in exam;

upvoted 3 times

✉  Lazylinux 2 months, 2 weeks ago

i Agree A&C

Security groups are used to give group members access to applications, resources and assign licenses. Group members can be users, devices, service principals, and other groups.

Microsoft 365 groups are used for collaboration, giving members access to a shared mailbox, calendar, files, SharePoint site, and so on. Group members can only be users. With the increase in usage of Microsoft 365 groups and Microsoft Teams, administrators and users need a way to clean

up unused groups and teams. A Microsoft 365 groups expiration policy 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, team, etc.) are also deleted.

When a group expires it is "soft-deleted" which means it can still be recovered for up to 30 days.

upvoted 5 times

 **shykot** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

what if we dont have microsoft 365 but say some other app,

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

A and C

upvoted 1 times

 **Sillyon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Correct Answer: A and C

upvoted 1 times

 **flash007** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Microsoft 365 groups can be made to expire after a certain amount of time whereas security groups are just for access

upvoted 1 times

 **Scoobysnaks86** 3 months ago

Why is 365 even on this? This is literally not supposed to be on the az-104

upvoted 1 times

 **Lodan** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I don't know, but I received this exact question on my AZ-104 exam (7-6-22)

upvoted 5 times

 **Def21** 3 months ago

The answer is correct. Seems like security groups could also be used for dynamic access. However, "Microsoft 365 Groups can't be members of security groups." and there is no alternative to add users separately to a security group or something similar.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/admin/create-groups/compare-groups?view=o365-worldwide#security-groups>

upvoted 1 times

 **Tyy27** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

A&C are correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Chrys941** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

Correct A & C

upvoted 1 times

 **saturdaysunday** 3 months, 1 week ago

A and C. I'm pretty sure security groups are for network traffic

upvoted 1 times

 **Azurefox79** 3 months ago

saying SGs are for network traffic is like saying shoes are for kicking soccer balls. Sgs as the backbone of AD

upvoted 4 times

 **Yetti1** 3 months, 1 week ago

Correct:

A and C

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

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

User3 is the owner of Group1.

Group2 is a member of Group1.

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

Create an access review

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

* Review name: Review1

Description: (Optional)

* Start date: 2018-11-22

Frequency: One time

Duration (in days): 1

End: Never / End by Occurrences

* Number of times: 0

* End date: 2018-12-22

Users

Users to review: Members of a group

Scope: Guest users only (selected)

Everyone

* Group: Group1

Reviewers

Reviewers: Group owners

Programs

Link to program: Default program

Upon completion settings

Advanced settings

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

Reference:

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

 **AlleyC** Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

Tested in lab

Correct Answers:

User3 can perform an access review of User1 = No

User1 is a Member and not a Guest Account, Access Review specified Guests only.

User3 can perform an access review of UserA = No

User1 is a Member and not a Guest Account, Access Review specified Guests only.

User3 can perform an access review of UserB = No

Created Group 1 and Group 2, added Group 2 as a member in Group 1,

Added guest Accounts to Group 1 and Group 2,

In the Access Review results only the Guest Accounts in Group 1 appeared for review and "Not" the Guest accounts in Group 2.

upvoted 65 times

 **Sure1** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

I tested this scenario today (14 Jul 2022) and noticed User1 and UserB both appeared for review and can take approve/decline action on both of them from User3 account.

upvoted 4 times

 **rolo5555** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

great explanation

upvoted 2 times

 **Key94** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

If group 2 is a member of group 1, do the members of group 2 not get reviewed through that membership ?

upvoted 1 times

 **Armina** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

User3 can perform an access review of User1. /No

User3 can perform an access review of UserA. /No

User3 can perform an access review of UserB. /No

Explanation:

Access to groups and applications for employees and guests changes over time. To reduce the risk associated with stale access assignments, administrators can use Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) to create access reviews for group members or application access. If you need to routinely review access, you can also create recurring access reviews.

Review1 reviews access for guest users who are member of Group1. The group owner is specified as the reviewer.

User3 is the owner of Group1. User2 is the only guest user in Group1.

Note: Dynamic groups and nested groups are not supported with the Access review process.

Reference: Create an access review of groups and applications in Azure AD access reviews : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/create-access-review>

upvoted 31 times

✉️ **atilla** 3 months, 1 week ago

in think it NNY, guest users are included in nested groups, its not excluded in the link you provided

upvoted 14 times

✉️ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

U R right and Armina is WRONG..see my comments

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Mat21445** 1 month ago

You're right.

Look for possible scenarios with nested groups here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/directory-service-limits-restrictions>

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Batmulen** Most Recent 1 week ago

The answer is No, No and No.....Yes the user (User B) will show up in the access review, but the membership of the group (Group 2) will not be removed. This is the text from Microsoft:

"Reviewing a role with nested groups assigned: For users who have membership through a nested group, the access review will not remove their membership to the nested group and therefore they will retain access to the role being reviewed"

Of course if by "Review" you only think of "Show me a list", then the answer is No, No, Yes

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **az4o2n** 1 week, 6 days ago

the ans is correct. N N Y. Tested

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Fatrat** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

I have tested this particular question in a lab:

I created Group 1 and Group 2. I created User 3 and made it owner of Group 1. I created a normal user in Group 1, a guest user in Group 2.

Group 2 was made a member of Group 1, and when I ran an Access Review with the Guest checkbox ticked. I successfully was able to see User 2 (guest) on the results, meaning that nested groups will also get checked.

Answer is NNY.

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **DterminD** 3 weeks ago

Question: If User 3 is the OWNER of GROUP 1, wouldn't he be able to review access for both user 1 and user 2? Does OWNER not give you additional permissions that aren't being specified in the access review?

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **rke2** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

User3 can perform an access review of UserB. /No

Sorry but i cannot seem to find supporting information that does not support nested group.

Seek some advise. Thanks in advance

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Mat21445** 1 month ago

Seems like NO NO YES is a correct answer.

Nested groups are supported within this particular scenario (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/directory-service-limits-restrictions>).The only thing we need to consider is whether user is a guest or not.

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **RanjeetKaur** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

It is NNY. U3 can review the access guest users of G1 which also includes Group2. User B is the guest of G2 and hence U3 can review the access of UB.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Sure1** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Tested on 14th Jul 2022

Access Review under User3 login showed up User2 and UserB and I was able to approve/decline both of them.

Out of curiosity, I added an additional user UserC as owner under Group2 to check whether UserC be able to do a review for at least UserB, but there were no Access Reviews appearing in UserC login. Probably because the Access Review was set only for Group1 owner and not Group2.
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **Greatone1** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Passed with a 738 and didn't even answer last ten questions thanks exam topics!!!!
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **kijken** 2 months ago

No/No/No, Why?
first 2 NO = user are member users and scope says to review guests
last NO = Members of a specific group. Not nested etc. If it was access to an application or something it was a different story.
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

But the screenshot says "or access to an application" So the final one must be Yes.
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

For sure NNY

Actually you can include as many as nested groups, there is not restriction from what i can read and find BUT there is definitely restriction on the action to the result of the preview i.e. If user A is part of a nested group i.e. he is member of Group B which is Member of group A, then if access was configured to be denied it will NOT take effect and userA will still retain the original access. Hence in SUMMARY Users in nested groups can be reviewed but NO action against them can be taken

Please read this from Microsoft and read the link

upvoted 5 times

✉️ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

IMPORTANT Note

Some denied users are unable to have results applied to them. Scenarios where this could happen include:

**Reviewing members of a synced on-premises Windows AD group: If the group is synced from on-premises Windows AD, the group cannot be managed in Azure AD and therefore membership cannot be changed.

**Reviewing a resource (role, group, application) with nested groups assigned: For users who have membership through a nested group, we will not remove their membership to the nested group and therefore they will retain access to the resource being reviewed.

**User not found / other errors can also result in an apply result not being supported.

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

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **PanP** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

This is SC300 question, access review need Azure AD P2, why related to AZ 104 ?

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree NO NO NO as per other comments
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **shykot** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

didn't understand the logic at all, i am looking in a different perspective.
Group 2 is member of Group1.
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

User3 can perform an access review of User1. /No
User3 can perform an access review of UserA. /No
User3 can perform an access review of UserB. /Yes
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have the Azure management groups shown in the following table:

Name	In management group
Tenant Root Group	<i>Not applicable</i>
ManagementGroup11	Tenant Root Group
ManagementGroup12	Tenant Root Group
ManagementGroup21	ManagementGroup11

You add Azure subscriptions to the management groups as shown in the following table:

Name	Management group
Subscription1	ManagementGroup21
Subscription2	ManagementGroup12

You create the Azure policies shown in the following table:

Name	Parameter	Scope
Not allowed resource types	virtualNetworks	Tenant Root Group
Allowed resource types	virtualNetworks	ManagementGroup12

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can create a virtual network in Subscription1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can create a virtual machine in Subscription2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can create a virtual network in Subscription1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can create a virtual machine in Subscription2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

Virtual networks are not allowed at the root and is inherited. Deny overrides allowed.

Box 2: Yes -

Virtual Machines can be created on a Management Group provided the user has the required RBAC permissions.

Box 3: Yes -

Subscriptions can be moved between Management Groups provided the user has the required RBAC permissions.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/manage#moving-management-groups-and-subscriptions>

✉  **fedzedz**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is Wrong : It should Be NO NO NO

- subscription should be moved by can't be added to 2 groups.

upvoted 148 times

✉  **tita_tovenaar** 1 year, 1 month ago

not agreed for answer 2.

Only virtual networks are mentioned in the policy. Nothing is said about virtual machines.

Result: NO - YES - NO

upvoted 8 times

✉  **tita_tovenaar** 1 year, 1 month ago

sorry, my bad. answer 2 is No.By allowing networks, you deny all the rest.

upvoted 8 times

✉  **Ikrom** 1 year, 8 months ago

Agree.

- NO: Subscription 1: is not allowed to create a VNET.

- NO: Subscription 2: Allowed to create a VNET which restricts anything else.

- NO: Subscription 1: already in one Management group called 21, so cannot add into another. A Subscription can be assigned to 1 Management Group.

upvoted 98 times

✉  **azuremarco2021** 1 year, 4 months ago

Im sorry but why is the 2nd false? All that was forbiden at the root level is lifted on Subscription 2

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Jayad** 5 months ago

It's because of the "Allowed Resources Policy". You can only create resources of the allowed type and the ones which cannot be assigned tags.

TR -> MG11 -> MG21 - Sub1

-> MG12 - sub2

upvoted 2 times

✉  **zr79** 6 months ago

It should not have permission to create a VNet as this was denied in the root directory. rules are inherited downwards from parent to child

upvoted 3 times

✉  **zr79** 6 months ago

But it should have a permission to create a VM

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Scoobysnaks86** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

you can't create a vm without a vnet

upvoted 3 times

✉  **RVE** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Best explanation

upvoted 2 times

✉  **pieronegri** 1 year, 8 months ago

you are right, "move" is the right verb.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **iresh412** 1 year, 3 months ago

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

This clearly states,

"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."

Therefore, only allowed resource type is virtual network.

SO the answer for the second question is NO.

but third is Yes, because adding subscription and moving subscription is the same in MS docs. :)

upvoted 23 times

✉  **vamshidhara** 1 year, 3 months ago

Azure Policy is an explicit deny.

So the root management group deny the virtual network resource type to the child management groups/subscriptions/resources groups and the policy in the question does not have any thing excluded so it will deny

upvoted 5 times

✉  **faz_r_a** 2 months ago

It is an implicit deny-explicit allow policy. Anything that does not fall into the list of allowed resources for example will be denied. So you explicitly state what you want to allow and Azure AD denies everything else not in included.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

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.

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 Subscription2 (ManagementGroup12).

Box 3: No

You cannot ADD Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11, but you can MOVE Subscription1 from ManagementGroup21 to ManagementGroup11. Subscriptions can only be a member of ONE ManagementGroup at a time.

upvoted 99 times

✉  **RamanAgarwal** 1 year, 2 months ago

Policy doesn't restrict you to create a VM anywhere. It restricts you to create VNet only which is overridden at Management12 and it will be inherited by Subscription 2. So you can create Vnet hence VM in subscription 2

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Harssh** 9 months ago

Box 1 and Box 2 are ok; however, I have a doubt that when all management groups here are under management group Tenant Root Group which has a policy barring Virtual Networks, so how come ManagementGroup12 can allow Virtual network creation in the first place? Do't member management groups inherit policies from host management group?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Harssh** 9 months ago

My question is can a nested management group override policy defined at its parent management group level by creating its own contradictory policy?

upvoted 3 times

✉  **joergsi** 8 months ago

Your reply for box 2 makes no sense because the question is: You can create a VM in Sun 2?

And you are saying: Box 2: No:

You cannot create a VM, because based on the Policy you can only create VNETs in Subscription2 (ManagementGroup12).

But then the answer needs to be yes based on your argument, correct?

upvoted 3 times

✉  **kilowd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

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.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **xavigo** 4 months ago

If you can *only* create VNETS then it follows you cannot create other things like VMs. What's so hard to grasp?

upvoted 5 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 20 hours ago

- NO: Subscription 1: is not allowed to create a VNET.
- NO: Subscription 2: Allowed to create a VNET which restricts anything else.
- NO: Subscription 1: already in one Management group called 21, so cannot add into another. A Subscription can be assigned to 1 Management Group.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **yana_b** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Box1: No -> because VNETs are only allowed for MG12. (here the question in principle whether the allowed VNET for MG12 overrides the previous rule that VNETs are forbidden on Tenant root level, which will then mean that such a rule forbids totally the creation of new VNETs).

Box 2: Yes -> because forbidding VNETs creation does not automatically forbid VMs creation, we can still create new VNs within the already existing VNETs.

Box 3: Yes -> we can move subscriptions from one MG to another, and here we have MG21 under MG11

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/create-windows-virtual-machine-in-azure/2-create-a-windows-virtual-machine>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/manage>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **pari205** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Question related to the nested policies stated here? someone also already asked but no answer yet...

Can a nested management group override policy defined at its parent management group level by creating its own contradictory policy? like here parent tenant group says not allowed resource types as VNETs and other nested management group says allowed resource types of VNETs. Please provide relevant documents as well if any. Thanks

upvoted 1 times

 **supershyshe** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Dumbest question ever.

upvoted 1 times

 **Frost312321** 2 months, 1 week ago

Box 3: Yes.

Move subscriptions

Add an existing Subscription to a management group in the portal

Log into the Azure portal.

Select All services > Management groups.

Select the management group you're planning to be the parent.

At the top of the page, select Add subscription.

Select the subscription in the list with the correct ID.

Screenshot of the 'Add subscription' options for selecting an existing subscription to add to a management group.

Select "Save".

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/manage>

upvoted 1 times

 **Adity** 2 months, 1 week ago

NO NO NO

upvoted 1 times

 **webs0219** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Question in exam with Move subscription and not add

upvoted 2 times

 **Sillyon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Vote: No, Yes, No

Not sure for 2nd is Yes.

upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

No , Yes , Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **Chiboy** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

This is simple:

1. Virtual Networks are not allowed at the Tenant Root Group for ALL Management Groups. So number 1 is a No. Though virtual network is allowed for one management group, that management group is still under a Tenant root group where vnet is not allowed.

2. You cannot create a virtual Machine without a Virtual Network. Since virtual networks are not allowed, the answer is also No.

3. This is a YES for me. The architecture of a subscription forces it to trust ONLY one Directory at a time. Hence, when the question asks if we can add the subscription to a different mgt group, it was asking if we can "move" it, since architecturally, you can not have a subscription in more than 1 directory at the same time. I admit the question should have been specific in using the word "move" instead of "add". But then, it may also have been part of the question to see if we understand that a subscription can only trust one directory at time.

upvoted 2 times

 **fonte** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

1) No - Policy at root level prevents the creation of vnets in any child management group (tested)

2) No - Policy only allows vnets to be created, nothing else (tested)

3) Yes - Click the elipsis in the selected management group and click "Add subscriptio here". This will move the subscription. In this case Add=Move.

upvoted 2 times

 **Gbase** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

VM cannot be created without a VNet so #2 is No

upvoted 1 times

 **Vinni07** 3 months ago

NO - There is deny policy for virtual network resource on root level.

NO - There is deny policy for virtual network resource on root level which means only virtual network resources are denied to be created and users are allowed to create rest all resources. But then there is another allowed policy applied on Sub2 to allow resource type is vnet which means rest of resources not allowed. So VM can't be created.

Refer (Policy Definition) - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>

N - You can move subscription to another management group but can't add. Subscription can be part of single management group only.

upvoted 1 times

 **EleChie** 3 months, 1 week ago

Answer should be NO, NO, NO

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 Subscription2 (ManagementGroup12).

Box 3: No

You cannot ADD Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11, but you can MOVE Subscription1 from ManagementGroup21 to ManagementGroup11. Subscriptions can only be a member of ONE ManagementGroup at a time

upvoted 3 times

 **Marouane1** 3 months, 1 week ago

Last one is also a NO. Each management group and subscription can only support one parent. Each management group can have many children. All subscriptions and management groups are within a single hierarchy in each directory.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview>

upvoted 1 times

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.

Correct Answer: B

You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1 with the exception of ContosoRG1

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Nalex9ja** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

The Picked Option (B) is the correct option
upvoted 71 times

 **Ikrom** 1 year, 8 months ago

Agree.
It says: Exclusions and RG1 is there.
upvoted 9 times

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is Correct. B
upvoted 34 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

 **kerimnl** 6 days, 13 hours ago

Selected Answer: B
Look at: Exclusions and RG1
B is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **Amandi** 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **JacquesV** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

In exam on 10/8/22
upvoted 2 times

 **queenbea** 1 month, 1 week ago

Answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
i Love Honey because it is B
exclusions = sub1/ContosoRG1 this implies we can create SQL in there
upvoted 6 times

 **shykot** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I got this question yesterday the 14th June22, exactly
upvoted 3 times

 **Lodan** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
In exam on 7-6-22, B is correct.
upvoted 3 times

 **Sillyon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer is B.
upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
b is the correct =
upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

B is the correct
upvoted 2 times

 **Marouane1** 3 months, 1 week ago

correction of my last answer : User3 can perform an access review of User1. /No
User3 can perform an access review of UserA. /No
User3 can perform an access review of UserB. /Yes
Last one is YES, because Group 2 is a member of Group 1 , so we can say that User-B is a guest also for Group 1
upvoted 1 times

 **homersimpson** 2 months ago

You are referring to a different question than this one.
upvoted 3 times

 **shash_ank** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Pasmo** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

 **kennyelcon** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

All except rule applies here
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

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

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

Section	Setting	Value
Scope	Scope	Subscription1/RG6
	Exclusions	<i>None</i>
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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

VNET1:

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

VNET2:

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

Answer Area

VNET1:

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

Correct Answer:

VNET2:

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

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

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

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

Azure subscription.

VNET2: Label: Value1 only.

Incorrect Answers:

RGROUP: RG6 -

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

Reference:

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

 **Parmjeet** Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is:

VNET1 will only have Department: D1 tag & VNET 2 will only have Label : Value1 tag

upvoted 46 times

 **Dennis_SOn** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

what is the answer? your answer seems not in the options?

upvoted 2 times

 **Dennis_SOn** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

are you referring to this answer?

tag. vnet1 : departement D1 tag only.

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

upvoted 2 times

 **Dennis_SOn** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

tag. vnet1 --- Department: D1 only.

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

upvoted 1 times

 **Mucker973** 2 months ago

nope, your answer is incorrect and the answers given are correct. You are assuming that Dept: D1 overwrites label:value (well I assume you did based on your answer), but resources can have any amount of tags applied. PLUS I have confirmed this in a lab

upvoted 4 times

 **shash_ank** Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

resources created before policy creation will not inherit the policy rules. so, VNET1 will only have Department: D1 tag, VNET 2 will have Label : Value1

upvoted 30 times

 **Bernard_2nd** 3 months, 1 week ago

Agree with you too.

The policy name "Apply tag and its default vault" does not change previously tag of resource.

upvoted 2 times

 **Mucker973** 2 months ago

Correct, but it does say you create the resources AFTER the policy is created. Tbh the question is worded poorly and contradicts itself but it is implied the resources are created later.

upvoted 1 times

 **Wigoth** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Nope, VNET1 is already in place BEFORE the policy is created, so it doesn't get the Label:value1 tag...

upvoted 2 times

 **pgmpp** 1 month, 1 week ago

It does not specify anywhere that VNET1 is again created after the policy creation. Only VNET2 is created after the policy creation.

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 20 hours ago

The correct answer is:

VNET1 will only have Department: D1 tag

VNET 2 will only have Label: Value1 tag

upvoted 1 times

 **Pankaj78** 1 week, 3 days ago

Tested in a lab

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

upvoted 5 times

 **Ksoul** 1 week, 4 days ago

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

VNET2: Label:Value1 only.

Above answers are correct.

Reason in simple wording -

1ST - Tags are not inherited to resources from Resource groups. But for first scenario there was no tag assigned to RG6 rather a Azure policy was applied to RG6.

So for VNET1 the value is, it's own tags and azure policy tag that was applied to RG6

2ND - There was no tag assigned to VNET2. Forget about RGroup :RG6 tag because recourse group's tag is not inherited. As per Microsoft document, if no tag is applied to recourses, it add the label and value from the Recourse group's policy which was Label:Value1 in this case.

Please read microsoft doc - Add a tag to resources ---> Adds the specified tag and value when any resource missing this tag is created or updated. Existing resources can be remediated by triggering a remediation task. If the tag exists with a different value it will not be changed. Does not modify tags on resource groups.

upvoted 2 times

 **David234** 3 weeks ago

The Azure Policy scope is at the RG6 level. Since tags dont inherit from resource groups, would VNET2 have None?

upvoted 2 times

 **Jdrr** 1 week, 5 days ago

No, VNET2 would have Label:Value1 because to newly added resources to RG6 the policy applies. The manually added tag set on RG6 will not inherited like you said.

upvoted 1 times

 **ThatDowntownSmell** 2 months, 1 week ago

This is really easy to test. What came out of doing this for real (in the specific order that the question poses) with the policy "APPEND tag and its default value" is Vnet1 has only Department:D1, and Vnet2 has only Label:Value1.

The text of the policy in the question does not match what is available in the policies in real life (append vs apply). In any case, here are the take-aways:

Applying a tag to the resource group itself has no bearing on what the resources in the RG group get tagged with. Direct resource group tags are not inherited by resources in the group.

Existing resources do not get the tagging applied when the policy is applied.

Subsequent resources added after the policy is applied do get the tagging applied.

It appears possible to create a policy that would create the tags on existing resources, but it requires usage of a managed identity; presumably this managed identity would be given access to modify the resources (as necessary to add and/or reset a tag+value).

upvoted 13 times

 **alexezio** 2 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is:

VNET1 will only have Department: D1 tag

VNET 2 will only have Label: Value1 tag

The reason is :

- vnet1 is created before policy creation, so tags won't change until you update the vnet1 resource

- resource won't inherit tags from RG or subscription.

refer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources?tabs=json>

upvoted 3 times

 **Shadoken** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I don't see in Azure any policy named "apply tag and its default value". Anyone knows?

upvoted 1 times

 **Shadoken** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

There is a similar policy named "Append a tag and its value to resources"

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with

VNet1: Department: D1 only

VNet2: Label: Value1 only

upvoted 2 times

 **Borowik9** 1 month, 1 week ago

That's the correct answer: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/governance/policy/concepts/effects#append>

Policies do not touch already existing resources unless they get updated.

upvoted 1 times

 **Sillyon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer is:

Box1: Department D1 Only

Box2: Label1 Only

upvoted 3 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

VNet1: Department: D1 only

VNet2: Label: Value1 only

upvoted 1 times

 **Chiboy** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Guys the solution is as follows:

1. VNET1: Department: D1 only. This has already been well explained by others. So I won't bother.
2. VNET2: This follows the same principle as number 1. Before the vnet2 was created, you already applied the tag: "RGroup:RG6" to RG6. Since this resource group has not been updated, the Policy Assignment will not kick in. Hence the answer is "RGroup : RG6 only" for vnet2. See the "Append a tag and its values to ResourceGroups" description [https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies#:~:text=Append%20a%20tag%20and%20its%20value%20to%20resource,existing%20resources%20\(see%20https%3A//aka.ms/modifydoc\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies#:~:text=Append%20a%20tag%20and%20its%20value%20to%20resource,existing%20resources%20(see%20https%3A//aka.ms/modifydoc).).

upvoted 1 times

 **saisap** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer os Vnet1 will only have D1 and Vnet 2 will have Value 1,By default, this assignment will only take effect on newly created resources. Existing resources can be updated via a remediation task after the policy is assigned. For deployIfNotExists policies, the remediation task will deploy the specified template. For modify policies, the remediation task will edit tags on the existing resources.

upvoted 2 times

 **Vinni07** 3 months ago

I think Answer is correct since Policy assignments are inherited by child resources. If policy is apply to RG6 it will take effect on all resources after running compliance check and remediation. So two tag will apply to vNET1 but will take affect only on remediation.

upvoted 1 times

 **Azurefox79** 3 months ago

Why doesnt VNet 1 have none as the tag?

upvoted 2 times

 **EleChie** 3 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer should be:

VNet1: Department: D1 only

VNet2: Label: Value1 only

upvoted 4 times

You have an Azure subscription named AZPT1 that contains the resources shown in the following table:

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

You create a new Azure subscription named AZPT2.

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

Which resources should you identify?

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

Correct Answer: C

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>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

All of them. Moving a resource only moves it to a new Resource Group or Subscription. It doesn't change the location of the resource.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources#microsoftcompute>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources#microsoftnetwork>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources#microsoftstorage>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources#microsoftrecoveryservices>
upvoted 95 times

 **JustMe84** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Test today (12/10/2020), Passed, answered "C" for this question in exam

upvoted 61 times

 **rubas50** 11 months ago

my exam is scheduled tomorrow, did you find all your questions here?

upvoted 3 times

 **Fulforce** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

How did you get on with your exam?

upvoted 5 times

 **KrisDeb** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I'm happy for you but we can't be sure it's a correct answer based only on the fact that you passed the exam. You didn't get any correct answer confirmation.

upvoted 4 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

 **libran** 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer
upvoted 1 times

 **pari205** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct - Subscription/RG hold only Metadata of resources and hence can move as it doesn't impact on their location
upvoted 1 times

 **Sillyon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C (All of the options).
upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. VM1, storage1, VNET1, VM1Managed, and RVault1
upvoted 1 times

 **nelsonts** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Voted C
upvoted 1 times

 **shash_ank** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.
upvoted 1 times

 **JayR12345424** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is right
upvoted 2 times

 **nqthien041292** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Vote C
upvoted 2 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is C
upvoted 1 times

 **AnguSummer** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

had similar question on 05/Feb/22 exam
upvoted 2 times

 **deltarj** 7 months, 1 week ago

ALL! :)
upvoted 1 times

 **NiltonCFC** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C
upvoted 1 times

 **Mukesh_Aggarwal_07** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: C
upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.marketplaceordering/set-azmarketplaceterms?view=azps-4.1.0>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

Set-AzMarketplaceTerms -Publisher <String> -Product <String> -Name <String> [-Accept] [-Terms <PSAgreementTerms>] [-DefaultProfile <IAzureContextContainer>] [-WhatIf] [-Confirm] [<CommonParameters>]

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/Az.MarketplaceOrdering/Set-AzMarketplaceTerms?view=azps-4.6.0>

upvoted 160 times

✉  **lingxian** 1 year, 2 months ago

I found mlantonis's answers are the most credible.

upvoted 46 times

✉  **kennynelcon** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

I will sit for one in few weeks and I am following his answers, a gem

upvoted 5 times

✉  **xclusivelp3** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

answer is correct

upvoted 26 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **libran** 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the Answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **garmatey** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

I have to know specific cmdlets for this test? ...crap

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Kyke** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer. C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **wlobb** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Agreed C

upvoted 1 times

 **happyaka** 2 months ago

mlantonis is the best. Few answers which do not have his inputs I am skeptical of others answers. God bless you mlantonis.

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Agreed C

upvoted 1 times

 **Sillyon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. From Azure PowerShell, run the Set-AzMarketplaceTerms cmdlet

upvoted 2 times

 **Aleem0103** 4 months, 1 week ago

Is this material enough to pass the azure administrator exam. Please let me know

upvoted 1 times

 **Jey117** 2 months, 1 week ago

It shouldn't. This should be only to practice and be prepared for those confusing and marketing focused questions, but not the only source of information. I recommend you to go over the official AZ 104 Learning Path in Microsoft webpage

upvoted 4 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months, 1 week ago

Set-AzMarketplaceTerms does the job so C is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Marski** 7 months, 1 week ago

There is the best MS docs how-to-do there. All MS docs should be like this, copy-paste the graphical printscreens MS ! Thanks. YEAH.

upvoted 2 times

 **Mozbius_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Again another question/topic NOT covered in Microsoft instructor-led Az-104 course!!! I can't believe that money got spent TWICE (I went twice to make sure that I understood everything) on that course just to see question not even covered in the online course!!!! Freakin' annoying!!! And then they have the audacity of saying to not visit "Brain dumps"...

upvoted 8 times

 **StaxJaxson** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

You will never get enough preparation from UDEMY, or Microsoft ILT, or Whizlabs. They are a joke compared to the real exam.

upvoted 5 times

 **DeepMoon** 7 months ago

Mozbius Stop complaining. Course only have 40 hours. Exam covers the whole domain. There is no book or course that covers everything.

upvoted 5 times

 **yanhongtest** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **londonboy** 8 months, 1 week ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains 5,000 user accounts.

You create a new user account named AdminUser1.

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

What should you do from the user account properties?

- A. From the 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

Correct Answer: B

Assign a role to a user -

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Active Directory -> Manage Section -> Roles and administrators-> Search for Admin and assign a user to it.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-users-assign-role-azure-portal>
upvoted 85 times

 **ik96** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct.

upvoted 9 times

 **dan7777** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

This is the correct answer(select Active directory --> Users--> select the username --> Assigned roles --> click on +add Assignments --> select User administrator role

upvoted 61 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **JacquesV** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

In exam 10Aug2022

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Roles and administrators under AZ AD

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

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

upvoted 1 times

 **Olramp** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 4 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Although creating a Group would scalable and easier to manage in practice, the question still focus specifically on the the assignment.

B is the correct. one.

upvoted 2 times

 **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

on exam 04/12/22. Correct answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **klexams** 5 months, 1 week ago

Agreed B but there is no such thing as "Directory Role" blade. Misleading.

upvoted 3 times

 **adamsca** 4 months ago

Seem like an old question that needs to be updated but I get it.

upvoted 1 times

 **stokazz** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

On the exam 07/03/2022. Answer B is Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **jatinsachdeva2018** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Got today. Correct answer B. Scored 746 / 1000

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 2 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

 **hm67** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

got this one in exam

upvoted 2 times

 **Marski** 7 months, 1 week ago

There is the best MS docs how-to-do there. All MS docs should be like this, copy-paste the graphical printscreens MS ! Thanks. YEAH.

upvoted 1 times

 **mrjeet** 8 months ago

had this question on 12/28/21 exam

upvoted 2 times

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

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (90%) 10%

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

Active Directory-> Manage Section > Choose Licenses -> All Products -> Select Azure Active Directory Premium P2 -> Then assign a user to it.

Reference:

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

upvoted 112 times

✉  **sreekan** 1 year ago

yes its true!!! apart from this we need to add location of User also
upvoted 10 times

✉  **zyta** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

that's true - licences need to be assigned
upvoted 51 times

✉  **kentarn** 2 years ago

That answer made me lol
upvoted 13 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **viveksen1** 2 days, 3 hours ago

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

✉  **libran** 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the Answer
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
A is correct
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Sillyon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
Correct Answer: A
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Sillyon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

 **garmatey** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

mixed messaging here lol
upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
A. From the Licenses blade of Azure AD, assign a license
upvoted 1 times

 **AghaZulfiqar** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Hi All,
I have passed my AZ-104 exam on June 04 with 885 score, most of questions were covered with it and I would like to special thanks for mlantonis to provide brief explanation and correct answers. I really appreciate!
upvoted 4 times

 **shash_ank** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
A is correct, although having just one license under the tenant should be enough, as it will be inherited for all users to make use of.
upvoted 1 times

 **toycar69** 6 months ago

Answer A is correct, but...
Azure AD Premium features work across all users in the tenant as soon as 1 license is present. It breaks the licensing rules, but does work.
upvoted 2 times

 **nqthien041292** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A
Vote A
upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months, 1 week ago

The answer A is correct, that's the only way to assign premium P2 to a user (as far as I know from portal)
upvoted 1 times

 **Stanh777** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

 **timmytimtimo** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Prano** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans : A
License blade
upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: C

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>

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

IT Service Management Connector (ITSMC) allows you to connect Azure to a supported IT Service Management (ITSM) product or service. Azure services like Azure Log Analytics and Azure Monitor provide tools to detect, analyze, and troubleshoot problems with your Azure and non-Azure resources. But the work items related to an issue typically reside in an ITSM product or service. ITSMC provides a bi-directional connection between Azure and ITSM tools to help you resolve issues faster. ITSMC supports connections with the following ITSM tools: ServiceNow, System Center Service Manager, Provance, Cherwell.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/itsmc-overview>

upvoted 95 times

 **OmegaGeneral** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Correct, you can use the connector to bridge them together

upvoted 29 times

 **tita_tovenaar** 1 year, 1 month ago

Agreed. But interesting to reflect why the rest is wrong.

A and B are technically possible too, but the question is what to do *first*. In both cases you'd need to create a trigger first (runbooks and function apps don't run by themselves) eg. with a rule and webhook.

D is fairly obviously nonsense, that won't do anything to get you to Service Manager.

upvoted 7 times

 **d0bermannn** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

hi! for a&b as always ms need the simplest way to go, technically a&b may be implemented

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

 **viveksen1** 2 days, 3 hours ago

C is correct - Use a connector bridge

upvoted 1 times

 **anilagio** 5 days, 10 hours ago

Appeared on the exam 26/08/2022.

upvoted 1 times

 **minhnhpq** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **chaosatul** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

got this question in the exam today 09/07/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **klasbeatz** 2 months, 1 week ago

Is this the only way alerts for VM activity can be configured? Because I training videos I feel like I have seen other ways of doing this without ITSM?
Can't you also do this in Azure Monitor?

upvoted 1 times

 **admin9259** 1 month, 1 week ago

I also have such idea until I see the question"

[You need to ensure that an alert is set in ***Service Manager*** when the amount of available memory on VM1 is below 10 percent.]

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Sillyon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Deploy the IT Service Management Connector (ITSM)

upvoted 1 times

 **babzbabz** 3 months, 1 week ago

Came on exam today (24/05-2022)

upvoted 2 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Question/Answer are deprecated:

As of March 1, 2022, System Center ITSM integrations with Azure alerts is no longer enabled for new customers. New System Center ITSM Connections are not supported. Existing ITSM connections are supported.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/itsmc-overview>

upvoted 2 times

 **Broniac** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

This question was on the exam 22/03/2022, Passed yay!!! thank you all review buddies.

upvoted 2 times

 **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **LFC_Ranjan** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

CORRECT

upvoted 1 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

C -on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

You sign up for Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Premium P2.

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. Providers from the MFA Server blade
- C. User settings from the Users blade
- D. General settings from the Groups blade

Correct Answer: A

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.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

✉  **prashantjoge** [Highly Voted] 1 year, 8 months ago

I studied from Microsoft learn for az-104. So far all the questions look alien to me. Dont know the answer to most of them. I wonder if its the same with others. They say that you shouldn't use dumps. But It seems like dumps is the only way to go, if they make the exams so tough
upvoted 229 times

✉  **SirPent** 1 year, 8 months ago

It's not the first time. For me, it's almost every Microsoft exam so.
upvoted 9 times

✉  **vince60370** 1 year, 8 months ago

Thank you prashantjoge, I thought I was alone! ^^
upvoted 5 times

✉  **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

I agree.

I watcher both CBT Nuggets and did ALL the MSLearn objectives for AZ-104 - and still, some of these questions fall out of scope.
upvoted 5 times

✉  **HassanSarhan** 1 year, 3 months ago

Thank you also I thought I was alone also!
upvoted 1 times

✉  **aelmsieh** 8 months ago

same for me
upvoted 1 times

✉  **shnz03** 1 year, 2 months ago

Please consider Github az-104 labs.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **dopedopedope123** 1 year, 1 month ago

The labs help but I think the questions posed are too narrow/niche. Overviews cover too broad and the labs only cover certain portions.
Definitely need more hands on experience than just the Github labs.
upvoted 2 times

 **Anas007** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Me also same like this...
upvoted 1 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

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.

Reference:

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

upvoted 143 times

 **Gde360** 1 year, 1 month ago

Good to know the steps.
However, please be aware that the option of "Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices." requires an Azure AD Premium tenant.
upvoted 2 times

 **magichappens** 5 months ago

The "Manage Additional local administrators on all Azure AD joined devices" actually just forwards you to the directory roles. Since this is a role nowadays, you could actually also set it up from the user settings...
upvoted 2 times

 **muhammadazure** 3 months ago

you are true legend mlantonis
upvoted 3 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  1 day, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: A
Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

 **viveksen1** 2 days, 3 hours ago

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **libran** 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: A
Device settings from the Devices blade
upvoted 1 times

 **Lipegj** 4 weeks ago

RESPOSTA A
upvoted 1 times

 **Greatone1** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Passed with a 738 and didn't even answer last ten questions thanks exam topics!!!!
upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
A is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Sillyon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
Correct answer is A
upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
A. Device settings from the Devices blade

upvoted 1 times

 **nelsonsts** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct is A

upvoted 1 times

 **fanishshukla** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

ans A is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **atilla** 3 months, 1 week ago

A is only correct if you have premium license right?

upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

I was not able to see option A even with Premium P2.

Here is my issue to Microsoft:

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/issues/91816>

upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this case study was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent and provided the answer mentioned in the answer section A

upvoted 1 times

 **Stanh777** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

 **Cervezerg** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

you are right. Vote A by the way

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

User1 is a Cloud Device Administrator.

Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group1 has the assigned to join type. User1 is the owner of Group1.

Note: Assigned groups - Manually add users or devices into a static group.

Azure AD joined or hybrid Azure AD joined devices utilize an organizational account in Azure AD

Box 2: No -

User2 is a User Administrator.

Device1 is Azure AD registered.

Group1 has the assigned join type, and the owner is User1.

Note: Azure AD registered devices utilize an account managed by the end user, this account is either a Microsoft account or another locally managed credential.

Box 3: Yes -

User2 is a User Administrator.

Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group2 has the Dynamic Device join type, and the owner is User2.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/overview>

✉  **Armina** Highly Voted  3 months, 2 weeks ago

User1 can add Device2 to Group1: No

User2 can add Device1 to Group1: Yes

User2 can add Device2 to Group2: No

Explanation:

Groups can contain both registered and joined devices as members.

As a global administrator or cloud device administrator, you can manage the registered or joined devices. Intune Service administrators can update and delete devices. User administrator can manage users but not devices.

User1 is a cloud device administrator. Users in this role can enable, disable, and delete devices in Azure AD and read Windows 10 BitLocker keys (if present) in the Azure portal. The role does not grant permissions to manage any other properties on the device.

User2 is the owner of Group1. He can add Device1 to Group1.

Group2 is configured for dynamic membership. The properties on which the membership of a device in a group of the type dynamic device are defined cannot be changed by either an end user or an user administrator. User2 cannot add any device to Group2.

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

upvoted 57 times

✉  **klexams** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

User1 can add Device2 to Group1 should be YES coz User1 is the owner of Group1, the same statement you made for User2

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Chiboy** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Take a second look. User1 does not own any of the Groups. Answer is No.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **klasbeatz** 2 months, 1 week ago

But user 2 is the owner of the group? So because of the dynamic membership of the device this changes even abilities for the owner of the group?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **klasbeatz** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Found my answer : "With Cloud Device administrator role, you can Delete/Disable/Enable devices in Azure Active Directory but you cannot Add/Remove Users in the directory."

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Lazylinux** Highly Voted  2 months, 1 week ago

NO Cloud device admin cannot add/join devices

YES: user admin can add device/user/groups

NO: Dynamic groups dont require manual intervention, it uses criteria to add or remove devices/users/groups only assigned groups you can add

upvoted 17 times

✉  **viveksen1** Most Recent  2 days, 3 hours ago

With Cloud Device administrator role, you can Delete/Disable/Enable devices in Azure Active Directory but you cannot Add/Remove Users - Last option User 2 can't add device

upvoted 1 times

✉  **cryptostud** 2 days, 7 hours ago

The first answer is NO: there seems to be a typo in the explanation for box 1/part 1 of the question. In the question or chart, User 1 is not shown as an owner of either group. Since User 1 is not the owner of Group 1 they CAN NOT add devices.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **dakasa** 4 days, 11 hours ago

I think the answer is NNN,

N - User1 cannot manage member of the groups

N - Azure registered device cannot be added to security group

N - the group is dynamc

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Sekiocka** 2 days, 14 hours ago

Azure AD registered devices can be added to a group

upvoted 1 times

✉  **DriftKing** 1 week, 2 days ago

In some places the question says user1 is the owner of group1, so not sure if it is a typo here or question is correct.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **NTT_Sttg09** 5 days, 16 hours ago

fully agree with you. The combination YES NO YES is sensful if User1 is owner of group1.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **garmatey** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Why do the answers say user1 is the owner of group1?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Storx** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

I think its No, Yes, No

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Sanguri** 1 month, 1 week ago

I don't understand what you see. How come you say Group1 'owner is User1. It's said definitely User2 is the owner of Group1 in the table, isn't it?

upvoted 3 times

✉ **fbarber** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The answer is yes, no, no

The user administrator has group management permissions (for all groups)

the cloud device administrator has no group management permissions, either for devices or people.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#cloud-device-administrator>

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

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ThatDowntownSmell** 2 months, 1 week ago

Regarding the last scenario:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-change-type>

When changing an existing static group to a dynamic group, all existing members are removed from the group, and then the membership rule is processed to add new members. If the group is used to control access to apps or resources, be aware that the original members might lose access until the membership rule is fully processed.

We recommend that you test the new membership rule beforehand to make sure that the new membership in the group is as expected.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **klasbeatz** 2 months, 1 week ago

I'm confused so the exam given answer key is wrong???

upvoted 1 times

✉ **dea22** 2 months, 1 week ago

A resposta correta é sim, sim, não

SIM - Como o usuário User1 tem a função de Administrador de Dispositivo de Nuvem e é um Proprietário do Grupo, o usuário poderá adicionar dispositivos registrados ou associados ao grupo.

SIM - Como o User2 detém a função de "Administrador de Usuários", ele pode atualizar a associação de qualquer grupo atribuído, independentemente de ser proprietário do grupo ou não devido à função associada.

Ele/Ela pode adicionar usuários, dispositivos, a qualquer grupo atribuído no Azure AD.

NAO - Como o grupo é dinâmico por natureza, você não poderá adicionar usuários ou dispositivos a um grupo manualmente.

O dispositivo VM2 será regido por Regras e automaticamente removido ou adicionado dinamicamente.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Sillyon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Answers:

No, Yes, No

upvoted 6 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

User1 can add Device2 to Group1: Yes

User2 can add Device1 to Group1: No

User2 can add Device2 to Group2: Yes

upvoted 2 times

✉ **almtb** 3 months, 1 week ago

I think there is an error in the explanation of the first response. The table shows that User2 is the owner of group1

upvoted 7 times

✉ **EleChie** 3 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is:

NO - / Yes (if User1 is owner of the group 1)

Yes (User administrators can manage all aspects of security groups)

NO (Dynamic membership - You can't manually add or remove a member of a dynamic group)

upvoted 6 times

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

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
SQLDB01	SQL server in Azure VM	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

Correct Answer: C

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

✉  **chrisNC** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Took my exam a few days ago and passed with a 925. All but about 4 or 5 question are covered in these dumps. Always check the discussion for best answer.

upvoted 36 times

✉  **karan3090** 1 year ago

hey ChrisNC...what percentage of questions we can expect from these dumps....70, 80 % plz confirm. It will be really helpful

upvoted 1 times

✉  **juniorccs** 1 year, 1 month ago

Thanks for that, I'll take the exam on 31st August, I hope the questions remain the same

upvoted 2 times

✉  **thuylevn** 1 year ago

I do that time too

upvoted 1 times

✉  **curtisexam** 4 months, 1 week ago

same here

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AlooyDaBoss** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

my exam is soon and Im studying from this dump, how's ur exam went? many questions were from the dumps?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Vjabhishek** 1 year, 1 month ago

Hey all the questions came from dump? if not what percentage we can expect it to be come from these dumps?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **achmadirvanp** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is correct, Appear On Exam July 1 2021

upvoted 10 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 10 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

 **DrJonesss** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

In exam today 04/07/2022. C is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Tested in lab and C is the correct answer
upvoted 3 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this case study was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent and provided the answer mentioned in the answer section C
upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 6 times

 **MB360** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Hi, could you let me know if these questions(in this dump) are enough to crack this exam ?
upvoted 1 times

 **rolling_potato_** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Appear on exam March 4 2022 - correct answer I guess.
upvoted 1 times

 **Moezey** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct ans: C
This happened to my lab environment where i couldnt delete a RG because i hadnt stopped the backups in the vault.
upvoted 1 times

 **Fusionaddware** 6 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C
upvoted 1 times

 **Az_dasappan** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Owners of dynamic groups must have a global administrator, group administrator, Intune administrator, or user administrator role to edit group membership rules
user2 is the owner of group2 and also assigned " user administrator" role, which means user2 can modify the rule and add device2 if required
upvoted 2 times

 **Empel** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

This answer is for another question
upvoted 3 times

 **Neftali** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C
C - Correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **drae2210** 7 months, 1 week ago

The name of the resource is SQLD01, not SQLDB01. Does that not affect the answer to this question? Could it just be a typo?
upvoted 1 times

 **OCGMISP** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

It can be just a typo, there are typos in the exam sometimes, not just in these questions.
upvoted 1 times

 **FTAZIT** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Stop the SQL backup, delete the backup data, delete the soft delete backup date then the vault can be deleted
upvoted 2 times

 **MrAzureGuru** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Interesting how one can delete a VM - and its disks - whilst a backup is running.
upvoted 1 times

 **Incredible99** 10 months ago

This question was in my 10/31/2021 Exam
upvoted 2 times

 **fabylande** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

In exam October 16, 2021
upvoted 3 times

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 and Reader roles for Subscription1.
- B. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1.
- C. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.
- D. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for RG1.

Correct Answer: B

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>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **js_indore** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

agree, its B
upvoted 11 times

 **InvisibleShadow** Highly Voted 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 8 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 10 hours ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

 **EleChie** 1 day, 17 hours ago

OR
Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1
upvoted 1 times

 **Olramp** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22
upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
B is correct, but the complete role name is "User Access Administrator".
upvoted 1 times

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#user-access-administrator>

upvoted 1 times

 **klexams** 5 months, 1 week ago

My understanding is User Access Administrator is a special role for elevation in that it cannot be assigned to a resource??

upvoted 1 times

✉ **techrat** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

had it on my exam today, I passed the exam and scored 923. B is not on the option, instead there's an answer option saying Assign User1 the owner role for VNet1. so I chose this one.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **ParkXD** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

B id correct, Contributor can grant full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC.
Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **stokazz** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

On the exam 07/03/2022. Answer B is Correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **nba231** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

The Question is valid any more, User Access Administrator Role is remove from Azure AD.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **zr79** 6 months ago

Azure AD roles and resources RBAC is the worst architect they have implemented. Why do you mix Identity with resources identity

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Moezey** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Exactly, i believe RBAC should definitely seperate Resource identity from User identities, hella confusing.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Azure_daemon** 6 months, 1 week ago

The correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

✉ **hm67** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

got this one, answer is B

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Rockstar_97** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **PeterHu** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **scottims** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Tested in lab, answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

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. MX
- B. NSEC
- C. PTR
- D. RRSIG

Correct Answer: A

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>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

✉  **ms70743** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

TXT and MX are valid answers.

upvoted 68 times

✉  **sidharthwader** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

So guys i will try to give an expiation to this question.

When you add a custom domain in azure u are not allowed to use that unless u prove its your domain. So once u add the custom domain name azure asks u to verify and you have to provide some inputs to verify that its your these inputs can be provided in TXT or MX. So its MX in this case

upvoted 44 times

✉  **e_karma** 9 months, 1 week ago

I didn't know mx was there usually it is txt record ..thanks for this

upvoted 5 times

✉  **sairaj9396** 4 months ago

same here. i thought mx is explicitly for mail exchange

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Balram7** 1 year, 3 months ago

Thank you

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

Thank you - the process is covered here where you can see either TXT or MX can be chosen: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain>

upvoted 10 times

✉  **Lamini** 10 months ago

Hopefully they update the reference; its not valid. The reference above by JayBee65 is correct as there is no mention of MX in current reference.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent ⓘ 1 day, 10 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **libran** 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: A

MX is the Answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct either TXT and MX are correct but becareful if asked about App Services custom domain it is then A or CNAME record

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Sillyon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A.

--> MX or TXT is valid.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. MX is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ShinyGuru** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I thought it was only TXT, but I just tested adding a custom domain in my portal and MX is an option - you live and learn

upvoted 1 times

✉  **bigwhitebeaver** 3 months ago

TXT should be the only answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **johnFrank** 3 months ago

MX records are mail exchange. There is no mention of mail in this question.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Hemang_Vyas** 3 months, 1 week ago

Just for the Domain verification, it should be the only "TXT" record.

- MX record is only required when you wanted to point to the eMail Server.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Eitant** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Could be only TXT or MX

upvoted 2 times

✉  **jatinsachdeva2018** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Almost same question. Like DNS name that can be verified. Correct Answer was A and TXT. Scored 746 / 1000. I did , first 200 questions around 4 times. Got 20 question in exam. Even did not read questions for them and straight given answer

upvoted 2 times

✉  **EleChie** 6 months, 1 week ago

MX record - Directs mail to an email server.

TXT record - Lets an admin store text notes in the record. These records are often used for email security.

PTR record - Provides a domain name in reverse-lookups.

Ref: <https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/dns-records/>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **GiJoe1987** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

This should 100% be just a txt record - MX is solely for mail flow

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AZ_Guru_Wannabe** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

MX OR TXT WORKS

upvoted 1 times

 **SegaUSMC** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

On number three what is "Fabrikam"?

upvoted 1 times

 **RbWaraich** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

A "MX" is the correct answers. However TXT and MX can be both correct answers if they are mentioned in the options.

upvoted 1 times

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 Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers.

Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the DevTest Labs User role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

DevTest Labs User role only lets you connect, start, restart, and shutdown virtual machines in your Azure DevTest Labs.

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.

Reference:

<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>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

The Azure DevTest Labs is a role used for Azure DevTest Labs, not for Logic Apps.

DevTest Labs User role only lets you connect, start, restart, and shutdown virtual machines in your Azure DevTest Labs.

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.

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<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-securing-a-logic-app>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#devtest-labs-user>

upvoted 59 times

✉  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lilyli** 1 year, 2 months ago

What does "let you manage logic app ,but not access to them" mean? if you can manage them ,why can't you access to them?

upvoted 4 times

✉  **zr79** 6 months ago

had the same questions

upvoted 1 times

✉  **s8y** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

think of it as football manager (he can decide who can play but can't play himself.

upvoted 21 times

✉  **shadad** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

LOL you are right !

upvoted 1 times

✉  **klexams** 5 months, 1 week ago

It means it manages the app but it does not manage access. So it cannot give other users access to the app

upvoted 5 times

✉ **asd1234asd**  1 year, 10 months ago

Clearly No, Azure DevTest Labs is a service that has nothing to do with Logic App

upvoted 20 times

✉ **chaudha4** 1 year, 3 months ago

Trick question. Too much use of "dev" keyword to trick people into thinking that somehow DevTest Labs is related to all these "dev" resources !!

upvoted 8 times

✉ **EmnCours**  1 day, 10 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉ **cryptostud** 2 days, 5 hours ago

No is the correct answer but the explanation has a typo; Logic App Contributor role lets you manage logic apps, BUT NOT change access to them. Manage means that you can create, edit and delete logic apps if you have the role.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **libran** 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: B

B NO is the Answer

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Dannxx** 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

The Azure DevTest Labs is a role used for Azure DevTest Labs, not for Logic Apps.

DevTest Labs User role only lets you connect, start, restart, and shutdown virtual machines in your Azure DevTest Labs.

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.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **SK326** 2 months ago

Can I pass AZ104 if i get thorough with these dumps?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Agreed B is answer

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Sillyon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B (No)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer : B. No

upvoted 1 times

✉ **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Azure_daemon** 6 months, 1 week ago

The answer B is correct, DevTest lab doesn't have the capability to give you the Logic Apps

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AnguSummer** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

had this question on 05/Feb/22 exam

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Casperkz** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The Azure DevTest Labs is a role used for Azure DevTest Labs, not for Logic Apps.

DevTest Labs User role only lets you connect, start, restart, and shutdown virtual machines in your Azure DevTest Labs.

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.

Reference:

<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>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#devtest-labs-user>
upvoted 1 times

 **Plextor** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam Today 17 Dec 21

upvoted 4 times

 **Prano** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Ans : B

Azure DevTest Labs is a role used for Azure DevTest Labs, not for Logic Apps

upvoted 1 times

 **RbWaraich** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer is B. You can manage logic apps with Logic App Contributor role. DevTest Labs User role is to connect, start, restart and shutdown virtual machines.

upvoted 1 times

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 Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers.

Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

You would need the Logic App Contributor role.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-secluding-a-logic-app>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

You would need the Logic App Contributor role.

Logic App Operator - Lets you read, enable, and disable logic apps, but not edit or update them.

Logic App Contributor - Lets you create, manage logic apps, but not access to them.

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-secluding-a-logic-app>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#logic-app-operator>
upvoted 55 times

 **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered B

upvoted 1 times

 **OmarMac** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Logic App Operator Role - Lets you read, enable, and disable logic apps, but not edit or update them.

upvoted 34 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 10 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **Dannxx** 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

You would need the Logic App Contributor role.

Logic App Operator - Lets you read, enable, and disable logic apps, but not edit or update them.

Logic App Contributor - Lets you create, manage logic apps, but not access to them.
upvoted 1 times

 **kijken** 2 months ago

If you need to guess, always guess no.
There are more no answers in yes/no questions
upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Agreed B is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **Sillyon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Answer: B. No
upvoted 1 times

 **Marusyk** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months, 1 week ago

To create Logic App you need the Contributor role not operator, so the correct answer is B
upvoted 1 times

 **AnguSummer** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

had this question on 05/Feb/22 exam
upvoted 1 times

 **Snownoodles** 8 months, 1 week ago

The answer is correct, but the explanation is not correct.
You need resource group contributor role to create a logic app in it.
Logic apps contributor role can only allow you to manage the logic app, doesn't grant you permission to create a resource in a resource group.
So you need a resource group contributor role to create a resource in a group.
upvoted 2 times

 **Plextor** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam Today 17 Dec 21 (all the series of the azure logic apps appeared on this exam)
upvoted 2 times

 **eduhazard** 1 year, 1 month ago

Operator is not Contributor
upvoted 1 times

 **wsscool** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021, solution was something different
upvoted 2 times

 **armandolubaba** 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct answer is B
upvoted 1 times

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 Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers.

Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Dev, you assign the Contributor role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

The Contributor role can manage all resources (and add resources) in a Resource Group. Contributor role can create logic apps.

Alternatively, we can use the Logic App Contributor role, which lets you manage logic app, but not access to them. It provides access to view, edit, and update a logic app.

Reference:

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

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

upvoted 51 times

 **fedztedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is Correct. YES (A)

Contributor role can create logic apps

upvoted 41 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 10 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

 **Dannxx** 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

The Contributor role can manage all resources (and add resources) in a Resource Group. Contributor role can create logic apps.

Alternatively, we can use the Logic App Contributor role, which lets you manage logic app, but not access to them. It provides access to view, edit, and update a logic app.

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Sillyon** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A.

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Marusyk** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is Correct. YES (A)

upvoted 1 times

 **kerberos5254** 5 months, 1 week ago

Appeared on my exam Mar. 21, 2022. Ans. A

upvoted 2 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 5 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months, 1 week ago

Obviously A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **AnguSummer** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

had this question on 05/Feb/22 exam

upvoted 6 times

 **Prano** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Ans : A

Contributor can create logic apps

upvoted 1 times

 **mse89** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

answer is correct, the role contributor is applied to the resource group

upvoted 1 times

 **wsscool** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021

upvoted 6 times

 **leomflai4exam** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer should be No (B). In case Contributor Role is assigned to RG => Dev. It will prompts subscription has no permission during resource creation. We can only create the Logic Apps when Contributor role is assigned in Subscription

upvoted 1 times

 **nfett** 1 year, 4 months ago

A is correct answer.

Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, or share image galleries.

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

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

You need to send a report to the finance department. The report must detail the costs for each department.

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

Select and Place:

Actions**Answer Area**

Assign a tag to each resource group.

Assign a tag to each resource.

Download the usage report.

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

Open the **Resource costs** blade of each resource group.

**Actions****Answer Area**

Assign a tag to each resource group.

Assign a tag to each resource.

Correct Answer:

Download the usage report.

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

Open the **Resource costs** blade of each resource group.



Box 1: Assign a tag to each resource.

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

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

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

1. Visit the Subscriptions blade in Azure portal and select a subscription.

You should see the cost breakdown and burn rate in the popup blade.

2. 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.

3. 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

Reference:

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

mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Assign a tag to each resource

Box 2: From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag
Box 3: Download the usage report

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-getting-started>
upvoted 134 times

✉  **Mlombo** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Hi mlamtonis, i am preparing to write my AZ-104 exam in two weeks, thanks for this
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Takloy** 10 months ago

Yup! also tested it.
upvoted 9 times

✉  **Jey117** 2 months, 1 week ago

How do you guys test all of this? You have access to Azure in your company and they give you permissions to deploy and test? I mean this one can be tested by a free account but other things can't be tested though. I wonder how people can test so many things xD
upvoted 5 times

✉  **SkipppyPGD** 6 days, 23 hours ago

Join Microsoft's Developer Program for free, and then you get a free E5 tenant to use (includes 25 licenses) and they renew it every 3 months as long as its detected that it has non-production usage.
upvoted 4 times

✉  **DevOpposite** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

thank you m'lord
upvoted 10 times

✉  **muhammadazure** 3 months ago

thank you mlantonis
upvoted 3 times

✉  **moekyisin** Highly Voted  1 year, 9 months ago

Ans is correct
upvoted 18 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent  1 day, 9 hours ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Assign a tag to each resource
Box 2: From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag
Box 3: Download the usage report
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

1: Assign a tag to each resource
2: From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag
3: Download the usage report
upvoted 1 times

✉  **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 4/12/22
upvoted 3 times

✉  **stokazz** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

On the exam 07/03/2022
upvoted 3 times

✉  **jatinsachdeva2018** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Same question got today. scored 746
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Mlombo** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

How many question did you get that are similar to the one on this examtopic?
upvoted 1 times

✉  **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 5 times

⊕ **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 2 times

⊕ **hm67** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam recently.
my answer:

Assign a tag to each resource
From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag
Download the usage report
upvoted 1 times

⊕ **ABhi101** 8 months ago

Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

⊕ **Sara_Mo** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct Answer
upvoted 1 times

⊕ **sbade** 9 months, 1 week ago

Don't go this dump only few questions comes from this. I have gone through all questions but still didn't cleared.. took contributor access but it's fully waste of money
upvoted 3 times

⊕ **NikserPro** 3 months ago

I also visited all the pages of the dump 1-30 gave the exam on 31/05/22 didn't cleared scored 663 :/.
upvoted 1 times

⊕ **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920
Correct answer:

Assign a tag to each resource
From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag
Download the usage report
upvoted 2 times

⊕ **practical_93** 9 months, 1 week ago

was the dump questions here sufficient ? what percentage would you give on how many questions came on your exam from this dump?
upvoted 2 times

⊕ **Kamex009** 1 year ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 08/22/2021
upvoted 8 times

⊕ **flash007** 1 year, 1 month ago

You tag individual resources not groups
upvoted 3 times

⊕ **klasbeatz** 2 months, 1 week ago

No you tag resource group and resources inherit the tag. You can also tag individual resources
upvoted 1 times

⊕ **deebee1** 1 month ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources?tabs=json#inherit-tags>
They aren't inherited. You would need to use power shell to recurse or policy
upvoted 1 times

⊕ **awssecuritynewbie** 7 months ago

that is wrong you can tag resource groups <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources?tabs=json>
upvoted 1 times

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 == "error"}
- B. search in (Event) "error"
- C. select * from Event where EventType == "error"
- D. search in (Event) * | where EventType -eq "error"

Correct Answer: B

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 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?pivot=azuredatadexplorer>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **GepeNova** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Correct B

Tested in lab Home>>Monitor>>Logs

All command queries return syntax error except Search in (Event) "error"

upvoted 21 times

✉  **ajayasa** Highly Voted 5 months, 2 weeks ago

the similar question on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent a

upvoted 6 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 9 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct. Check the alternative correct comments as well in the details.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **DrJones** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Got this question today.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Broniac** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

This question was on the exam 22/03/2022, Passed yay!!! thank you all review buddies.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 4 times

 **jatinsachdeva2018** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Got today . B is answer. scored 746

upvoted 3 times

 **Yindave** 6 months ago

i've had this one on my exam last week(6 days ago) if it wasnt for this site here i would've failed this one and my exam(passen on 726) :D
upvoted 2 times

 **andy1000** 6 months ago

question is in whizlabs too, Kusto queries, answer b
upvoted 1 times

 **AZ_Guru_Wannabe** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B

search in (Event) "error"

or

Event | search "error"

upvoted 1 times

 **byuq** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B correct

upvoted 2 times

 **ITprof99** 8 months ago

On exam 01.02.22.

Answer: B

upvoted 2 times

 **techie_11** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Were the choices for this question the same?

upvoted 1 times

 **Prano** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Ans : B

Search in (Event) "error"

upvoted 1 times

 **Incredible99** 10 months ago

This question was in my 10/31/2021 Exam

upvoted 4 times

 **mcc** 10 months, 1 week ago

Correct B

// 1. Simple term search over all unrestricted tables and views of the database in scope
search "billg"

// 2. Like (1), but looking only for records that match both terms
search "billg" and ("steveb" or "satyan")

// 3. Like (1), but looking only in the TraceEvent table
search in (TraceEvent) and "billg"

// 4. Like (2), but performing a case-sensitive match of all terms
search "BillB" and ("SteveB" or "SatyaN")

// 5. Like (1), but restricting the match to some columns
search CEO:"billg" or CSA:"billg"

// 6. Like (1), but only for some specific time limit
search "billg" and Timestamp >= datetime(1981-01-01)

// 7. Searches over all the higher-ups
search in (C*, TF) "billg" or "davec" or "steveb"

// 8. A different way to say (7). Prefer to use (7) when possible
union C*, TF | search "billg" or "davec" or "steveb"
upvoted 2 times

 **sat128** 11 months ago

Wrong answer

upvoted 1 times

 **ShockWaveSix** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

You can't just say "wrong" with no explanation or justification. Wasting all the rest of our time.
upvoted 20 times

- ✉  **mrjeet** 8 months, 2 weeks ago
maybe try providing the right answer? otherwise don't bother commenting
upvoted 6 times
- ✉  **nimeshabhinav** 8 months, 3 weeks ago
if wrong, then share the right answer with explanation.
upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

```
{  
  "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",  
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",  
  "name": "VM1",  
  "zones": "1",  
  "location": "EastUS2",  
  "dependsOn": [  
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"  
,  
  ],  
  "properties": {  
    "hardwareProfile": {  
      "vmSize": "Standard_A2_v2"  
    },  
    "osProfile": {  
      "computerName": "VM1",  
      "adminUsername": "AzureAdmin",  
      "adminPassword": "[parameters('adminPassword')]"  
    },  
    "storageProfile": {  
      "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",  
      "osDisk": {  
        "createOption": "FromImage"  
      }  
    },  
    "networkProfile": {  
      "networkInterfaces": [  
        {  
          "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  },  
  {  
    "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",  
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",  
    "name": "VM2",  
    "zones": "2",  
    "location": "EastUS2",  
    "dependsOn": [  
      "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"  
,  
    ],  
    "properties": {  
      "hardwareProfile": {  
        "vmSize": "Standard_A2_v2"  
      },  
      "osProfile": {  
        "computerName": "VM2",  
        "adminUsername": "AzureAdmin",  
        "adminPassword": "[parameters('adminPassword')]"  
      },  
      "storageProfile": {  
        "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",  
        "osDisk": {  
          "createOption": "FromImage"  
        }  
      },  
      "networkProfile": {  
        "networkInterfaces": [  
          {  
            "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"  
          }  
        ]  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

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>

✉️  **pakman** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

YES
YES
NO
upvoted 40 times

✉️  **rigonet** 11 months, 1 week ago

How do you know VM2-NI is connected to VNET1?
upvoted 8 times

✉️  **alex_p** 11 months ago

the question actualy is - "VM1 and VM2 can connect VNET1 ? - Yes, they can because both are in tha same region where VNET1 is.
upvoted 26 times

✉️  **Philly_cheese_steak** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

NO YES NO
There is no mention of VM2NI connected to VNET1??
upvoted 22 times

✉️  **awssecuritynewbie** 7 months ago

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.

nothing about the VM2 being connected to VNET1.. don't chat shit
upvoted 8 times

✉️  **LukeAldred** 5 months, 1 week ago

Keep your hair on! But yeah defo no mention of VM2-NI being connected to VNET1.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **aqlatewala** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

No because VM2NI is not connected to VNET1
Yes
No
upvoted 22 times

✉ **a4andrew** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

There is only one VNET mentioned. By default VM2NI is connected to VNET1. According to the template there is no explicit indication that either NIC is assigned to the VNET1, thus my conclusion is that both are assigned to VNET1. My answer for #1 is YES
upvoted 5 times

✉ **MrAzureGuru** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

1NI belongs to VNet1, the template mentions no other Vnet, thus it defaults VM2 to VNet1.

The question is primarily testing if you understand default routing between zones, plus availability of VM's if they exist in separate zones.
upvoted 3 times

✉ **mksdubey** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

If you see the ARM template JSON for VM2 , in that they have mentioned that VM2 depends on VM2NI and VM2NI is connected to Vnet1 hence it is part of Vnet1
upvoted 2 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 9 hours ago

1. No - because it's not stated the VM2-NI is connected to the VNET1 in the description - the question is can they both connect to VNET1 - so you don't know for VM2-NI
 2. Yes - because the question embraces both the machines - and VM2 is spread over 2 zones, not being in the same DC.
 3. No - being both machines in EastUS2 - when the region goes down - both of them sink too.
- upvoted 1 times

✉ **viveksen1** 2 days, 3 hours ago

YES, YES, NO
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Olramp** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22
upvoted 2 times

✉ **nm33** 4 months, 1 week ago

congrats, so what ans you gave
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Pasmo** 4 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer
Answer1: Yes- VMs should be able to connect to each other because both are in the same region where VNET1 is. Depends on specified on the template says that existing VNET settings should be used.
Answer2: Yes- VM1 and VM2 are configured in different availability zones 1&2 that means if one VM goes down the other one will be available.
Answer3: No- Both VMs are in one Region which is East US2 that means if East US2 go down both machines are not available.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

YES
YES
NO

As per comments, I agree with that.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 4/12/22
upvoted 4 times

✉ **_IDK_** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

VM 1 is present in one Zone
in a single zone one or more data centers can be there
if there is only one data center.
shouldn't 2nd one be NO
upvoted 1 times

✉ **techrat** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Passed the exam and scored 923 today. this question was on my exam. I chose Yes, Yes, No.
upvoted 6 times

✉ **stokazz** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

On the exam 07/03/2022

upvoted 3 times

✉ **jatinsachdeva2018** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

YES , YES , NO. Got today. Scored 746

upvoted 4 times

✉ **BabakJaber1** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

So, VM1-NI card on VM1 is connected to VNET1. Obviously VM2-NI card on VM2 can be set to be connected to VNET1, but is not mentioned it is (It is just possible in the settings!). It seems the connection here means if NIC connection to VNET not the network connection between VM1 and VM!!!.... Then the following answer make sense:

YES, YES,NO

I preferred to see a better wording like NIC uses VNET1 vs NIC connected to VNET1

upvoted 2 times

✉ **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Irfan153** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

wht the correct ans ?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **SAMN97** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Sid I have the exam tomorrow can you help me, do you got a list which question came?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Blueskymanakash7** 6 months ago

You "successfully deployed" look at it

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Azure_daemon** 6 months, 1 week ago

The answer is correct, VM1 in East US2 zone 1 and VM2 is in East US2 zone 2 (The ARM template is correct)

upvoted 1 times

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.

Correct Answer: A

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

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (92%) 8%

 **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

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).

Reference:

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

upvoted 74 times

 **Veks** 4 months, 1 week ago

I agree with the answer (A is correct), but your comments don't seem correct.

you are moving app from one region to another. Procedure is listed below:

- Create a back up of the source app.
- Create an app in a new App Service plan, in the target region.
- Restore the back up in the target app
- If you use a custom domain, bind it preemptively to the target app with 'awverify'. and enable the domain in the target app.
- Configure everything else in your target app to be the same as the source app and verify your configuration.
- When you're ready for the custom domain to point to the target app, remap the domain name.

Here it states that you have to create new AppService plan in new region. So old plan stays where it is.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-move-across-regions>

upvoted 6 times

 **Ajinkyakore** 3 months, 1 week ago

So technically there will be no any migration or transfer happens?

upvoted 1 times

 **klexams** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

@veks, so you're saying A is wrong then?!

upvoted 1 times

 **klasbeatz** 2 months, 1 week ago

Your right....New-AzAppServicePlan -Location "North Central US" -ResourceGroupName DestinationAzureResourceGroup -Name DestinationAppServicePlan -Tier Standard

upvoted 1 times

 **klasbeatz** 2 months, 1 week ago

But the question suggest that it is being moved...not "cloned"

upvoted 1 times

 **Cluster007** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 43 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 9 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

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).

upvoted 1 times

 **SAMSH** 2 weeks ago

This question was in 17/08 exam

upvoted 3 times

 **Socca** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Ressource group (RG)is not related to a region ,so when you move a webapp from a RG the region remain the same but policy for the RG will be applied to the ressource .Correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **infavolante** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **klasbeatz** 2 months, 1 week ago

"as long as the source plan and the target plan are in the same resource group and geographical region".....They are not in the same resource group the whole point was moving the app into RG2 from RG1. Can this be either or as the region is the same though .

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct as per say

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. The App Service plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.

upvoted 1 times

 **nelsonts** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **ShinyGuru** 3 months ago

I labbed it today in my portal, A is correct. App moves, service plan stays put, policy of destination RG applies to move app (and prevents the move if it is not compliant when trying to move)

upvoted 5 times

 **EleChie** 3 months, 1 week ago

The answer is CORRECT

The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in. However, you cannot change an App Service plan's region. If you want to run your app in a different region, one alternative is app cloning. Cloning makes a copy of your app in a new or existing App Service plan in any region.

upvoted 3 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct is A.

Can only move if source plan and the target plan are in the same resource group and geographical region. Can't change Plan location.

upvoted 2 times

 **wsrudmen** 5 months, 1 week ago

For this question we know that the App Service Plan can't move. So all assertions with App Service plan moving are false.

After for the policy we know that a resource in RG having a policy applied to this resource.

upvoted 3 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent and provided the answer A

upvoted 5 times

-  **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 3 times
-  **rolling_potato_** 5 months, 4 weeks ago
Appear on exam March 4 2022 - I marked A
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

"assignableScopes": [

"/"
"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"
"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e/resourceGroups"

],

"permissions": [

{

 "actions": [

 "**"

],

 "additionalProperties": {},

 "dataActions": [],

 "notActions": [

Microsoft.Authorization/**
Microsoft.Resources/**
Microsoft.Security/**

],

 "notDataActions": []

}

],

Answer Area

"assignableScopes": [

```
"/"
"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"
"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e/resourceGroups"
```

],

"permissions": [

{

 "actions": [

 "*

],

 "additionalProperties": {},

 "dataActions": [],

 "notActions": [

```
"Microsoft.Authorization/*"
```

```
"Microsoft.Resources/*"
```

```
"Microsoft.Security/*"
```

],

 "notDataActions": []

}

],

Correct Answer:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftresources>

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

```
"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546435e"
"Microsoft.Authorization/*"
```

upvoted 172 times

✉  **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

The Answer is Wrong.

First part should be "/Subscription/subscription_id" only. 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

```
"/subscription/subscription_id/resourceGroups/resource_group_name"
```

Check <https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/role-based-access-control/role-definitions.md#role-definition-structure>

For second box. It is correct but missing "*". It should be "Microsoft.Authorization/*". if you try this on az cli without "*". you will get an error

upvoted 160 times

✉  **humnahibataynge** 5 days ago

Go and see first in subscriptions>policy>assign policy>
we can select the resource group as well.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **tf444** 1 year, 2 months ago

```
/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/resourceGroups/{resourceGroupName}/providers/{extensionResourceProviderNamespace}/{extensionResourceType}/{extensionResourceName}
```

upvoted 3 times

✉  **tf444** 1 year, 2 months ago

```
{
    "id": "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/resourceGroups/{resourceGroupName}",
    "name": "{resourceGroupName}",
    "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
    "location": "{resourceGroupLocation}",
    "managedBy": "{identifier-of-managing-resource}",
    "tags": {
    },
    "properties": {
        "provisioningState": "{status}"
    }
}
```

```
}
```

upvoted 2 times

✉ **sicmundus** 1 year, 8 months ago

/subscriptions/subscription_id/resourceGroups/* -- This should be it.
Same with the second one Microsoft.Authorization/*

In both, a "*" is missing. Without this "*", the custom role won't get created.

However, /subscriptions/subscription_id --> this passes the validation while creating custom role

upvoted 12 times

✉ **chaudha4** 1 year, 3 months ago

I get an error if I try to use * in assignableScopes. The only thing that will work for assignableScopes is /subscriptions/subscription_id.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **ThatDowntownSmell** Most Recent ⓘ 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Regarding the assignable scopes part of the question: THERE IS NO WAY TO WILDCARD RESOURCEGROUPS AS AN ASSIGNABLE SCOPE!

You can add all of the resource groups in the subscription individually, but you cannot wildcard all of them using /resourceGroups. If you go into Azure Portal and create a custom role under a subscription, you will see clearly that it is not possible - you must select a resource group when using the /resourceGroups type of assignable scope. The result will look similar to:

/subscriptions/xxxxxxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxx-xxxxxxxx/resourceGroups/RG1

upvoted 2 times

✉ **chaosatul** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

came in today's exam 09-07-2022

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Ryo1** 1 month ago

and the correct answer is?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Given Answer is Wrong.. as RG name need be specified and even then applies to one particular RG but questions ask for all RGs and subsc can have multiple RGs and hence should be applied at Subsc level as per below

"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"
"Microsoft.Authorization/"

upvoted 2 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

tf444 1 year ago

```
{
  "id": "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/resourceGroups/{resourceGroupName}",
  "name": "{resourceGroupName}",
  "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
  "location": "{resourceGroupLocation}",
  "managedBy": "{identifier-of-managing-resource}",
  "tags": {
    },
  "properties": {
    "provisioningState": "{status}"
  }
}
```

upvoted 1 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

A. The App Service plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **homersimpson** 2 months ago

That was the previous question.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **EleChie** 3 months, 1 week ago

The appropriate option for the first part is or should be ONLY

"/Subscription/subscription_id"

So, correct one: "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546435e"

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Armina** 4 months ago

Answer is Correct

Box1: "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e/resourceGroups"

Box2: "Microsoft.Authorization/*"

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Armina** 4 months ago

Explanations:

Custom roles are stored in an Azure AD directory (Azure Active Directory) and can be used for multiple subscriptions. Each directory can contain up to 5,000 user-defined roles.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Armina** 4 months ago

The AssignableScopes property specifies the areas (management groups, subscriptions, resource groups or resources) for which this role definition is available. You can only make the role available for assignment in the management groups, subscriptions or resource groups that you need. You must use at least one management group, subscription, resource group or resource ID.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Armina** 4 months ago

For integrated roles, AssignableScopes is set to the root area ("/").

We must ensure that the new custom role can only be assigned to the resource groups in Subscription1.

The NotActions permission specifies the administrative operations that are excluded from the allowed actions. Use the NotActions permission if the operations you want to allow are easier to define by excluding prohibited operations. To determine the access granted by a role (effective permissions), the NotActions operations are subtracted from the actions.

To prevent the management of access permissions for the resource groups, the Microsoft.Authorization operations must be excluded.

The following Technet articles contain more information on the subject:

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Armina** 4 months ago

Ref1: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles>

Ref2: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions#assignablesopes>

Ref3: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftauthorization>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **dennis123** 4 months, 1 week ago

awnsr is correct , question also in the pratice examen given by pearson VU with the same awnser

upvoted 6 times

✉  **dpakrawat** 5 months, 1 week ago

examples given in <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions#assignablesopes> clearly states assignable scope values, it cannot just be /ResourceGroups, it has to have a resourcegroup name as well. e.g
"/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/resourceGroups/Network"

upvoted 1 times

✉  **pawel_ski** 6 months ago

"Can be assigned only to the resource groups in Subscription1"

It means ALL resource groups in Subscription1, so the scope is the entire Subscription1.

"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546435e"

upvoted 3 times

✉  **edengoforit** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

The second answer why authorization is that we want to exclude the authorization from the user

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.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Az_dasappan** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

First part should be "/Subscription/subscription_id" only

Validation error: Invalid scope : /subscriptions/112cd52b-64b8-44bf-92f4-26931c25ac49/resourceGroups

The scope consists of a series of identifiers separated by the slash (/) character. You can think of this string as expressing the following hierarchy, where text without placeholders ({}) are fixed identifiers:

/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}/resourceGroups/{resourceGroupName}/providers
/{providerName}/{resourceType}/{resourceSubType1}/{resourceSubType2}/{resourceName}

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Amunix** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

tested and confiirmed

/subscriptions/{sub-ID}/resourcegroups/{RG-Name}/

upvoted 5 times

✉  **matt_dns** 8 months ago

Doc page for valid assignable scopes which are 1+ subscriptions, a single resource group or a management group (in Preview). The first part of the stated answer is incorrect, should be just the sub + its ID.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions#assignablescopes>

upvoted 2 times

 **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546435e"

"Microsoft.Authorization/"

upvoted 1 times

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. an internal load balancer
- B. a public load balancer
- C. an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
- D. Traffic Manager
- E. an Azure Application Gateway

Correct Answer: AE

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>

Community vote distribution

AE (100%)

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A and E

A: The customer sites are connected through VPNs, so an internal load balancer is enough.

B: The customer sites are connected through VPNs, so there's no need for a public load balancer, an internal load balancer is enough.

C: A CDN does not provide load balancing for applications, so it is not relevant for this situation.

D: Traffic manager is a DNS based solution to direct users' requests to the nearest (typically) instance and does not provide load balancing for this situation.

E: Azure Application Gateway is a valid option, as it provides load balancing in addition to routing and security functions
upvoted 229 times

 **valente_sven1** 1 year, 1 month ago

I appreciate your explanation . Thanks.

upvoted 2 times

 **ShaulS** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

A: what do you mean by "internal LB is enough"?

upvoted 1 times

 **e_karma** 9 months, 1 week ago

It means that nobody is accessing the resources through public ip ..So no need of a public load balancer.

upvoted 13 times

 **juniорccs** 1 year, 1 month ago

Very nice and complete explanation, thanks a lot!

upvoted 2 times

 **Vaish310** 11 months ago

Thanks

upvoted 2 times

 **mgladh** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

i would say A and E is the correct answer.

upvoted 84 times

-  **Babatunde** 1 year, 5 months ago
Agreed
upvoted 3 times
-  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 9 hours ago
Selected Answer: AE
Correct Answer: A and E
upvoted 1 times
-  **viveksen1** 2 days, 3 hours ago
A & E are correct answers
upvoted 1 times
-  **anilagio** 5 days, 10 hours ago
Appeared on the exam 26/08/2022.
upvoted 2 times
-  **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: AE
AppGw and LB can be both internal and external.
upvoted 1 times
-  **Mucker973** 2 months ago
The CLOSEST answers are A and E. But the question is poorly worded because it says "each answer provides a complete solution" implying you need them both. The reality is that either of them is sufficient. An app gateway is better though as it adds security and layer 7 inspections whereas an LB won't - but the question only states LB is required so either work
upvoted 1 times
-  **Testyboy15** 1 month, 3 weeks ago
Wording is fine. EACH of the answers is a COMPLETE Solution, which is the same as you saying any of them on their own is sufficient.
upvoted 3 times
-  **LG2240** 2 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: AE
Correct Answer is A & E
upvoted 1 times
-  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: AE
Agreed A&E and as per mlantonis comments
upvoted 1 times
-  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: AE
A and E is correct
upvoted 1 times
-  **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: AE
Users connect with VPN only so ILB.
App Gateway can also distribute the load of the App (assuming it is web)
upvoted 1 times
-  **klexams** 5 months ago
A is defo the answer. E is unsure coz a. As there is no mention of web. AG is web only. b. With AG v2 you need to have public ip now which defeats the purpose of the VPN use in this scenario.
upvoted 1 times
-  **Azure_daemon** 6 months, 1 week ago
A & E correct answer, the application gateway is the outer layer that gets the request (WAS, Listener, Rule, route and backend) and then ILB to access the resource (at least this is what I know)
upvoted 1 times
-  **PeterHu** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
AE is the right answer
upvoted 1 times
-  **byuq** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: AE
A and E
upvoted 1 times
-  **263Jongaldo** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

A & E correct

Configuring the gateway with an ILB is useful for internal line-of-business applications that are not exposed to the Internet.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-ilb-arm#:~:text=Azure%20Application%20Gateway%20can%20be,not%20exposed%20to%20the%20Internet>.

upvoted 1 times

 **ITprof99** 8 months ago

On exam 01.02.22.

Answer: A and E

upvoted 1 times

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. Monitor
- B. Advisor
- C. Metrics
- D. Customer insights

Correct Answer: B

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>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **waterzhong** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

The Advisor dashboard displays personalized recommendations for all your subscriptions. You can apply filters to display recommendations for specific subscriptions and resource types. The recommendations are divided into five categories:

Reliability (formerly called High Availability): To ensure and improve the continuity of your business-critical applications. For more information, see Advisor Reliability recommendations.

Security: To detect threats and vulnerabilities that might lead to security breaches. For more information, see Advisor Security recommendations.

Performance: To improve the speed of your applications. For more information, see Advisor Performance recommendations.

Cost: To optimize and reduce your overall Azure spending. For more information, see Advisor Cost recommendations.

Operational Excellence: To help you achieve process and workflow efficiency, resource manageability and deployment best practices. . For more information, see Advisor Operational Excellence recommendations.

upvoted 70 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

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>

upvoted 63 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 9 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **eporr** 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **RichardBill** 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

Its the Advisor

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I luv Honey because it is B

upvoted 3 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Advisor

upvoted 1 times

 **Racinely** 3 months ago

Azure Advisor

upvoted 1 times

 **Broniac** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

This question was on the exam 22/03/2022, Passed yay!!! thank you all review buddies.

upvoted 2 times

 **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 3 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months, 1 week ago

Advisor is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Fusionaddware** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Advisor is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **PeterHu** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

cost management, so B is right

upvoted 1 times

 **pappkarcsiii** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

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>

upvoted 2 times

 **Prano** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Ans : B

Azure advisor helps to reduce and optimize the cost

upvoted 2 times

 **MrAzureGuru** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

The trick here is Customer Insights, which is a service for analyzing your client's/customers business data, trends (not your own Azure resources costs).

upvoted 1 times

 **VKchaudhary** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

You need to create a conditional access policy that requires all users to use multi-factor authentication when they access the Azure portal.

Which three settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

* Name

Policy1

**Assignments**

Users and groups 



0 users and groups selected

Cloud apps 



0 cloud apps selected

Conditions 



0 conditions selected

Access controls

Grant 



0 controls selected

Session 



Answer Area

* Name

Policy1



Assignments

Users and groups



0 users and groups selected

Cloud apps



0 cloud apps selected

Conditions



0 conditions selected

Correct Answer:

Access controls

Grant



0 controls selected

Session



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/app-based-mfa>

fedzedz Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

The Answer is correct .

- 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.

Those are the minimum requirements to create MFA policy. No conditions are required in the question.

Also check this link beside the one provided in the answer

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

upvoted 202 times

Shadoken 2 months, 1 week ago

At the present you can't select Azure Portal. You have to choose «All cloud apps» options I think. Azure Portal doesn't appear as an app to choose.

upvoted 2 times

redbeardbeer 1 year, 3 months ago

Thanks for the great description. Very helpful.

upvoted 15 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

- Select Users & Groups : Where you have to choose all users.
- Select Cloud apps or actions: To specify the Azure portal
- Select Grant: To grant the MFA.

upvoted 90 times

EmnCours Most Recent 1 day, 9 hours ago

The Answer is correct .

- 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.

upvoted 1 times

klasbeatz 2 months, 1 week ago

Tricky one This confused me but makes sense now...."CONDITIONS" is only to add MULTIPLE conditions you are already creating a conditional policy alone with this template

upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Jvp21** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

- Select Users & Groups : To choose all users.
- Select Cloud apps or actions: To specify the Azure portal
- Select Grant: To grant IF only pass the MFA authentication.

upvoted 4 times

 **Mozbius_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Can you believe that "Conditional Access" is barely mentioned in the paid Microsoft training for az104 and yet students are expected to know about it in the exam!?!? Sooo frustrating!!!!

upvoted 7 times

 **Scoobysnaks86** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Just pass the test and get familiar with things. If you get the job, and aren't sure what to do in certain circumstances, there's google and the ms site where you can learn and use in your job.

upvoted 3 times

 **klasbeatz** 2 months, 1 week ago

Agreed just watch the crash course videos and just pass the exam you'll learn the rest on the job. Just get the cert to get a job.

upvoted 1 times

 **Mozbius_** 7 months, 1 week ago

I literally have to GOOGLE many of the topics covered here because of how weak MS courses are toward az104 certification damn it.

upvoted 6 times

 **StaxJaxson** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

You need to let it go bro. I've been taking Microsoft tests since NT 4.0 and this is how it is.

If you download every Azure documentation PDF link at the bottom of the page, you will have over 100,000 PDF pages of material memorize. No one can do it. I stupidly paid for \$100 for Mindhub AZ-104 test. None of their questions come close to what's on the exam.

upvoted 3 times

 **Empel** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

If the official course had to cover everything it will be a 3 month course at least. There is just no time to cover everything in 4 days. I took the course as well but the instructor told us that it was not enough.

upvoted 4 times

 **bogard** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

This was ask during my AZ-500 exam.

upvoted 4 times

 **JamesChan0620** 12 months ago

The answer is correct?

upvoted 3 times

 **omw2wealth** 11 months, 1 week ago

Yes it is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Jotess** 1 year, 1 month ago

the question was on Jul 23, 2021 - passed the exam. I followed most of the answers given by fedztedz and mlantonis. They know this stuff.

upvoted 9 times

 **Shiven12** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question came in the exam on 28/6/2021 - Passed the exam

The question was bit modified though

upvoted 6 times

 **juniorccs** 1 year, 1 month ago

Thanks!

upvoted 1 times

 **valente_sven1** 1 year, 1 month ago

how far from the real?

upvoted 1 times

 **mkoprivnj** 1 year, 2 months ago

- 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.

upvoted 3 times

 **saddamakhtar** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

Given answer is correct

1.user or groups

2.apps

3.grant or deny

upvoted 3 times

 **taka_hawk** 1 year, 5 months ago

The Answer is correct .Please check. "<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/concept-conditional-access-cloud-apps>" "Cloud apps or actions" - "Microsoft Azure Management" - "Azure portal"

upvoted 1 times

 **alessioferrario** 1 year, 6 months ago

Just test on my MSDN subscription.

Only onwer can assign policy on root management group. A user with qlobal admin role can't

upvoted 2 times

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 settings 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.

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/Azure-Active-Directory/Generic-authorization-exception-inviting-Azure-AD-gests/td-p/274742>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **moekyisin** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

correct answer checked in portal .

Go to Azure AD--users--user settings --scroll down.--External users

Manage external collaboration settings

upvoted 116 times

 **Acai** 1 year, 1 month ago

Yep Yep Yep

upvoted 8 times

 **Gorl12** 11 months, 1 week ago

Your excitement is awesome!

upvoted 12 times

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. You can adjust the guest user settings, their access, who can invite them from "External collaboration settings" check this link <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/delegate-invitations>

upvoted 60 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 9 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

 **libran** 1 day, 11 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the right answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Jdrr** 1 week, 2 days ago

It's also under External Identities

upvoted 1 times

 **chaosatul** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

got this in today's exam 09-07-2022

upvoted 3 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct. External collaboration settings, there's where you configured the Guest permissions.
upvoted 1 times

 **Eitant** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

This is the answer
upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months, 1 week ago

Guest invite settings
Guest invite restrictions
Learn more
Anyone in the organization can invite guest users including guests and non-admins (most inclusive)
Member users and users assigned to specific admin roles can invite guest users including guests with member permissions
Only users assigned to specific admin roles can invite guest users
No one in the organization can invite guest users including admins (most restrictive)
upvoted 3 times

 **Rawatvs** 7 months, 1 week ago

Trying to reproduce it but getting error like this below

"User's properties could not be updated after invitation
Guest invitations not allowed for your company. Contact your company administrator for more details."

but not exactly the same given in question.. so not sure of the answer in that case..

upvoted 1 times

 **Timock** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct: A - External Collaboration Settings
This is a generic error: You will get this error if Invites settings are disabled in the External Collaborations settings.

By default, all users and guests in your directory can invite guests even if they're not assigned to an admin role. External collaboration settings let you turn guest invitations on or off for different types of users in your organization. You can also delegate invitations to individual users by assigning roles that allow them to invite guests.

Azure AD -> User Settings -> External Users -> Manage external collaboration settings. Azure AD -> External Identities -> External Collaboration Settings

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/delegate-invitations>

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-active-directory-identity/generic-authorization-exception-inviting-azure-ad-gests/m-p/274742>

upvoted 11 times

 **VeiN** 10 months ago

Correct is D from Roles and administrators
In AAD\Roles and administrators there is a role : guest inviter
description: Users in this role can manage Azure Active Directory B2B guest user invitations when the "Members can invite" user setting is set to No. It does not include any other permissions.

This way you can grant invitation only to that one admin not to everyone in whole tenant.

upvoted 1 times

 **Gravysand** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

It's A, not D. It clearly already states another role so your answer is wrong.

upvoted 1 times

 **Takloy** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Which planet are you from?

upvoted 6 times

 **albertozgz** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

(A open to every body in send external invitations, bad idea . . .)
D: give this permissions to ONE user
upvoted 2 times

 **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021
upvoted 5 times

 **Beng_ali** 11 months ago

Came up on my exam on 02/10/21, Answer A is correct.
upvoted 4 times

 **ananza.dumps** 1 year ago

in the exam 20-08-2021
upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription linked to an Azure Active Directory tenant. The tenant includes 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.

Correct Answer: B

The following chart shows the list of roles and the supported actions on management groups.

Azure Role Name	Create	Rename	Move**	Delete	Assign Access	Assign Policy	Read
Owner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Contributor	X	X	X	X			X
MG Contributor*	X	X	X	X			X
Reader							X
MG Reader*							X
Resource Policy Contributor						X	
User Access Administrator					X	X	

Note:

Each directory is given a single top-level management group called the "Root" management group. This root management group is built into the hierarchy to have all management groups and subscriptions fold up to it. This root management group allows for global policies and Azure role assignments to be applied at the directory level. The Azure AD Global Administrator needs to elevate themselves to the User Access Administrator role of this root group initially. After elevating access, the administrator can assign any Azure role to other directory users or groups to manage the hierarchy. As administrator, you can assign your own account as owner of the root management group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview>

Community vote distribution

C (88%) 12%

 **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

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:

<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>

upvoted 153 times

 **itgg11** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is C. Just tested in the lab.

upvoted 9 times

 **Netspud** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

After looking at this for a while (cos it was doing my head in), the important bit would be for B we are assigning Owner for the Subscription, It needs to be Owner for the Tenant Root. (which is said but was not instantly clear to me). So it has to be (C) Global Admin which will elevate it's self to Root owner. Another of those questions you really have to pick apart. So C is the correct answer.

upvoted 9 times

 **mumu_myk** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

mlantonis is correct - the answer here should be C. Assign the Global administrator...

Assigning the owner role to the "tenant root" (not the subscription) or the resource policy contributor role wouldve been enough access for user1 but that is not one of the options in the choices. so the only choice that works is C.

upvoted 4 times

 **Rajash** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Ans C:

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.

upvoted 51 times

 **brainmind** 1 year, 1 month ago

The answer is C, the user should be a GA and then elevate themselves to gain access.

upvoted 3 times

 **PersonT** 1 year, 1 month ago

True. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview>

upvoted 1 times

 **Negrinho** 1 year, 4 months ago

No, the correctly answer is B.

C is to control Azure AD (Global Administrators), not to control Management group.

If you need to control Management group, use: Access control (IAM)> Add role assignment> Role> Owner or Contributor (in this case you will use Owner). Don't exist "Global Administrators" inside of Access control (IAM)> Add role assignment.

The link between Azure AD and Management group will allow that you choose an user of your Azure AD, but not will inherit Azure AD role.

upvoted 40 times

 **shnz03** 1 year, 2 months ago

I agree. Basically there are 3 RBAC methods. They are for

- 1) Azure AD
- 2) Azure resources including Management group
- 3) Classic (used by Subscription)

upvoted 1 times

 **RamanAgarwal** 1 year, 3 months ago

B cant be right because the owner access is given at subscription level only.

upvoted 3 times

 **mdyck** 1 year, 3 months ago

This is right. Check the chart in this link. Owners assign policy.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview#management-group-access>

upvoted 5 times

 **rawrkadia** 1 year, 2 months ago

How can it be right when the question specifies the root management group and B specifies a child subscription? The only way to ensure they can make changes to the root management group is to make them a GA on the tenant and then they can assign themselves the owner permissions to that group.

upvoted 3 times

 **cryptostud** Most Recent 1 day, 5 hours ago

Answer is C. Even the explanation to the question states that the user should be a global administrator and then elevate. " The Azure AD Global Administrator needs to elevate themselves to the User Access Administrator role of this root group initially. After elevating access, the administrator can assign any Azure role to other directory users or groups to manage the hierarchy. As administrator, you can assign your own account as owner of the root management group."

upvoted 2 times

 **EmnCours** 1 day, 9 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Assign the Global administrator role to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources

upvoted 1 times

 **viveksen1** 2 days, 3 hours ago

Global Administrator - C is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Jdrr** 1 week, 2 days ago

permissions at the management root is asked, not at the subscription level. B can't be right

upvoted 1 times

 **JChoi86** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Global Admin is the right answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **tpkt** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

B, very surprised to see most voted. Global admin is for AAD not azure portal.

upvoted 2 times

 **Mucker973** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Only global admins can assign permissions at the tenant root.

upvoted 1 times

 **Amrx** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer should be C, here's why:

When you set the toggle to Yes, you are assigned the User Access Administrator role in Azure RBAC at root scope (/). This grants you permission to assign roles in all Azure subscriptions and management groups associated with this Azure AD directory. This toggle is only available to users who are assigned the Global Administrator role in Azure AD.

Source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview>

upvoted 1 times

 **Amrx** 2 months, 1 week ago

Nevermind, misread the question. It's never about elevating privileges, it's about assigning policy. It should be B in that case, no need for GA, owner can do that.

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Assign the Owner role for the Azure subscription to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.

upvoted 1 times

 **70mach1** 2 months ago

This would only give owner rights to the subscription and not the tenant root where the policy needs to be applied. The correct answer would be C.

upvoted 1 times

 **David1990** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

After read the notes, i vote for B.

upvoted 1 times

 **Abubaker3030** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

This might seem confusing for new people. So here's an article which shows the hierarchy for management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, resources. Which helps memorize it

upvoted 1 times

 **johnFrank** 3 months ago

If you assign Global Admin, then the user has access to other subscriptions. Least privilege dictates this should be limited to the subscription.

upvoted 1 times

 **777_michael** 3 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

upvoted 2 times

 **Pasmo** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer is C

assign the Global administrator role to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources

upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct. Granting a user Owner makes no sense in this case.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Group type	Membership type	Membership rule
Group1	Security	Dynamic user	(user.city -startsWith "m")
Group2	Microsoft 365	Dynamic user	(user.department -notIn ["human resources"])
Group3	Microsoft 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

Of which groups are User1 and User2 members? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

User1:

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

User2:

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

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

User1:

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

User2:

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

Box 1: Group 1 only -

First rule applies -

Box 2: Group1 and Group2 only -

Both membership rules apply.

Reference:

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

✉️  **pakman** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer.

User 1: Group 1 only

User 2: Group 1 & 2

upvoted 38 times

✉️  **DevOpposite** 11 months ago

why cant user 1 not be in grp 3 plz?

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **nsknexus478** 11 months ago

Someone has to assign users to Group3 if they have to be part of it and there is no mention of manual assignment in the question.

upvoted 19 times

✉️  **DevOpposite** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

thank you

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Mozbius_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Thank you for the clarification.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Lizisawhiz** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Its wrong! User 2 doesn't have O365 license. Both users can be assigned to only Group1

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **BABRUISKWARRIOR** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

No, you are wrong. I just created a Microsoft 365 Group and added a user into it with no O365 license. Since it's a dynamic group, the answer above is correct.

User 1: Group 1 only

User 2: Group 1 & 2

upvoted 10 times

✉️  **Chi1987** 11 months, 1 week ago

I dont agree, User 1 is Office licensed, he can not be in Gr1. and user 2 is not with office license

Correct answer

User1 Group 3

User2 Group 1

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **sk1803** 11 months ago

license has nothing to do with it.

upvoted 14 times

✉️  **sk1803** 11 months ago

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/20714-exam-az-103-topic-3-question-11-discussion/>

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **GepeNova** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Tested in lab.

User 1: Group 1 only

User 2: Group 1 & 2

upvoted 20 times

✉️  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 6 hours ago

Tested in lab.

User 1: Group 1 only

User 2: Group 1 & 2

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Pasmo** 4 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer is

User1: Group1 only

User2: Group1 and Group 2 only

The tricky part is that User2 does not have the O365 license but the user will still be added to the group validation will take place in the background then errors might be experienced

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

on exam 4/12/22.
upvoted 1 times

- ✉ **stokazz** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
On the exam 07/03/2022
upvoted 4 times
- ✉ **jatinsachdeva2018** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
User 1 - Group 1
User 2 - Group 1 and 2
Score 746. Got in exam today
upvoted 4 times

- ✉ **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 5 times

- ✉ **Valunchai** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
My opinion answer is

user 1 : Group 1 and 3
Group 3 because it have keyword "configured" in question and "Office 365 assigned" on table
User 2 : Group 1 and 2
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Fal991** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
Lic assigned not grp.
upvoted 1 times

- ✉ **hungup** 5 months, 4 weeks ago
guys, check the rules, in G2 it says not in Human Res. that's why User1 Can't be in G2
upvoted 2 times

- ✉ **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago
On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 1 times

- ✉ **hm67** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
Got this one on exam recently. my answer:
User 1: Group 1 only
User 2: Group 1 & 2
upvoted 2 times

- ✉ **anshad666** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
why Group type not considering here?
upvoted 1 times

- ✉ **nidhogg** 7 months ago
On the exam today, 1.feb.2022
Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!
upvoted 2 times

- ✉ **drae2210** 7 months, 1 week ago
It states that user1 was assigned an O365 license, so why doesn't user1 qualify for group 3?
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 7 months, 1 week ago
Technically user1 could be added to group 3 no problem but the question vaguely implied that the question is based on automatic membership.
upvoted 2 times

- ✉ **LCC92** 7 months, 3 weeks ago
The answer is correct.
Dynamic user: Users which match the rule will be automatically added to the group.
Assigned: Users can only be added to the group manually.
upvoted 2 times

- ✉ **Barrie** 8 months, 2 weeks ago
This answer is not case-sensitive?
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

JobTitle:

User1 only
 User1 and User2 only
 User1 and User3 only
 User1, User2, and User3

UsageLocation:

User1 only
 User1 and User2 only
 User1 and User3 only
 User1, User2, and User3

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

JobTitle:

User1 only
 User1 and User2 only
 User1 and User3 only
 User1, User2, and User3

UsageLocation:

User1 only
 User1 and User2 only
 User1 and User3 only
 User1, User2, and User3

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.

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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

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>

upvoted 136 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Thank you for the clarification. I am shocked to see how little I know. I swear after following Microsoft's course I feel like the goal wasn't really to prepare me for the exam at all.

upvoted 26 times

✉  **NadirM_18** 5 months, 1 week ago

Same here. I know a lot less than I thought I knew apparently. On the positive side, rather find that out now, than when sitting for the exam.

upvoted 8 times

✉  **homersimpson** 2 months ago

You make really good points. I spent 2 entire weekends going thru the MS course and stopped before the last module, I was exhausted. I'm learning a lot more by going thru these questions here.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **abhmala1** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

microsoft's course is shit

upvoted 16 times

✉  **hakanbaba**  1 year, 9 months ago

I've checked on my AAD, answer is correct

upvoted 42 times

✉  **Somewhatbusy** 1 year, 8 months ago

Yes its correct. 100% agreed

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Kiano** 1 year, 4 months ago

I have also checked but I can see that you can change both job title and usagelocation for all type of identities. even the ones that have been synchronized from on-prem AD.

Maybe this is an update since you published your comment, but anyways I think both answers should be User1, 2 and 3.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Kiano** 1 year, 3 months ago

The answer is actually right. Although both usagelocation and jobtitle can directly be updated in Azure AD for all type of users, jobtitle can probably be overwritten by the synchronization process, although usagelocation is more an Azure AD type of attribute. But the question is tricky. it asks: "For which users can you modify the attributes from Azure AD? ". Both can b updated directly in Azure AD, although Jobtitle could be overwritten by the sync.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Thank you for the info.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EmnCours**  1 day, 6 hours ago

Correct Answer:

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

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>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **HorseradishWalrus** 1 week, 3 days ago

WHY on earth should I know this to pass this exam? This detail is soo unimportant. Whether you know it or not does not tell anything about your qualification. Yet too many questions are like this...

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Mucker973** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Any user account sourced from on-prem AD CANNOT have ANY attribute changed in Azure AD. This is simply because of the "source of truth" rule with any form of identity in sync - there must be only one source of truth otherwise data gets dirty. In this case it is on-prem AD.

My other point is that I do think you can say that the guest account can have their attributes updated either; technically you can, but since they feel the need to tell you it is a guest account, it is implied that is in another tenant, so you won't access to update it. This is poorly worded question with some key info missing making it difficult to conclude in the guest user can be edited or not. It does say "YOU" want to edit, but it does not say if you have admin rights of the other tenant where the guest account resides. So...poor question

upvoted 1 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1:User1 and User3 only

Box 2: User1, User2, and User3

upvoted 1 times

 **bassmonster** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Sorry for this question but can someone kindly explain why user2 cannot change job title?

upvoted 2 times

 **Shlesh** 4 months, 1 week ago

The question asks what you can modify from Azure AD. The user is on-prem so you can't modify on-prem attributes like department, job title, etc from Azure AD

upvoted 5 times

 **liefstepapa** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

BOX 1: 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. User 1 is an AAD user, so lives only in the cloud.

upvoted 1 times

 **zr79** 6 months ago

Microsoft has the worse questions on planet earth. How is the question constructed makes no sense and there is no reference to this on Microsoft learn

upvoted 4 times

 **zr79** 6 months ago

I'm on Q70-ish and all I see is Azure AD and some crepy Microsoft products. They should just change to Azure AD exams and folks can focus on Azure AD.

Like how you have Azure AD roles and Azure roles. Like you have a Global admin who can elevate itself. This is like a superpower character in Hollywood

upvoted 2 times

 **awssecuritynewbie** 6 months ago

So check this link :

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. After you complete your update, you must wait for the next synchronization cycle to complete before you'll see the changes.

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

upvoted 2 times

 **ayushbisht** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

correct answer :

jobtitle :user1 and user 3

usage location : 1,2 and 3

upvoted 1 times

 **khengoolman** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer

upvoted 5 times

 **silver_bullet66** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I have tested this on 14/09/2021

JobTitle can be modified in AzureAD for;

User1 (AzureAD)

User3 (Guest)

JobTitle CANNOT be modified for User2 (Windows Server AD synced account)

Usage Location can be modified for;

User1 (AzureAD)

User2 (Windows Server AD synced account)

User3 (Guest)

tldr; the answer in the image is correct.

upvoted 6 times

 **Nilz76** 1 year, 2 months ago

I've just sync'd 2 users from On-Prem AD (via AAD Connect) and I cannot amend/edit/modify the Job title attribute (it's greyed out). I can however, modify the Usage Location (for the On-prem sync'd user)

I also created 2 Azure AD Users including one guest user, and I can edit both job title and usage location.

upvoted 3 times

 **hajurbau** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Is the write back enabled from AAD to Ad?

upvoted 1 times

 **CloudyTech** 1 year, 2 months ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **mkoprivnj** 1 year, 2 months ago

User1 & User 3
User1, User2 & User3
User2 - job info can't be modified via AAD. Option grayed out on edit.
upvoted 3 times

 **omhari** 1 year, 2 months ago

Provided answer is correct as per documentation.
upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: Owner, Contributor, Reader, or Network Contributor. Network Contributor role - Lets you manage networks, but not access to them.

Traffic Analytics is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in cloud networks. Traffic analytics analyzes Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud.

Reference:

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

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#user-access-requirements>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>
upvoted 73 times

✉  **twambala** 12 months ago

how can yu

upvoted 3 times

✉  **twambala** 12 months ago

how can one manage something if he does not have access to it

upvoted 2 times

✉  **rsharma007** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

they are two different permissions- a NC role can manage the resources, but he/she can't grant access to those resources to anyone else. That can be done by roles with 'access' permissions such as 'owner'

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Thank you for clarifying! Much appreciated.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RithuNethra**  1 year, 9 months ago

correct answer

upvoted 22 times

✉  **lakart**  2 months, 2 weeks ago

This Microsoft Learn resource is particularly useful when it comes to Azure AD roles:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/configure-role-based-access-control/7-determine-roles>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Agreed A is right as per others comments

upvoted 1 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Rephohunter** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

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

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.

The reader role should allow you to enable it

upvoted 1 times

✉ **zr79** 6 months ago

This is another bad architecture from Microsoft. How do you give access to assign the required role to enable Traffic Analytics on a reader role?

Reader role should just be able to read (view) and not enable things

upvoted 3 times

✉ **DarkAngel76** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

There's an issue reported on GitHub at <https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/issues/77499> which states that the Reader role couldn't enable Traffic Analytics: the information reported in the Microsoft Docs page at <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq> could be partially wrong.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AzureLearner76** 6 months ago

My 2 Cents; the answer is correct according to the docs , but why the hell a user with a reader permission can enable anything - this is a bad RCAB design in Azure

upvoted 1 times

✉ **DarkAngel76** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

There's an issue reported on GitHub at <https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/issues/77499>: Microsoft Docs page could be wrong.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **PeterHu** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

A is right

upvoted 1 times

✉ **CraigB83** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

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

User access requirements

Your account must be a member of one of the following Azure built-in roles:

USER ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

Deployment model Role

Resource Manager Owner

Contributor

Reader

Network Contributor

upvoted 3 times

✉ **jvincent** 1 year ago

If you provide only network contributor to admin1 then try to enable Traffic Analytics, the Storage Account and Log Analytics Workspace value required to enable it will not be present. Hence, you cannot enable with Network Contributor.

Answer is No.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **wsscool** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021

upvoted 3 times

 **Radhaghosh** 1 year, 2 months ago

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.

So Answer is Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **mkoprivnj** 1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct! Contributor role!

upvoted 1 times

 **Mich132** 1 year, 2 months ago

So normally a Contributor is not allowed to assign a role "Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, or share image galleries." But this is an exception?

upvoted 1 times

 **armandolubaba** 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: Owner, Contributor, Reader, or Network Contributor. Network Contributor role - Lets you manage networks, but not access to them.

Traffic Analytics is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in cloud networks. Traffic analytics analyzes Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud.

Reference:

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

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#user-access-requirements>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>
upvoted 43 times

 **RithuNethra** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

correct answer

upvoted 13 times

 **DrMiyu** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Agree that YES the Owner gives enough right to do it BUT it gives too much also. The purpose is to "assign the required role to enable Traffic Analytics". Not to more ... So I wouldn't give the ownership ... This is tricky question, it should be removed from the exam as it can lead to miss configuration.

upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **ager2r** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Read access is enough for analysis

upvoted 1 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 1 times

 **Tukarammame** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **ulranmal** 9 months ago

correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **JohnPhan** 10 months, 1 week ago

Answer is A:

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

upvoted 1 times

 **wsscool** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021

upvoted 4 times

 **moota** 1 year, 2 months ago

Bad practice because not doing LAC

upvoted 1 times

 **mkoprivnj** 1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct. Contributor or Owner role.

upvoted 1 times

 **saddamakhtar** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

A is correct!

upvoted 2 times

 **Horhe** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

A. is correct (owner at subscription scope)

upvoted 1 times

 **ar_vinoth** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct answer A

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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>

Community vote distribution

A (62%)

B (38%)

✉  **asmodeus**  1 year, 9 months ago

Traffic Analytics requires the following prerequisites:

A Network Watcher enabled subscription.

Network Security Group (NSG) flow logs enabled for the NSGs you want to monitor.

An Azure Storage account, to store raw flow logs.

An Azure Log Analytics workspace, with read and write access.

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.

upvoted 51 times

✉  **nNeo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Although the article specified, but reader role can't change (or enable) "Traffic Analytics status" setting in NSG flow log settings. IMO, that article should be edited.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **visave** 1 year, 9 months ago

As per your description the answer is A. could you please paste the source of the information.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Nicodebian** 1 year, 9 months ago

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

upvoted 3 times

✉  **xMilkyMan123** 1 year, 2 months ago

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/issues/77499> Dont believe everything you read on the internet. Go and test things for yourself. Even Microsoft official articles can misword things sometimes

upvoted 20 times

✉  **IAGirl** 3 months, 1 week ago

Pls don't believe everything you read on the internet!

To Enable Traffic Analytics your account must be a member of one of the following Azure built-in roles: Owner, Contributor, Reader, Network Contributor

or you can create a custom role with the following actions at the subscription level:

"Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/read"

"Microsoft.Network/connections/read"

"Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read"

"Microsoft.Network/localNetworkGateways/read"

"Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read"

"Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read"

"Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read"

"Microsoft.Network/routeTables/read"

"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/read"

"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read"

"Microsoft.Network/expressRouteCircuits/read"

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

TESTED

upvoted 6 times

✉  **mbaybarsk** 3 months ago

That's not what the link you've provided say anymore: It now refers to "access" which is not the same thing as "enable".

upvoted 2 times

✉  **juniорccs** 1 year, 1 month ago

I agree with you

upvoted 2 times

✉  **visave** 1 year, 9 months ago

got it.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq#:~:text=Your%20account%20must%20meet%20one,%2C%20reader%2C%20or%20network%20contributor.>

upvoted 7 times

✉  **MountainW** 1 year, 4 months ago

The key is to enable, not to use. The article is about to use. The answer is not correct.

upvoted 11 times

✉  **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

The requirements above state..

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.

So it is correct

upvoted 10 times

✉  **jot2** 8 months ago

The article is wrong in this case. I tried it out. A user with Reader role can't enable Traffic Analytics.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **NadirM_18** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

According to this link, they can enable Traffic Analytics:

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

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

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

Reader role - View all resources, but does not allow you to make any changes.

Traffic Analytics is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in cloud networks. Traffic analytics analyzes Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud.

Reference:

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

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#user-access-requirements>

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

upvoted 48 times

✉  **hercu** 1 year, 2 months ago

I think the answer is correct as it's assumed that the prerequisites to use traffic analytics are already met. Referring to:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq#what-are-the-prerequisites-to-use-traffic-analytics->

As a result, as stated just few lines below, all following roles: Owner, Contributor, Reader, or Network Contributor are sufficient to enable Traffic Analytics.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **xupiter** 1 year, 2 months ago

"Reader role - View all resources, but does not allow you to make any changes."

So that means this role doesn't allow you to enable traffic analytics.

So it cannot be "Yes".

upvoted 7 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Yet it is "Yes". You can blame Microsoft for the confusion.

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

upvoted 2 times

 **cryptostud** Most Recent 1 day, 4 hours ago

Seems like the true answer is NO - reader roles are usually not able to enable services. It seems the opposite of what you expect a reader to be able to do. However, microsoft articles state that a reader CAN enable Traffic Analytics, so I will answer YES if I see this question on the exam

Microsoft: 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.

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

upvoted 1 times

 **Dannxx** 1 day, 16 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 1 times

 **benrd** 4 days, 1 hour ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#user-access-requirements>

upvoted 1 times

 **Jdrr** 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: B

You need also write permission on the storage and loganalytics otherwise it failes with an error

upvoted 1 times

 **libran** 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Dannxx** 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A - Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **smw2020** 2 weeks ago

Correct answer should be NO.

The reader role grants you only read access.

upvoted 1 times

 **Jdrr** 2 weeks ago

I created all pre-requisites with owner permission in my LAB , and let a user with the Reader role try to enable the setting "Enable Traffic Analytics". It failed with the error "user does not have permission to perform action Microsoft.Storage/storageaccounts/listkeys/action or Microsoft.Storage.storageaccounts/ManagementPolicies/Read". Same type of error on the AnalyticsWorkspace Resource. So the MS article is wrong. You need more permissions than listed in the CustomRole. Please try yourself and don't trust the article alone without verifying.

upvoted 2 times

 **Jdrr** 2 weeks ago

With reader rights I can enable Traffic Analytics, but I get an error on insufficient permissions on the storage account

upvoted 1 times

 **DragonDagger** 3 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B, you need to enable Traffic Analytics, not just 'view'

upvoted 1 times

 **rjcverar** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: A

2022.08.04:

Following the latest article to this date: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

The answer is correct, I quote:

"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."

upvoted 1 times

 **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.
upvoted 1 times

 **tpkt** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

idc what the doc says Ima say B 100x in a row on this test

upvoted 1 times

 **AjmalY** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Yes, here is the reference <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#user-access-requirements>

upvoted 1 times

 **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: C

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>

Community vote distribution

C (92%) 8%

✉  **wooyourdaddy**  1 year, 9 months ago

Should the answer be C. Contributor? Answer B, only allows the managing of the VM's and not the Virtual Networks as stated in the question.
upvoted 198 times

✉  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered C
upvoted 5 times

✉  **TDsysadmin** 1 week, 4 days ago

did you prepare from this dump only?
upvoted 1 times

✉  **alessioferrario** 1 year, 6 months ago

I agree
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Miles19** 1 year, 5 months ago

You are right, definitely, we need to assign a role of contributor, as the virtual machine contributor isn't enough - can't even manage the virtual networks to which the VM is attached to. See details: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **ciscogeek** 1 year, 5 months ago

Whatever Manage means by Microsoft standards, as per the doc they say, VM Contributor can manage.
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.
I would go for B.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **brico** 1 year, 2 months ago

Can't be B. As you mentioned in your response, "and not the virtual network...". C is the correct answer.
upvoted 8 times

✉  **Hari2017** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is C because though the question says least privilege it should meet both the conditions of managing VMs & VNets.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Gadzee** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I would go for B taking into account that they say "least privilege"
upvoted 4 times

✉  **Broniac** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

yes but, with B you can only achieve to manage VMs not Vnets which is also mentioned.
upvoted 9 times

✉ **Deputy7** 6 months ago

Bro, It is User1 can deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks. So, Definitely C.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

Only Owner and Contributor can perform the actions, but we need to follow the least privilege principal, so Contributor.
A: Owner- Grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC.
B: Virtual Machine Contributor - Create and manage virtual machines, manage disks and disk snapshots, install and run software, reset password of the root user of the virtual machine using VM extensions, and manage local user accounts using VM extensions. This role does not grant you management access to the virtual network or storage account the virtual machines are connected to. This role does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC.
C: Contributor - Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, or share image galleries.
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>

upvoted 105 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 6 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

✉ **lebowski** 2 days, 12 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer. You need to manage Vnets as well, no other option let you do that.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Skipper05** 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

I agree

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Pankaj78** 1 week, 2 days ago

Answer is C :

Virtual Machine Contributor : Create and manage virtual machines, manage disks, install and run software, reset password of the root user of the virtual machine using VM extensions, and manage local user accounts using VM extensions. This role does not grant you management access to the virtual network or storage account the virtual machines are connected to. This role does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Jdrr** 2 weeks ago

I created all pre-requisites with owner permission in my LAB , and let a user with the Reader role try to enable the setting "Enable Traffic Analytics". It failed with the error "user does not have permission to perform action Microsoft.Storage/storageaccounts/listkeys/action or Microsoft.Storage.storageaccounts/ManagementPolicies/Read". Same type of error on the AnalyticsWorkspace Resource. So the MS article is wrong. You need more permissions than listed in the CustomRole. Please try yourself and don't trust the article alone without verifying.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **floodlight** 1 week, 4 days ago

The question states that this is at the scope level of subscription. I guess it assumes that the resource inherits permissions granted at that level.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **SAMSH** 2 weeks ago

This question was in 17/08 exam

upvoted 1 times

✉ **DeinosK** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Contributor.

It is NOT B because:

Virtual Machine Contributor: Create and manage virtual machines, manage disks, install and run software, reset password of the root user of the virtual machine using VM extensions, and manage local user accounts using VM extensions. This role **does not grant you management access to the virtual network** or storage account the virtual machines are connected to. This role does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC.
[from <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>]

upvoted 1 times

✉ **robin1337** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

C (Tested in Lab) - Contributor (on the Subscription level)

If we aren't Subscription Contributor it isn't possible to view/create resource groups. It wouldn't be possible to create a VM in the first place. Some could argue that we can assume that the User already has access to an existing RG/VNET. That's why I hate MS certifications (there are much better exam providers like the Linux Foundation). 99.9% sure it's C.

upvoted 1 times

 **gpCert** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

ANS should be C: (based on <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>)

Virtual Machine Contributor Create and manage virtual machines, manage disks, install and run software, reset password of the root user of the virtual machine using VM extensions, and manage local user accounts using VM extensions. This role does not grant you management access to the virtual network or storage account the virtual machines are connected to. This role does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC. 9980e02c-c2be-4d73-94e8-173b1dc7cf3c

upvoted 1 times

 **Socca** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Definitely the correct answer is C

Only Contributor and owner can manage vnet with least privilege you should choose Contributor

upvoted 1 times

 **rjcverar** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: C

2022.08.04

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

Checked and tested, neither the classical or the new "Virtual Machine Contributor" allow to manage Vnets. Therefore, the only valid answer is C because it has less privileges than the owner.

upvoted 1 times

 **Raj800** 1 month ago

Ans should be "C". Virtual Machine Contributor role - Lets you manage virtual machines, but not access to them, and not the virtual network or storage account they're connected to.

upvoted 1 times

 **Josmirj** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Respuesta Correcta B,

Permite administrar máquinas virtuales clásicas, pero no acceder a ellas, ni tampoco a la red virtual ni la cuenta de almacenamiento a las que están conectadas.

La pregunta hace énfasis en *administrar* no al acceso, por lo tanto colaborador de maquinas virtuales, puede administrar: crear una maquina virtual y unir una red virtual, aun cuando no puede acceder a ellas.

upvoted 1 times

 **FT007** 1 month, 1 week ago

Took exam today 21-7-2022 and passed :). picked Contributor as answer. Goodluck

upvoted 2 times

 **franekfranek** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C because they mentioned VNets as well.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains three global administrators named Admin1, Admin2, and Admin3.

The tenant is associated to an Azure subscription. Access control for the subscription is configured as shown in the Access control exhibit. (Click the Access Control tab.)

The screenshot shows the 'Role assignments' tab selected in the top navigation bar. Below it, a sub-header reads: 'Manage access to Azure resources for users, groups, service principals and managed identities at this scope by creating role assignments. [Learn more](#)'.

Filtering options are present: 'Name' (Search by name or email), 'Type' (All), 'Scope' (All scopes), 'Group by' (Role), and 'Role' (Owner). A sidebar on the right lists roles: 'Search for a role' (Owner), 'Select all', and 'Owner'.

Below the filters, a message says '1 items (1 Users)'. A table displays one item:

<input type="checkbox"/>	NAME	TYPE	ROLE	SCOPE
	Admin3 Admin3@Cont...	User	Owner <small>i</small>	This resource

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

The screenshot shows the 'Directory properties' section of the tenant configuration. It includes fields for Name (Cont190525outlook), Country or region (Slovenia), Location (EU Model Clause compliant datacenters), Notification language (English), and Directory ID (a93d91a6-faca-4fa6-a749-f6c25469152e).

Other sections visible include Technical contact, Global privacy contact, and Privacy statement URL, each with a green checkmark indicating they are filled.

Access management for Azure resources

Admin1@Cont190525outlook.onmicrosoft.com (Admin1@Cont190525outlook.onmicrosoft.com) can manage access to all Azure subscriptions and management groups in this directory. [Learn more](#)

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin 2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin3 can add Admin 2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin 2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Admin3 can add Admin 2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

Only Admin3, the owner, can assign ownership.

Box 2: Yes -

Box 3: No -

Reference:

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

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Azure (RBAC) and Azure AD roles are independent. AD roles do not grant access to resources and Azure roles do not grant access to Azure AD. However, a Global Administrator in AD can elevate access to all subscriptions and will be User Access Administrator in Azure root scope.

All 3 users are GA (AD) and Admin3 is owner of the subscription (RBAC).

Admin1 has elevated access, so he is also User Access Admin (RBAC).

To assign a user the owner role at the Subscription scope, you require permissions, such as User Access Admin or Owner.

Box 1: Yes

Admin1 has elevated access, so he is User Access Admin. This is valid.

Box 2: Yes

Admin3 is Owner of the Subscription. This is valid.

Box 3: No

Admin2 is just a GA in Azure AD scope. He doesn't have permission in the Subscription.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/elevate-access-global-admin>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal-subscription-admin>
upvoted 273 times

✉  **gpCert** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

This is perfect. The given link exactly explains what is required to ans. YES , YES , NO. Not Yes, No, Yes. Thanks
upvoted 2 times

✉  **franekfranek** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

I'm not sure if Microsoft guys are aware of this elevated access to be honest lol

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Takloy** 10 months ago

Unless configure the elevated access for Admin 2 right? making admin2 user access administrator.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **kastanov** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Global Administrators can create resource groups in the subscription. How you work like this in your?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ashish2201** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is correct, tested in Lab

1. No : Admin1 is a Global Administrator at Tenant which does not give it permission on subscription therefore cannot assign Owner Roles
2. Yes : Admin 3 is Global Administrator + Owner of Subscription therefore can assign Owner role to other user.
3. NO : Admin2 is Global Administrator for Tenant and do not have any rights on Subscription therefore cannot create resources in it.

upvoted 40 times

✉ **ashish2201** 1 year, 3 months ago

Kindly ignore my previous comment, below is the correct one

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.
2. Yes : Admin 3 is Global Administrator + Owner of Subscription therefore can assign Owner role to other user.
3. NO : Admin2 is Global Administrator for Tenant and do not have any rights on Subscription therefore cannot create resources in it.

upvoted 59 times

✉ **Praveen66** 1 year ago

Even if you're a global administrator at the Tenant level you can grant the access of owner to any other user to in tenant for the subscription. Simple example is the default account through which you have registered is global admin, if you have created another user account you can very well assign a owner role to him for a sub

upvoted 1 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 5 hours ago

Correct Answer:

Azure (RBAC) and Azure AD roles are independent. AD roles do not grant access to resources and Azure roles do not grant access to Azure AD. However, a Global Administrator in AD can elevate access to all subscriptions and will be User Access Administrator in Azure root scope.

All 3 users are GA (AD) and Admin3 is owner of the subscription (RBAC).

Admin1 has elevated access, so he is also User Access Admin (RBAC).

To assign a user the owner role at the Subscription scope, you require permissions, such as User Access Admin or Owner.

Box 1: Yes

Admin1 has elevated access, so he is User Access Admin. This is valid.

Box 2: Yes

Admin3 is Owner of the Subscription. This is valid.

Box 3: No

Admin2 is just a GA in Azure AD scope. He doesn't have permission in the Subscription.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **anilagio** 5 days, 10 hours ago

Appeared on the exam 26/08/2022.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Kristina95** 1 week, 1 day ago

I think the answer is: YYN

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Jdrr** 1 week, 2 days ago

Admin2 cannot add resources now, but as a Global Administrator he can elevate himself and grant himself the permission

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Guys I was convinced NYN and only Bill Gates would have convinced me otherwise!!!! until I read those two links below I then realized it is YYN for sure

So answer is YYN

Also as point Admin2 can assign themselves the User Admin by clicking YES to the Access management for Azure resources

Below is snippet but I encourage you to read all

When you set the toggle to Yes, you are assigned the User Access Administrator role in Azure RBAC at root scope (/). This grants you permission to assign roles in all Azure subscriptions and management groups associated with this Azure AD directory. This toggle is only available to users who are assigned the Global Administrator role in Azure AD.

When you set the toggle to No, the User Access Administrator role in Azure RBAC is removed from your user account. You can no longer assign roles in all Azure subscriptions and management groups that are associated with this Azure AD directory. You can view and manage only the Azure subscriptions and management groups to which you have been granted access.

will continue in reply as txt too large

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

further info below

Note:

If you're using Privileged Identity Management, deactivating your role assignment does not change the Access management for Azure resources toggle to No. To maintain least privileged access, we recommend that you set this toggle to No before you deactivate your role assignment.

Click Save to save your setting.

This setting is not a global property and applies only to the currently signed in user. You can't elevate access for all members of the Global Administrator role.

More info here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/elevate-access-global-admin#how-does-elevated-access-work>
upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

No , Yes , No

upvoted 1 times

 **Nuraddin** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

I think answer is: yes, yes, no

Because of: access management for resource is marked as 'yes'

upvoted 3 times

 **777_michael** 3 months, 1 week ago

No Yes No

Do not assume Admin1 has been given the User Access Admin permission. Also, roles for Azure resources and Azure AD resources are independent. Having GA permission for AAD tenant doesn't grant the access to the subscription. It's a different story.

upvoted 2 times

 **777_michael** 3 months, 1 week ago

No Yes No

Do not assume Admin1 has been given User Access Administrator permission. (It's not saved.) Until then, Only the Admin3 can grant Owner permission other others.

upvoted 3 times

 **autOpil0t** 4 months ago

1. YES
2. YES
3. NO

Yes|No in Directory Properties is a toggle option. If Yes is highlighted, then it means the Admin1 in (1) has already been elevated and Admin1 has access to all Azure resources.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/elevate-access-global-admin#elevate-access-for-a-global-administrator>
upvoted 2 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Tested and confirmed:

YES - Through elevated access, Admin1 is allowed to assign Owners (link below)

YES - Admin3 is Owner already

NO - Admin2 cannot do it.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/elevate-access-global-admin#how-does-elevated-access-work>
upvoted 3 times

 **DrJones** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

In exam today. Passed 856/1000

upvoted 4 times

 **valkyrieShadow** 5 months, 1 week ago

How does elevated access work?

Azure AD and Azure resources are secured independently from one another. That is, Azure AD role assignments do not grant access to Azure resources, and Azure role assignments do not grant access to Azure AD. However, if you are a Global Administrator in Azure AD, you can assign yourself access to all Azure subscriptions and management groups in your directory. Use this capability if you don't have access to Azure subscription resources, such as virtual machines or storage accounts, and you want to use your Global Administrator privilege to gain access to those resources.

upvoted 2 times

 **Broniac** 5 months, 1 week ago

This question was on the exam 22/03/2022, Passed yay!!! thank you all review buddies.

Correct Answer: Yes, Yes, No

upvoted 3 times

 **FTAZIT** 7 months, 1 week ago

Where does it say that Admin 3 is owner at the scope subscription level? It just says owner at "this resource". What is this resource?

upvoted 1 times

 **yolap31172** 7 months ago

"Access control for the *subscription* is configured as shown in the Access control exhibit"

upvoted 2 times

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. From the Azure portal, modify the Managed Identity settings of VM1
- B. From the Azure portal, modify the Access control (IAM) settings of RG1
- C. From the Azure portal, modify the Access control (IAM) settings of VM1
- D. From the Azure portal, modify the Policies settings of RG1

Correct Answer: A

Managed identities for Azure resources provides 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>

Community vote distribution

A (87%)	13%
---------	-----

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

Managed identities for Azure resources provides 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.

RBAC manages who has access to Azure resources, what areas they have access to and what they can do with those resources. Examples of Role Based Access Control (RBAC) include: Allowing an app to access all resources in a resource group Policies on the other hand focus on resource properties during deployment and for already existing resources. As an example, a policy can be issued to ensure users can only deploy DS series VMs within a specified resource

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/qs-configure-portal-windows-vm>
upvoted 110 times

✉  **Biswa1989** 1 year ago

Your answers are quiet correct.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **cemeppo9819** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

*quite

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Gresch123123** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Jolly good chap

upvoted 3 times

✉  **itgg11** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

A is a correct answer. Just tested in the lab and first you need to create a managed identity

upvoted 1 times

✉  **kilowd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer A: What is a managed identity in Azure?

Image result for managed identity vs Access Control(IAM) azure

Managed identities provide an identity for applications to use when connecting to resources that support Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication

upvoted 1 times

✉  **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is correct "A" Modify Managed Identities.

upvoted 51 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 5 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

 **eporr** 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

 **nook6** 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

"first", it's A.
upvoted 1 times

 **pkg007** 1 month, 1 week ago

You can also achieve the same with Option B . Option A in preview at this stage - So formally answer will be B (As this option is generally available currently) - while Answer A will achieve the same however that functionality in Preview only. So my Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

 **pkg007** 1 month, 1 week ago

From Azure portal select Identities - > enable managed identity . Once enabled - you can see Azure Role Assignment button - where you can select - Subscription -> and add role assignment to contributor
upvoted 1 times

Answer is A :-)

upvoted 1 times

 **Mucker973** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Funny really cause actually even A is wrong, but clearly this is the answer they are looking for. Why? Well if you want to allow a MI or a user access to something, you have to go the resource and then edit the permissions (IAM) and assign said user/IM to it. Changing the MI itself has NO options to assign it permissions to the RG...so technically there is no correct answer. Stupid Microsoft!
upvoted 2 times

Testyboy15 1 month, 3 weeks ago

The question asks what to do 'first'. In order to grant the access it needs to be turned on.

upvoted 3 times

Borowik9 1 month, 1 week ago

Thanks. I was confused about the question too. I feel like MS creates questions to test our reading skills, not technical skills.
upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I agree with A and comments are as per other no need to repeat
upvoted 1 times

 **justjeroen** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected answer B
I dont want to change the identity of the resource. I want to allow the VM to be a contributor to the resource group. Where am I wrong?
upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. From the Azure portal, modify the Managed Identity settings of VM1
upvoted 1 times

 **Paimon** 4 months ago

The thing is:

- a. managed Identities lets you authenticate to services or resources running in a resource group.
 - b. IAM for the resource group lets you set permissions for entities to manage resources in a resource group.
- So, I'd go with B
upvoted 2 times

 **sjb66** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A. Tested in lab today.
upvoted 5 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The way to give a resource management permissions is using System-Assigned Identity, on which the resource become an identity itself in Azure AD.

And the AFTER that, you assign that identity to the RG in question, let's say with Contributor role, which would give the VM the permissions to do the required changes.

Correct answer is "A"

upvoted 5 times

 **Eitant** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

It's A

upvoted 2 times

 **KP892** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 4 times

 **justauser** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Always listen to mlantonis

upvoted 6 times

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. Remove the resource lock from VNET1 and delete all data in Vault1
- C. Turn off VM1 and remove the resource lock from VNET1
- D. Turn off VM1 and delete all data in Vault1

Correct Answer: C

When you delete a resource group, all of its resources are also deleted. Deleting a resource group deletes all of its template deployments and currently stored operations.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/delete-resource-group?tabs=azure-powershell>

Community vote distribution

B (69%) C (22%) 9%

 **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

When you delete a resource group, all of its resources are also deleted. Deleting a resource group deletes all of its template deployments and currently stored operations.

As an administrator, you can lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources. The lock overrides any permissions the user might have.

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

So you have to remove the lock on order to delete the VNET and delete the backups in order to delete the vault.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/delete-resource-group?tabs=azure-powershell>

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault#before-you-start>

upvoted 128 times

 **Varadarajalu** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Hello @mlantonis,

I am following all your answers and they are really helpful for my understanding the concepts.

However i need a small clarification on the link that you have provided the third link , <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault#before-you-start>

In the above pink it is mentioned that the vault cannot be deleted if any data source is protected by the Vault.

So i think we should first stop the backup, delete the data in the vault and then remove the locks.

So i believe the first thing is to Modify the backup configurations of VM1 to stop the backup.

so i think the answer is A.

Please help me if my understanding is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **Gyanshukla** 1 year ago

correct

upvoted 2 times

 **monus** 11 months ago

backup can be taken even if vm is powered off. so, I think the answer is A.

upvoted 10 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

No, this is wrong. one of the reasons why resource groups were designed is to facilitate the deletion of resources in Dev environments. You delete the RG and all its components are gone.

C is the answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **zr79** 6 months ago

Microsoft decided on an exception for recovery vaults. it's weird but you can not delete your RG before deleting your vaults

upvoted 2 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

sorry, I meant Dev/Test environment. Think CI/CD.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Dips88** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer should be B. A recovery service vault can not be deleted unless all its backups are deleted permanently. And along with that definitely resource lock has to be removed on vnet

upvoted 116 times

✉ **imartinez** 1 year ago

Wrong, correct answer is C.

Its asking for the first thing you should Do.

If the VM is running it will continue backing up. So that's your first move on the vault.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **imartinez** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

My bad, it's B.

in the steps listed on the URL below, stop the VM is the second

URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault#delete-protected-items-in-the-cloud>

upvoted 4 times

✉ **YooOY** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

if backup is still active/VM is running, doing firstly B won't delete all data. Either stop the backup or the VM first must come first. C is making sense. A could be also next to perfect 1st action.

upvoted 6 times

✉ **YooOY** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Cloud protected items: Go to the vault dashboard menu > Backup Items. All items listed here must be removed with Stop Backup or Delete Backup Data along with their backup data. Follow these steps to remove those items.

it looks stop backup or delete backup data has the same effect. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault#proper-way-to-delete-a-vault>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Allfreeen** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Why not answer ' A '

upvoted 6 times

✉ **magichappens** 5 months ago

Cause the only modification on the lock you can do is set it to "read-only" which won't solve the problem that you can't delete the resource.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **poplovic** 1 year, 2 months ago

Tried in the lab, a lot of steps to remove the vault.

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-security-feature-cloud#permanently-deleting-soft-deleted-backup-items>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 5 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉ **FaresAyed** 3 days, 5 hours ago

Correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

✉ **KSoul** 1 week ago

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

upvoted 1 times

 **Jdrr** 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: B

First remove the lock and delete the vault data. Then you can stop the backup
upvoted 1 times

 **Dannxx** 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

 **DragonDagger** 3 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B
upvoted 1 times

 **nook6** 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C seems OK: I tried it and was able to delete the RG.
upvoted 2 times

 **Babssho** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

So you didn't need to remove the data in the RV?
upvoted 2 times

 **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Need to remove lock and delete data before deleting the RG
upvoted 1 times

 **Key94** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Does anyone know what the actual answer to this is from the exam ?
upvoted 1 times

 **Mucker973** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

100% B - I learnt the hard way in a job, and have done this several times now.
upvoted 1 times

 **certmonk** 2 months, 1 week ago

Answer should be A
upvoted 1 times

 **klasbeatz** 2 months, 1 week ago

A. Modify the backup configurations of VM1 and modify the resource lock type of VNET1
Modify doesn't suggest deletion and modify resource lock type doesn't suggest taking the lock off (tricky one)
B. Remove the resource lock from VNET1 and delete all data in Vault1 Most Voted
Deleting vault data doesn't stop VM process from backing up preventing RG from being deleted. Removing lock is right but first half about clearing vault data doesn't make sense
C. Turn off VM1 and remove the resource lock from VNET1
Turning off VM would terminate the process performing backups. Removing resource lock on VAULT will allow deletion of RG.
D. Turn off VM1 and delete all data in Vault1
Turning off VM would work but deleting all data still will cause error until lock is removed. Just because data is deleted doesn't remove lock on resource.
upvoted 2 times

 **klasbeatz** 2 months, 1 week ago

correction lock was on the VNET not the Vault. But same concept that the locked resource will prevent deletion. The back up is being orchestrated from the VM1 deleting vault content has nothing to do with anything main concern is unlocking VNET1 and Stopping the active backup process being hosted on VM1
upvoted 1 times

 **Cj2000** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer : A. You need to stop backup first before doing any other changes changes
upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey because it is B..
U have to remove the lock (cant modify as it offers read or delete and either one dont allow delete) and delete all backups or remove all scheduled jobs for back from Recovery Services vault
upvoted 1 times

 **justjeroen** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

What is the correct answer?

It is not needed to turn off the VM but we need to consider the backup of the VM.

Is it enough to just remove the backup data or do we need to remove backup settings?

upvoted 1 times

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 a PTR record named research in the adatum.com zone.
- C. Modify the SOA record of adatum.com.
- D. Create an A record named *.research in the adatum.com zone.

Correct Answer: A

You need to create a name server (NS) record for the zone.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **chaitu1990** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

All the best for your Exam guys:))

upvoted 143 times

 **omw2wealth** 11 months, 1 week ago

Thank you i guess

upvoted 7 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

An NS record or (name server record) tells recursive name servers which name servers are authoritative for a zone. You can have as many NS records as you would like in your zone file. The benefit of having multiple NS records is the redundancy of your DNS service.

You need to create a name server (NS) record for the zone.

Reference:

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

upvoted 119 times

 **suriyaswamy** 1 year ago

Nice Explanation. Many Thanks

upvoted 1 times

 **Tom34** 7 months ago

Answer A correct.

It should be "Create or edit an NS record .."

Because this record is already created after DNS zone creation.

upvoted 3 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 5 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

 **VictorAD** 2 months ago

Thanks, Going for my exams today

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 1 times

 **Olramp** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 1 times

 **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

on exam 04/12/2022. i would say 80% of questions are from here but please check the disucssion, not all answers are correct.

upvoted 4 times

 **Chrys941** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

According to The Documentation please read the answer is correct

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

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 2 times

 **EleChie** 6 months ago

FYI:

A record - The record that holds the IP address of a domain.

AAAA record - The record that contains the IPv6 address for a domain (as opposed to A records, which list the IPv4 address).

CNAME record - Forwards one domain or subdomain to another domain, does NOT provide an IP address.

MX record - Directs mail to an email server. Learn more about the MX record.

TXT record - Lets an admin store text notes in the record. These records are often used for email security.

NS record - Stores the name server for a DNS entry.

SOA record - Stores admin information about a domain.

SRV record - Specifies a port for specific services.

PTR record - Provides a domain name in reverse-lookups.

upvoted 13 times

 **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920

Correct answer: A

upvoted 9 times

 **K_loves** 9 months, 1 week ago

Was this Site and Discussion a Panel sufficient to clear the AZ-104 Exam?? Could you please tell?

upvoted 1 times

 **shoaibs789** 9 months ago

Hi on 1 Dec im going to appear the exam so please help me some Exam trick as i l already tried and get 650 so now im trying again and thank you

upvoted 1 times

 **mathurjaini** 9 months ago

Hi, were you able to clear the exam?

upvoted 1 times

 **shujaatmcse** 8 months, 1 week ago

Hi Shoaib, were you able to clear it this time? Any tips

upvoted 1 times

 **GodfreyMbizo** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

I have just started yesterday,i have exam i 2 days time,i dont know if i will master everything

upvoted 2 times

 **ShikshaGarg** 1 year, 1 month ago

Thanks a lot ExamTopics for the questions and also this discussion panel, helps a lot to understand different ways a question can be solved. All the best everyone!! :)

upvoted 1 times

 **Jotess** 1 year, 1 month ago

This question was on Jul 23, 2021 - passed the exam. Answers given by fedztedz and mlantonis in the discussion are correct.

upvoted 5 times

DRAG DROP -

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

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

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

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

Select and Place:

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

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

- Correct Answer:
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

Reference:

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

✉️  **mumu_myk** Highly Voted  8 months, 4 weeks ago

I bought a domain just to test this. The answer is correct. Please like me.

upvoted 375 times

✉️  **JAVI1771** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

hahaha thank you!

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **homersimpson** 2 months ago

Is your new domain iboughtthisdomainjusttotestquestiononmsaz0194.com? Because I tried to get that too but saw it was taken ;)

upvoted 9 times

✉️  **DrMiyu** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Kiss Kiss Kiss <3

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Gresch123123** 4 months ago

love you

upvoted 11 times

✉ **fene** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

As I'm a smart guy I can confirm this to be the proper answer

upvoted 104 times

✉ **rolling_potato_** 6 months ago

Seems legit

upvoted 2 times

✉ **CBIBEK** 1 year, 1 month ago

Source: Dude trust me

upvoted 68 times

✉ **GorI12** 11 months, 1 week ago

Lol ;)

upvoted 2 times

✉ **xheo** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

I like your confidence :)

upvoted 2 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 5 hours ago

Answer is correct

Add a custom name

Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone

Verify the domain

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Agree with answer... easy to test in AZ portal

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Tserin** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Add a custom name

Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone

Verify the domain

upvoted 3 times

✉ **manalishowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Add a custom name

Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone

Verify the domain

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mikextreme** 4 months, 1 week ago

Add a custom mean really is "Add a custom domain name". I found missing this "domain" make it so confusing

upvoted 8 times

✉ **ThatDowntownSmell** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes unfortunately this is the case with too many questions. Add a custom name is so ambiguous, that it is mind boggling to think someone writing the answers thought it was a good idea.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Pasmo** 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct

Add a custom name

Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone

Verify the domain

Reference

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **fbarber** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Actually this reference shows that the answer is incorrect, the record is no added in the DNS zone, but in the DNS registrar. A possible solution would be add a tenant as first step, as it is stated in the reference

upvoted 1 times

✉ **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer provided is correct. Tested with my own domain.

upvoted 1 times

 **Trillionairejeffe** 5 months, 1 week ago

- 1.Add a custom name
 - 2.Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone
 - 3.Verify the domain
- Source:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain?context=azure/active-directory/users-groups-roles/context/ugr-context>
- upvoted 5 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 3 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 3 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain>

upvoted 7 times

 **H3adcap** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Was in exam today 17/02/2022
upvoted 4 times

 **754a** 10 months, 1 week ago

Add a custom name (wasn't stated you have one)-> add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone (this will allow the requirements of connection with 3rd party registrar) -> verify the domain based on your step 2. You already have an azure AD tenant so that's not an option. Configuring company branding has no relationship to the question asks. You already have the DNS zone you don't need to create one.

upvoted 5 times

 **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021
upvoted 5 times

 **[Removed]** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

According to <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain>

It should be the following order:

- 1.ADD AN AZURE AD TENANT
- 2.ADD A CUSTOM NAME
- 3.ADD A RECORD TO THE PUBLIC CONTOSO.COM DNS ZONE
- (4.VERIFY THE DOMAIN)

upvoted 7 times

 **Iringahn** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

You already have a tenant in this question however so step 1 is already done.
upvoted 6 times

 **dumz** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

thank you so much for sharing!
upvoted 1 times

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 == "error"}
- B. Event | search "error"
- C. select * from Event where EventType == "error"
- D. search in (Event) * | where EventType == "error"

Correct Answer: B

The search operator provides a multi-table/multi-column search experience.

The syntax is:

Table_name | search "search term"

Note:

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

- 1. search in (Event) "error"
- 2. Event | search "error"
- 3. Event | where EventType == "error"

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

- 1. Get-Event Event | where {\$_.EventType == "error"}
- 2. Event | where EventType is "error"
- 3. select * from Event where EventType is "error"
- 4. search in (Event) * | where EventType == "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=azuredatadexplorer>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **KSoul** 21 hours, 26 minutes ago

Selected Answer: B

Event | search "error"

upvoted 1 times

✉  **libran** 21 hours, 26 minutes ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EmnCours** 1 day, 5 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

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.

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

 **Eltooth** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer - D. Registrar "owns" the tld and will have their NS registered against the domain by default. By changing the registrar NS records to point to your Azure DNS NS records you take ownership into your Azure DNS.

upvoted 15 times

 **js_indore** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

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

upvoted 14 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 5 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D

Delegate the domain

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 DNS 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>

upvoted 1 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

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

upvoted 2 times

 **edengoforit** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is D and here is some information helpful

You can use Azure DNS to host your DNS domain and manage your DNS records. By hosting your domains in Azure, you can manage your DNS records by using the same credentials, APIs, tools, and billing as your other Azure services.

Suppose you buy the domain contoso.net from a domain name registrar and then create a zone with the name contoso.net in Azure DNS. Since you're the owner of the domain, your registrar offers you the option to configure the name server (NS) records for your domain. The registrar stores the NS records in the .NET parent zone. Internet users around the world are then directed to your domain in your Azure DNS zone when they try to resolve DNS records in contoso.net.

upvoted 12 times

 **_punky_** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I do like those confusing questions from MS... Where did you registered the domain? In Azure or at third party? Which makes difference...

upvoted 2 times

 **hossey** 9 months, 1 week ago

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

upvoted 1 times

 **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today, 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: D
upvoted 6 times

 **rrabeya** 11 months ago

SOA: Start of [a zone of] authority record. Specifies authoritative information about a DNS zone, including the primary name server, the email of the domain administrator, the domain serial number, and several timers relating to refreshing the zone.

NS: Name server record. Delegates a DNS zone to use the given authoritative name servers which leaves A and D

upvoted 6 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area**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.

Correct Answer:**Answer Area****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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-assign-permissions?tabs=azure-portal>

im82 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920

Correct answer: Y-N-Y

upvoted 33 times

azuresam 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Does this site questions enough to get cleared in the exam

upvoted 3 times

GenjamBhai 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Y-N-N

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-active-directory-overview#restrictions>

Azure AD DS and on-premises AD DS authentication do not support authentication against computer accounts. You can consider using a service logon account instead.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-assign-permissions?tabs=azure-portal#share-level-permissions-for-specific-azure-ad-users-or-groups>

If you intend to use a specific Azure AD user or group to access Azure file share resources, that identity must be a hybrid identity that exists in both on-premises AD DS and Azure AD.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-active-directory-overview#azure-ad-ds>
Second, all users that exist in Azure AD can be authenticated and authorized. The user can be cloud only or hybrid. The sync from Azure AD to Azure AD DS is managed by the platform without requiring any user configuration. However, the client must be domain joined to Azure AD DS, it cannot be Azure AD joined or registered.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **IAGirl** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

So is Y-N-Y

upvoted 1 times

✉  **IAGirl** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

answer must be: Y-N-N

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ech** Highly Voted  11 months, 1 week ago

Yo cannot give share-level privileges to a computer object. Ans is correct.

upvoted 31 times

✉  **nir977** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Y-N-N because user2 is cloud-only user created in AAD and does not have netbios and other chars defined in storage

upvoted 7 times

✉  **libran** Most Recent  21 hours, 13 minutes ago

Correct answer: Y-N-N

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EmnCours** 1 day, 5 hours ago

Correct answer

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: No

Because User 2 is created on Azure (not in Windows Active directory) and therefore is not hybrid. To be hybrid it must be created on-prem in Windows Active Directory and then be synchronized.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Pasmo** 4 months ago

Correct answer

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: No

Because User 2 is created on Azure (not in Windows Active directory) and therefore is not hybrid. To be hybrid it must be created on-prem in Windows Active Directory and then be synchronized.

Reference

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-active-directory-overview#how-it-works>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **IAGirl** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Second, all users that exist in Azure AD can be authenticated and authorized. The user can be cloud only or hybrid. The sync from Azure AD to Azure AD DS is managed by the platform without requiring any user configuration. However, the client must be domain joined to Azure AD DS, it cannot be Azure AD joined or registered.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-active-directory-overview#azure-ad-ds>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **IAGirl** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

So Box 3 will be Yes

upvoted 1 times

✉  **IAGirl** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Wrong , sorry must be Yes

upvoted 1 times

✉  **IAGirl** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

No!!!! must be No

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Armina** 4 months ago

Y-N-N

The configuration shows that the storage account is added to the on-premises Active Directory domain and configured for identity-based authentication.

The domain controllers of the on-premises domain are responsible for authenticating identity-based access to the storage account.

Identity-based access permissions can only be granted to hybrid users. Cloud identities and hybrid devices cannot be granted identity-based permissions. (Second answer is : N)

The following Microsoft Docs articles contain more information on the topic:

Ref1: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-enable>

Ref2: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-assign-permissions?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 1 times

 **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 4/12/22. correct answer

upvoted 4 times

 **SomeOneElse** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

I'm in the middle of my exam, what is the correct answer?????

please hurry

upvoted 14 times

 **schvantz** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

wait a sec...

upvoted 1 times

 **[Removed]** 5 months ago

lmao....

upvoted 3 times

 **GoblinDC13** 4 months ago

The craziest comments I've read so far

upvoted 4 times

 **yeanlingmedal71** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

lol.....

upvoted 2 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 9 times

 **atilla** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

was it YYY if user1 and computer were both in AAD? (computer get role via managed identity?)

upvoted 1 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

Y-N-N

User2 is an AzureAD (cloud only) user and not a hybrid identity

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-assign-permissions?tabs=azure-portal#share-level-permissions-for-specific-azure-ad-users-or-groups>

upvoted 2 times

 **IAGirl** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-active-directory-overview#azure-ad-ds>

User2 is cloud only and you can give access to cloud only users

upvoted 1 times

 **Paimon** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Azure AD syncs to on premise AD.

upvoted 1 times

 **nqthien041292** 6 months ago

Vote Y N Y

upvoted 1 times

 **theorut** 6 months ago

Y-N-Y - I've tested this in my lab and was able to add a AzureAD account in a Hybrid environment. So please ignore if someone states Y-N-N.

upvoted 14 times

 **mahesh1123** 6 months ago

Hi

for passing the 104 exam which material we need to study .pls reply me

upvoted 1 times

✉ **theorut** 6 months ago

Do we need to know this if WW3 is going to happen.

upvoted 6 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

First answer is : Y

"There are two ways you can assign share-level permissions. You can assign them to specific Azure AD users/user groups[...]"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-assign-permissions?tabs=azure-portal>

Second answer is : N

"Azure AD DS and on-premises AD DS authentication do not support authentication against computer accounts."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/542174/syncing-between-on-prem-ad-and-azure-ad-not-workin.html>

Third answer is : N

User 2 is created in Azure (not in Windows Active directory) and therefore is not an hybrid. To be hybrid it must be created onprem in Windows Active Directory and then synched.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/542174/syncing-between-on-prem-ad-and-azure-ad-not-workin.html>

"Only hybrid users that exist in both on-premises AD DS and Azure AD can be authenticated and authorized for Azure file share access."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-active-directory-overview>

upvoted 13 times

✉ **Fulforce** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is Yes, No, No. Reason for the last answer being No below:

If you intend to use a specific Azure AD user or group to access Azure file share resources, that identity must be a hybrid identity that exists in both on-premises AD DS and Azure AD. For example, say you have a user in your AD that is user1@onprem.contoso.com and you have synced to Azure AD as user1@contoso.com using Azure AD Connect sync. For this user to access Azure Files, you must assign the share-level permissions to user1@contoso.com. The same concept applies to groups or service principals. Because of this, you must sync the users and groups from your AD to Azure AD using Azure AD Connect sync.

Share-level permissions must be assigned to the Azure AD identity representing the same user or group in your AD DS to support AD DS authentication to your Azure file share. Authentication and authorization against identities that only exist in Azure AD, such as Azure Managed Identities (MSIs), are not supported with AD DS authentication.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Paimon** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Did you miss the part where Azure AD syncs to on premise AD.....

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mickbc** 4 months ago

This is and always has been a one way sync, you can't create an object in Azure AD and expect it to appear in on prem.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ZakySama** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I have my examen in about 2 hours...

upvoted 4 times

✉ **ArnoldCG** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

have you passed the exam

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

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>

Correct.
Security admin can't add subnets.
Only owner can assign roles.
upvoted 24 times

✉  **Beng_ali** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Came up on my exam today on 02/10/21, answer is correct.
upvoted 15 times

✉  **Tyler2021** 11 months ago

Thanks for sharing. Have the questions changed a lot after the exam content was updated?
upvoted 2 times

✉  **specialdil** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I am also having same query, anybody please confirm
upvoted 2 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 day, 5 hours ago

Add a subnet to VNet1: User1 and User3 Only
Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1: User1 Only

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **WS_21** 6 months ago

Add a subnet to VNet1: User1 and User3 Only
Assign a user the Reader role to VNet1: User1 Only

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Azure_daemon** 6 months ago

the answer is correct, only owner can assign reader role and owner and contributer can add subnet
upvoted 1 times

✉  **subhuman** 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is Correct
Owner : Grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC.
Security Administrator Can read security information and reports, and manage configuration in Azure AD and Office 365 (That means he cant assign roles in Azure RBAC)
Network contributor : Lets you manage networks, but not access to them.
upvoted 7 times

HOTSPOT -

You have the Azure resources shown on the following exhibit.

**Tenant Root Group****MG1****Sub1****RG1****VM1**

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area**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 Area

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

Correct Answer:

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

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>

 **GepeNova** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Correct answer.

Only can assign locks and tags to subscriptions, resource groups and resources. Tested in lab
upvoted 26 times

 **Omar_Aladdin** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Answer is correct, both Tags and Locks are available to Subscriptions, Resource Groups, and Resources..

See FIRST Paragraph in both Refs

Ref Locks:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

Ref Tags:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources?tabs=json>

upvoted 8 times

 **libran** Most Recent 21 hours, 4 minutes ago

Correct Answer -

Locks: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

Tags: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 1 day, 5 hours ago

Locks: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

Tags: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

<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>

upvoted 1 times

 **dasEnder** 4 months ago

I just don't get why Ms makes the certification question so specifically hard and stupid. Who cares, and what is really the value to know this? Sorry for the rant

upvoted 4 times

 **DrJones** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Question appeared in exam today. The answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 2 times

 **RajshreeAz104** 5 months, 1 week ago

I have my exam on saturday 26/Mar/2022... Is this forum enough to pass the exam??
upvoted 1 times

 **rolling_potato_** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Something like this came up in the exam March 4 2022. The difference was that you had to indicate which objects could be applied to the policy and which could be excluded from it.

upvoted 1 times

 **zr79** 6 months ago

Tags are not inherited from the parent unlike the locks

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources?tabs=json#inherit-tags>

upvoted 1 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

Locks: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
Tags: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

<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>

upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months ago

both answers are correct, you can only assign tags and locks to Subscriptions, Resource groups and resources
upvoted 1 times

 **PeterHu** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

correct answer
upvoted 2 times

 **Zeus009** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Subscription might not appear to be an obvious but locks are also applicable. Correct answer
upvoted 2 times

 **subhuman** 9 months, 1 week ago

Correct
You can assign Locks or tags to resources, resource groups and subscriptions
upvoted 1 times

 **JohnPhan** 10 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer.
Checked in Azure Portal
upvoted 2 times

 **Aymenwerg** 11 months ago

Locks are applied at subscription, resource group, or resource level to prevent users from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources.
You can set the lock level to CanNotDelete or ReadOnly.

Also tags, the same "answer correct"
upvoted 4 times

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 user 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

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/users-bulk-delete>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **qwerty100** 10 hours, 28 minutes ago

Selected Answer: B

The rows in a downloaded CSV template are as follows:

Version number: The first row containing the version number must be included in the upload CSV.

Column headings: User name [userPrincipalName] Required. Older versions of the template might vary.

Examples row: We have included in the template an example of an acceptable value. Example: chris@contoso.com You must remove the example row and replace it with your own entries.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/users-bulk-delete>

upvoted 1 times

 **DeltaSM** 17 hours, 34 minutes ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **libran** 20 hours, 57 minutes ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 1 day, 5 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **vivij** 4 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer. You can verify the same at: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/users-bulk-delete#:~:text=To%20bulk%20delete%20users,->

Sign%20in%20to&text=In%20Azure%20AD%2C%20select%20Users,value%20is%20User%20principal%20name.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area**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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area**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

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>

✉  **Lionred**  8 months, 3 weeks ago

N, N, N

1st No: Azure policy was created before the RG1 was assigned tag, which means when RG1 was manually assigned tag Tag2:IT, the policy will take action to append Tag4:value4 to RG1. Note that policy action is to "append", that means whatever else tag RG1 is given won't be taken away. As such RG1 will have two tags, Tag2:IT and Tag4:value4

2nd No: Remember tags are not inheritable, whatever tag assigned to RG1 won't be applied to any resources under it. As such the Storage1 should be Tag3:value1 and Tag4:value4.

3rd No: vNet1 is excluded from the Azure policy, hence the policy won't do anything to it. As such vNet1 should only have the tag manually assigned: Tag3:value2. PS, I take that "Exclusions: Sub1/RG1/VNET1" does not mean both RG1 & vNet1 are excluded, only vNet1 is excluded, the Sub1/RG1/VNET1 is merely a path to the object that is excluded.

upvoted 75 times

✉  **yoelalan14** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Your answer is not valid. Where does it say that the policy was created BEFORE RG1?

Answer is Y, N, N

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Lionred** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

The question didn't make it clear the timing of each operation. And because the verbs used in the question to describe each operation are not in past tense, rather they were used in present tense, which to me indicates the execution order of them is the order of them being mentioned in the question.

That is how I conclude policy was created BEFORE RG1 was assigned tag.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

But following your logic the resources have been created BEFORE the policy.

"Instead of manually applying tags or searching for resources that aren't compliant, you create a policy that automatically applies the needed tags DURING deployment. Tags can also now be applied to existing resources with the new Modify effect and a remediation task."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies#:~:text=You%20use%20Azure%20Policy%20to%20enforce%20tagging%20rules,don%27t%20have%20the%20expected%20tags%20for%20your%20organization.>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **juniорccs** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

this is just wron

upvoted 1 times

✉  **S3ktar** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Not true, if the RG1 exists before the policy is in place, it will not apply the tags. This is even true if you go into the resource to add the tags as mentioned in the question, it will not apply the policy rules just because you are adding a tag. The result of this will be that the resources will only be tagged as not compliant until it is fixed.

Source: I tested it in the portal

upvoted 8 times

✉  **S3ktar** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is y-n-n

upvoted 13 times

✉  **mufflon** 7 months, 1 week ago

Are you sure? When you are updating the resources with tags according to "You assign tags to the resources as shown in the following table" then , dont you update the resource and the policy activates? A policy adds the by the policy specified tag and value when any resource missing the tag is created or updated, so it vill add Tag4 with value: value4

upvoted 1 times

✉  **albergd** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

The trick is not there, the trick is in the policy: "Append a tag and its value to resources" : this policy does not apply to Resource Groups. You can check here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies>
To apply the policy to a RG you need to use "Append a tag and its value to resource groups".

The answer is Y-N-N

upvoted 3 times

✉ **AmitRoy** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Looks correct to me. Once we update the existing resource RG, the tags(Tag4:value4) from the policy will be applied to the RG. VNET1 is only exclusion from the policy. This is just a path of VNET1 -> Sub1/RG1/VNET1. It's N N N

upvoted 3 times

✉ **testmobile18** [Highly Voted] 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Wouldn't it be Y-N-N?

Y - RG1 is excluded thus retain as it is

N - Storage1 will have Tag3:value1 and Tag4:value4

N - VNET1 is excluded as well so only have Tag3:value2

upvoted 41 times

✉ **yangxs** 8 months ago

RG1 is NOT excluded. Only VNET1 is excluded.

if you think RG1 is excluded by "Sub1/RG1/VNET1", then you should think Sub1 is also excluded.

upvoted 9 times

✉ **Edward2021** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

I think the same!!! Y N N

upvoted 2 times

✉ **gofto** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

doubt that this explanation is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **olsenOnS** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct,

Y - RG1 has its own tag, and is excluded from policy

N

N

upvoted 6 times

✉ **northstar88** [Most Recent] 19 hours, 29 minutes ago

Y, N, N.

The policy definition "Append a tag and its value to resources" makes it impossible for the resource group to get the updated tag. There's a separate policy definition named "Append a tag and its value to resource gorups". Tested on Azure.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **EmnCours** 1 day, 5 hours ago

Y - RG1 is excluded thus retain as it is

N - Storage1 will have Tag3:value1 and Tag4:value4

N - VNET1 is excluded as well so only have Tag3:value2

upvoted 2 times

✉ **juniorccs** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

After testing this in my lab, the conclusion

Y - RG1 is excluded thus retain as it is (the policy Append a tag and its value to resources doesn't apply to RG)

N - Storage1 will have Tag3:value1 as it's and will not receive Tag4:value until the blob storage is changed in some way.

N - VNET1 is excluded from the Policy and have Tag3:value2 as it's

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Zsolt72** 4 months ago

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

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.

" Does not apply to resource groups."

regarding the 1. question the answer should be YES

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Marsupial** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Y N N for me

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Repohunter** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

N,N,N

You use Azure Policy to enforce tagging rules and conventions. By creating a policy, you avoid the scenario of resources being deployed to your

subscription that don't have the expected tags for your organization. Instead of manually applying tags or searching for resources that aren't compliant, you create a policy that automatically applies the needed tags during deployment. Tags can also now be applied to existing resources with the new Modify effect and a remediation task. The following section shows example policy definitions for tags

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Daranaa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Y, N, N

1st : from <https://www.examtopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-104/view/9/#> Microsoft : 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. New 'modify' effect policies are available that support remediation of tags on existing resources

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

upvoted 5 times

✉ **DarkAngel76** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

The question seems tricky.

"Policy definition: Append a tag and its value to resources"

As per policy's definition, it does not append a tag to resource groups, only to resources. The policy also excludes VNET1.

That makes me thinking the answer is Y-N-N.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Alexq05** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

de acuerdo con la respuesta. N,N,N

upvoted 1 times

✉ **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **sabyasachide** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This is a boat

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

By default, policy assignment will only take effect on newly created resources.

<https://www.devopspertise.com/2020/06/12/azure-policy-resource-locks/>

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

That being said saving changes done to a resource makes it from a logical point basically new.

Tested in Azure lab.

Therefore answer is:

N: because RG1 has Tag2:IT & tag4:Value4

N: because STORAGE1 has Tag3:Value3 & Tag4:Value4

N: because VNET1 has Tag3:Value2

upvoted 2 times

✉ **WS_21** 6 months ago

Y-N-N

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

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

upvoted 5 times

✉ **N4d114** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I am confused on this question then I realize there are exceptions for Sub1/RG1/VNET1.

So, the policy will at run VNET1

The Tag should be like this :-

- RG1 should have Tag1: Subscription & Tag4:Value4
- Storage1 should have Tag3:Value1 & Tag4:Value4
- VNet1 should only have Tag3:Value3.

So the answer should be NO, NO, NO

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AZ_Guru_Wannabe** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

YES, NO, NO

please see sudocat's explanation below, but I tested what he said and it's true that Resource Groups aren't subject to this policy. Other resources get the tags appended on modify activities, or creation. But NOT RGs

upvoted 6 times

 **igorche** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Y, N, N

When a policy definition using the append effect is run as part of an evaluation cycle, it doesn't make changes to resources that already exist. Instead, it marks any resource that meets the if condition as non-compliant.

upvoted 2 times

 **AZ_Guru_Wannabe** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

That's true BUT in this question, you apply the policy, THEN "You assign tags to the resources as shown in the following table." So at the point of you assigning the tags, the policy would take effect and append the other one.

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **GoldenFox** Highly Voted 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Q.36

Assign Network Contributor role at subscription level to Admin1 Yes

Q.37

Assign Owner role at subscription level to Admin1 Yes

Q.38

Assign Reader role at subscription level to Admin1 Yes

Q.52

Assign Traffic Manager Contributor role at subscription level to Admin1 No

upvoted 66 times

✉  **ABhi101** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

GoldenFox is correct

upvoted 3 times

✉  **maatksle** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Are you sure on Q.38 - reader role can only access not enable traffic analytics

upvoted 5 times

✉  **mmtechsolutionsinc** 6 months ago

yes,

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>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **DarkAngel76** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

It looks like there's an error in that Microsoft Docs page as per issue published on GitHub at <https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/issues/77499>.

upvoted 8 times

✉  **jackAttew_1** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

So answer is No. Read this => <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#traffic-manager-contributor>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Marski** Highly Voted 7 months ago

Clever cheat question by MS. You need to know. Got to know. These are traps. I dont like these anyway.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **epomatti** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is correct, such role does not exist, only "Contributor"

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 6 months ago

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>
upvoted 3 times

✉ **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics#user-access-requirements>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **LG2240** 6 months, 1 week ago

User access requirements
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>
upvoted 2 times

✉ **NzNagaraj** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Apologies - Traffic Manager Contributor is indeed a role but has nothing to do with Traffic Analytics
"Traffic Manager has a predefined Azure role called "Traffic Manager Contributor", which you can assign to users. This role lets you manage Traffic Manager profiles.
upvoted 3 times

✉ **NzNagaraj** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Traffic Manager is a DNS Based Load Balancer nothing to do with any RBAC role
upvoted 1 times

✉ **njain453** 8 months ago

Traffic Manager contributor lets you manage Traffic Manager profiles, but does not let you control who has access to them.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Snownoodles** 8 months, 1 week ago

Traffic manager roles have nothing to do with traffic analytics
Traffic analytics requires account to have subscription level owner/contributor/reader/network contributor roles
upvoted 1 times

✉ **adrian_borowski** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

There is no such Role 'Traffic Manager Contributor' so the answer must be NO. Please correct me if I'm wrong.
upvoted 3 times

✉ **someonehad** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is B - NO

Required permissions are:

Microsoft.Network/connections/read
Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read
Microsoft.Network/localNetworkGateways/read
Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read
Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read
Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read
Microsoft.Network/routeTables/read
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/read
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read

And the ones provided by Traffic Manager contributor are:

"Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
"Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/*",
"Microsoft.Network/trafficManagerProfiles/*", "Microsoft.ResourceHealth/availabilityStatuses/read",
"Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*",
"Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read",
"Microsoft.Support/*"
upvoted 1 times

✉ **okamigo** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

so what's the right answer guys?
upvoted 1 times

✉ **MrMacro** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

"No" looks like the correct answer. I don't believe that the Traffic Analytics solution and creating traffic manager profiles are related.

Here are the relevant links:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-manage-profiles>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics>

upvoted 2 times

 **testmobile18** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct. 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.

upvoted 3 times

 **V4** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer : A.

With Traffic Manager Contributor role you can manage Traffic Manager profiles, do traffic analysis but does not let you control who has access to them.

upvoted 5 times

 **shako** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Agreed with the 'No' answer. Prerequisite is :

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

'Azure Traffic Manager contributor' is not mentioned

upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/administrative-units>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Hanans** Highly Voted  8 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer is correct

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.

upvoted 17 times

 **magichappens** 5 months ago

Although I agree with your explanation the question is not really stating that administrative units are required as there is no statement about the local office administrators and whether they need to administer all users or should only administer the users of their respective office.

upvoted 2 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  1 day, 5 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B 

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/administrative-units>

upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months ago

It's very obvious, Administrative Unit is the answer

upvoted 2 times

 **edengoforit** 6 months, 1 week ago

Answer is Administrative unit

If you go to porta.azure.com -> Azure Active Directory -> Roles and Administrators from the left pane, you will be able to see multiple built in role called 'User Administrator'. If you click that role, you are able to assign, update or delete the user to the role

upvoted 2 times

 **Snownoodles** 8 months, 1 week ago

Why is A not correct?

Even with B(admin unit), you have to assign AAD role to administrators for an admin unit.

upvoted 4 times

 **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

I think that B is the answer because it is what the question is implying a scenario for which "Administrative Units" are specifically tailored for...

"Deployment scenario

It can be useful to restrict administrative scope by using administrative units in organizations that are made up of independent divisions of any kind."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/administrative-units#:~:text=An%20administrative%20unit%20is%20an%20Azure%20AD%20resource,any%20portion%20of%20your%20organization%20that%20you%20define.>

upvoted 3 times

 **jaydee7** 8 months, 1 week ago

Earlier OU (Organizational Unit) is not AU (Administrative Unit) :)

upvoted 1 times

 **maatkse** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I believe Administrative Units in Azure AD, are similar to Organizational Units in Windows AD.

<https://4sysops.com/archives/an-introduction-to-azure-ad-administrative-units/#:~:text=A%20user%20or%20group%20is,flat%20directory%20and%20lacks%20OUS.&text=Administrative%20units%20are%20containers%20for%20users%20and%20groups%20that,administrative%20rights%20to%20specific%20users.>

upvoted 1 times

 **testmobile18** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

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.

upvoted 4 times

 **V4** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer B

upvoted 2 times

 **shako** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

I agree with B.

Regarding the link provided, the example fits with the use case :

"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."

upvoted 1 times

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 Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers.

Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Dev, you assign the Logic App Contributor role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (63%)	B (32%)	5%
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✉  **cjAzure** Highly Voted 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I'm putting this at the very beginning so newcomers here are encouraged to continue. I just passed my exam (910/1000). 99.99% of questions are from here, including the cases. Microsoft are too lazy to change them (which is a good thing for us, i guess?). Be sure to use the comment section (especially comments from Mlantonis). Good luck guys!!

upvoted 61 times

✉  **Sharathjogi** 6 months, 1 week ago

Thank you, it brings hopes!

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Azure_daemon** 6 months ago

Thank you

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Gresch123123** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

It is a slog the first read through, as it's all new informatoin.

The second read through is easy as you already learnt, that is sufficient to pass

upvoted 1 times

✉  **MrMacro** Highly Voted 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer "Yes" is correct. Logic App Contributor role will allow you to create Logic Apps.

See here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-securing-a-logic-app?tabs=azure-portal>

"Your Azure subscription requires Contributor permissions for the resource group that contains that logic app resource. If you create a logic app resource, you automatically have Contributor access."

upvoted 20 times

✉  **itguy2** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

ANSWER: B

Contributor and Logic App Contributor are different...from your link

Logic App Contributor: Lets you manage logic apps, but you can't change access to them.

Logic App Operator: Lets you read, enable, and disable logic apps, but you can't edit or update them.

Contributor: Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, or share image galleries.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 22 hours, 44 minutes ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A 

Reference:

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

upvoted 1 times

 **duomianhu** 4 months, 1 week ago

Logic App Contributor role lets you manage logic apps, but not change access to them. Manage means that you can create, edit and delete logic apps if you have the role

upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A - YES, is correct.

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

upvoted 1 times

 **OCGMISP** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Logic App Contributor allows you to deploy Logic Apps.

You can check all the allowed actions for a Logic App Contributor here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#logic-app-contributor>

upvoted 1 times

 **scottims** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is B=No based-on testing in my developer tenant (4/12/2022). Signed in as User1, member of Developer group, Developer group has Logic App Contributor to the Dev RG, attempted to create a Logic App, received the following error

"You cannot perform this action without all of the following permissions (Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/write, Microsoft.Web/ServerFarms/write, Microsoft.Web/Sites/write)

upvoted 2 times

 **Chrys941** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Logic App Contributor

Lets you manage logic apps, but not change access to them

Building a new Logic app it seems to be trying to provide access or something like that so i will vote no

upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Logic App Contributor can also create Logic Apps.

Answer is A - Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **Devch0801** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

but here question is that they should have ability to create logic apps..

upvoted 2 times

 **Alexq05** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: R

la respuesta es A: SI

upvoted 1 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

 **Krish196666** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes

upvoted 2 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 1 times

 **milan92stankovic** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 3 times

 **Az_dasappan** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

answer yes

Microsoft.Logic/* Manages Logic Apps resources.

Microsoft.Resources/deployments/* Create and manage a deployment

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

upvoted 1 times

 **abbas19** 7 months ago

Yes (A)
@ RG level it allows resource deployment

Logic App Contributor

BuiltInRole

Permissions

JSON

Assignments

Description: Lets you manage logic app, but not access to them.

write

Actions

DataActions

Showing 26 of 207 permissions

Type

Permissions

Description

Microsoft.Insights

Microsoft.Logic

Microsoft.Resources

Write

Create Deployment

Creates or updates an deployment.

upvoted 1 times

 **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

Answer is YES

"Logic App Contributor

Lets you manage logic apps, but not change access to them"

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

Just for the hell of it I have set one account as READER and one as LOGIC APP CONTRIBUTOR in my demo Subscription. The READER account got a "[...]" does not have authorization to perform action [...] error but the LOGIC APP CONTRIBUTOR was able to create Logic Apps with no problem.

So if you see XYZ Contributor = That means it allows to create / delete XYZ but NOT give others permissions to access XYZ.

upvoted 3 times

 **BeamerV** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is YES.

Logic App Contributor role Lets you manage logic apps, but not change access to them

Microsoft.Logic/* Manages Logic Apps resources.

The asterisk behind the service provider means you can do everything within the logic app service.

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

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Load Balancer named LB1.

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

User1 assignments – LB1

Assignments for the selected user, group, service principal, or managed identity at this scope or inherited to this scope.

Search by assignment name or description

Role assignments (2) (i)

Role	D..	Scope	Group assignment
User Access Administrator	L...	This resource	--
Virtual Machine Contributor	L...	Resource group (inherited)	--

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

Answer is CORRECT
upvoted 1 times

 **vtrivelm** 4 months, 1 week ago

Both Answer is correct.
Contributer-Grants full access to manage all resources, but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, or share image galleries.

upvoted 1 times

 **arodman** 4 months, 1 week ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Pasmo** 4 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

 **AzureDev777** 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer provided is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **kennynelcon** 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer is CORRECT

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>

upvoted 2 times

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 Owner role for VNet1.
- C. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.
- D. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.

Correct Answer: B

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:

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

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview>

Community vote distribution

B (88%)

13%

 **EmnCours** 22 hours, 41 minutes ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **vetrivelm** 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer B is correct. Owner Has full access to all resources including the right to delegate access to others.

upvoted 1 times

 **sjb666** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B. Contributor can't grant access to others : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-steps>

upvoted 1 times

 **MentalG** 4 months, 1 week ago

B. Owner correct

Owner = Grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC.

Contributor = Grants full access to manage all resources, but does NOT allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC. (you cannot add users or changes their rights)

User Access Administrator = Lets you manage user access to Azure resources.

Reader = View all resources, but does not allow you to make any changes.

Security Admin = View and update permissions for Security Center. Same permissions as the Security Reader role and can also update the security policy and dismiss alerts and recommendations.

Network Contributor = Lets you manage networks, but not access to them. (so you can add VNET, subnet, etc)

upvoted 3 times

 **Pasmo** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Olramp** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 1 times

 **AzureDev777** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **JayR12345424** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Wrong C is right

upvoted 1 times

 **MtijnzOr** 4 months, 1 week ago

You are Wrong;

Contributor:

Create and manage all of types of Azure resources

Create a new tenant in Azure Active Directory

Cannot grant access to others

upvoted 4 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer provided "B" is correct.

Roles from A, C, D cannot give others users permissions to resources.

A better option instead of "Owner" would be "User Access Administrator", but in the case of this question "Owner" is the only correct possible answer.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You configure the custom role shown in the following exhibit.

```
{  
  "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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

Box 1: roletype -

You need to configure Azure RBAC policy to determine who can log in to the VM. Two Azure roles are used to authorize VM login:

Virtual Machine Administrator Login: Users with this role assigned can log in to an Azure virtual machine with administrator privileges.

Virtual Machine User Login: Users with this role assigned can log in to an Azure virtual machine with regular user privileges.

Note, example roletype:

```
"roleName": "Virtual Machine Administrator Login",
"roleType": "BuiltInRole",
"type": "Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions"
```

Box 2: assignableScopes -

Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) is the authorization system you use to manage access to Azure resources. To grant access, you assign roles to users, groups, service principals, or managed identities at a particular scope.

When you assign roles, you must specify a scope. Scope is the set of resources the access applies to. In Azure, you can specify a scope at four levels from broad to narrow: management group, subscription, resource group, and resource.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/howto-vm-sign-in-azure-ad-windows> <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/role-assignments-portal>

 **libran** 20 hours, 3 minutes ago

correct answer is dataActions and assignableScopes
upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 22 hours, 27 minutes ago

correct answer is dataActions and assignableScopes
upvoted 1 times

 **RichardBill** 1 day, 10 hours ago

I agree with pkkalra, dataActions and assignableScopes are the right options. It can't be roleType since that can only be true or false/BuiltRole.
(roleType just marks if it's a custom Role)
upvoted 1 times

 **pkkalra** 1 day, 13 hours ago

the answer is wrong. You are not defining a policy but a custom role.

You need to provide either of the following in DataActions:

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/login/action

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/loginAsAdmin/action

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles?source=recommendations#virtual-machine-administrator-login>

correct answer is dataActions and assignableScopes

upvoted 3 times

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 (AD DS) authentication for storage1.
- B. Grant share-level permissions by using File Explorer.
- C. Mount share1 by using File Explorer.
- D. Create a private endpoint.

Correct Answer: A

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>

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **libran** 16 hours, 6 minutes ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the right answer
upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 22 hours, 24 minutes ago

Selected Answer: A

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>
upvoted 1 times

 **RichardBill** 1 day, 10 hours ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

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.

Correct Answer: B

The User Access Administrator role enables the user to grant other users access to Azure resources. This switch can be helpful to regain access to a subscription.

Management groups give you enterprise-grade management at scale no matter what type of subscriptions you might have.

Each directory is given a single top-level management group called the "Root" management group. This root management group is built into the hierarchy to have all management groups and subscriptions fold up to it. This root management group allows for global policies and Azure role assignments to be applied at the directory level.

Incorrect:

Not C: A few directories that started using management groups early in the preview before June 25 2018 could see an issue where not all the subscriptions were within the hierarchy. The process to have all subscriptions in the hierarchy was put in place after a role or policy assignment was done on the root management group in the directory.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **libran** 16 hours, 4 minutes ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **DeltaSM** 16 hours, 49 minutes ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **DeltaSM** 16 hours, 6 minutes ago

Nevermind, it's A !

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EmnCours** 22 hours, 14 minutes ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

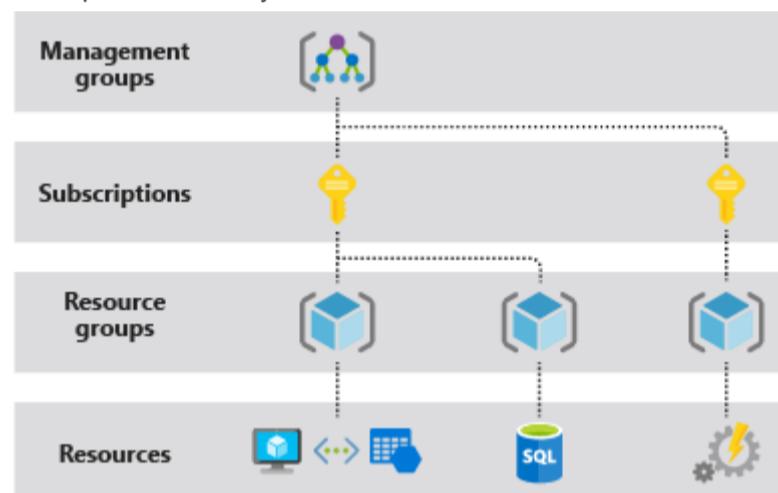
You can exclude Policy1 from:

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

Box 1: Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

Once your business rules have been formed, the policy definition or initiative is assigned to any scope of resources that Azure supports, such as management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, or individual resources.

Note: Azure provides four levels of scope: management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, and resources. The following image shows an example of these layers.



Box 2: ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

You can exclude a subscope from the assignment.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview>

 **RichardBill** Highly Voted 1 day, 10 hours ago

Wrong! You can assign a policy to the Root, Management Group, Subscription and Ressource Group BUT NOT A RESSOUCE ITSELF! Test it in Portal!
2nd part of answer seems to be correct. You can not Exclude the highest scope that you can assign to. I tried it in portal as well and it wont save the exclusion Tenant Root Group

upvoted 5 times

 **Traian** 6 hours, 46 minutes ago

I believe you are wrong. You can assign a policy to a resource :"An assignment is a policy definition or initiative that has been assigned to a specific scope. This scope could range from a management group to an individual resource."

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

- check assignments

In my opinion the provided answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **minbek** Most Recent 11 hours, 23 minutes ago

1.) Root, Management Group, Subscription and Ressource Group

2)ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

right?

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 22 hours, 8 minutes ago

Box 1: Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

Box 2: Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

upvoted 1 times

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

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

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

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

Solution: You instruct User2 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (57%)

B (43%)

✉️  **aaa112** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct, but the explanation is not. 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, tho.

upvoted 46 times

✉️  **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

Thank you for clarifying

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **r3tr0penguin** 1 year, 3 months ago

Then if User2 want to create new user on external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com , he can't right ? because User2 is not the one who create tenant external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com that mean User 2 don't be OWNER

upvoted 5 times

✉️  **RamanAgarwal** 1 year, 2 months ago

Yes because user2 wont have any role or connection with the new tenant unless added by user1 specifically.

upvoted 6 times

✉️  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

Only User1 has access to the new Tenant, because User1 created the Tenant and became automatically Global Admin.

upvoted 36 times

✉️  **EricMaes** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Didn't he become owner?

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **A_GEE** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes. User1 becomes the owner and the first user in that Tenant

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **taer** Most Recent 17 hours, 43 minutes ago

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 22 hours, 2 minutes ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **RichardBill** 1 day, 10 hours ago

Why are you all saying User1? The question clearly states User2 as the creator of the accounts?

upvoted 2 times

 **pkkalra** 1 day, 13 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

user2 is not the owner of the new tenant. So it does not meet the goal

upvoted 2 times

 **pkkalra** 1 day, 13 hours ago

from the comment, it looks like the question may have changed since those comments. The question now says user2 to create user accounts in the new tenant.

and user2 is not the owner of the new tenant. So it does not meet the goal.

Therefore answer is NO

upvoted 2 times

 **EmnCours** 3 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

User1 is a Global Admin and is the owner of new tenant

upvoted 1 times

 **VladanO** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer: A - Yes

Explanation:

-Create new tenant

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-access-create-new-tenant>

Your user account in the new tenant

When you create a new Azure AD tenant, you become the first user of that tenant. As the first user, you're automatically assigned the Global Admin role.

-Create new user

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

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.

upvoted 1 times

 **dapson55** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

User1 is a Global Admin

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

 **Mozbius_-** 6 months, 1 week ago

Answer is A but I have the feeling that the original question was formulated differently because it is a bit too simple of a question.

upvoted 1 times

 **Teringzooi** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A - Yes

Only User1 has access to the new Tenant, because User1 created the Tenant and became automatically Global Admin.

upvoted 1 times

 **Takloy** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Creating a user has nothing to do with being an owner of the subscription.

Simply, Since user 1 created the new tenant, hence user1 automatically gets Global Admin on that tenant.

upvoted 1 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

Given answer is correct.

The (Global Admin) who create a new Tenant has only right to create users at first.

He is the owner of the tenant.

upvoted 7 times

✉️  **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

GA is kinda one ring to rule em all!

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **theOldOne** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

So long as the Global Admin actually exist in the tenant. User2 is also a Global Admin of the original tenant but does not exist in the new tenant created by User1. User2 could not create users in the new tenant unless first added to it by User1. Understand this as one of the other questions regards having User2 create new users in the new tenant.

upvoted 1 times

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

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

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

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

Solution: You instruct User4 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (94%)

6%

 **pranavhalgekar** Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

Tested.

Ans is B. No

Even if User4 is owner of subscription, he was not able to find new tenant created by user1 in Azure Active Directory > Manage Tenant.
upvoted 11 times

 **Itkiller** Highly Voted 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B:No, when you create a new tenant, the creator is the only global admin and owner, he must first give access to others to allow anything.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-access-create-new-tenant#your-user-account-in-the-new-tenant>

upvoted 11 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 22 hours, 2 minutes ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 2 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **Fatrat** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

User 1, who created the new tenancy, will be appointed as Global Administrator. The other 3 users, who belong to the first tenancy, would need to be invited into the new tenancy and given correct permission by User 1.

upvoted 1 times

 **Aypumpin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

B for sure

What be forgotten is that

Azure AD roles are used to manage access to Azure AD resources, whereas Azure roles are used to manage access to Azure resources.

The scope of Azure AD roles is at the tenant level, whereas the scope of Azure roles can be specified at multiple levels including management group, subscription, resource group, resource.

and hence Subscription owner has not access to AZ AD where as Azure Global Admin Can be granted owner of Azure subscription and not other way wrong
upvoted 3 times

 **isaque21** 2 months, 1 week ago

The answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

 **jj22222** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

No, only creator can create this

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

b is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **flash007** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

user 3 is an owner and only the global admin can create users

upvoted 1 times

 **Tyy27** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is no (B)

upvoted 3 times

 **Sillyon** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer: No

upvoted 2 times

 **Shadoken** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer: No.

Only user1 can see the new tenant.

upvoted 4 times

 **RVE** 3 months, 1 week ago

In my opinion the Owner of a subscription should have access to create users in any tenant, so I believe the answer should be YES

upvoted 3 times

 **Pratik7567** 3 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: B - No

User4 doesn't have access to the new directory. Only User1 has access to the new Tenant, because User1 created the Tenant and became GA automatically. Also, User4 is not a GA or User Administrator. User4 has RBAC Role permission and not Azure AD Role permission.

upvoted 3 times

 **BilboBagginsJr** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer: No

User 1 has created a new tenant, therefore User 1 is the only account that exists in the new tenant.

upvoted 4 times

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

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

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

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

Solution: You instruct User3 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (89%)

11%

 **JohnPi** Highly Voted 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B
it is another tenant
upvoted 35 times

 **pgmpp** Highly Voted 1 week, 1 day ago

The answer is No!
I tested this.
1. I created a new Tenant contosogmpp.
2. Added 2 users, User1 and User 2 in this tenant and gave them global privileges
3. I logged through User1 and created a new tenant called externalcontossgmpp
4. Now when I logged in through User2 and try to switch tenants, the new tenant externalcontossgmpp is not available at all for User2. Hence User1 needs to invite User2 first
upvoted 26 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 22 hours, 1 minute ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 2 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

 **r1cs1** 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
user2 is a global admin on the original tenant, not on the newly created tenant
upvoted 1 times

 **Kristina95** 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B
it's another Azure AD tenant
upvoted 1 times

 **Ingo** 1 week, 1 day ago

Really confused. So the answer is A or B

upvoted 2 times

 **Fatrat** 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

User 1, who created the new tenancy, will be appointed as Global Administrator. The other 3 users, who belong to the first tenancy, would need to be invited into the new tenancy and given correct permission by User 1.

upvoted 1 times

 **JP167** 1 week, 1 day ago

Answer is no. The following seems to address the relationship between subscriptions and tenants: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-how-subscriptions-associated-directory>

upvoted 1 times

 **Baskar2796** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

Global administrator Can manage all aspects of Azure AD and Microsoft services that use Azure AD identities.

Answer is B

upvoted 2 times

 **ginsec** 3 weeks, 3 days ago

sorry i am a bit confused when i reveal solution it says answer is A but when i read the comments it says B so which is the right answer?

upvoted 1 times

 **VuTon2025** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

upvoted 1 times

 **Lidia30** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is B. because user 2 belongs to the Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com

upvoted 2 times

 **DanishHassan** 1 month ago

Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **Sami_Hammad** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: B

its new tenant, User 2 is not added as a global admin to the new tenant

upvoted 1 times

 **PankajPatidar** 1 month, 1 week ago

This solution says that A is valid option

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/870875/single-forest-to-multiple-azure-ad-tenant.html>

upvoted 1 times

 **Nhat_Quang** 1 month, 1 week ago

I thinks it's B. external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com is a other tenant so have to recreate account user02

upvoted 2 times

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.

Correct Answer: A

Can be used as:

```
"AssignableScopes": [  
    "/subscriptions/{Sub1}",  
    "/subscriptions/{Sub2}",
```

Note: Custom role example:

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

```
{  
    "Name": "Virtual Machine Operator",  
    "Id": "88888888-8888-8888-8888-888888888888",  
    "IsCustom": true,  
    "Description": "Can monitor and restart virtual machines.",  
    "Actions": [  
        "Microsoft.Storage/*/read",  
        "Microsoft.Network/*/read",  
        "Microsoft.Compute/*/read",  
        "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action",  
        "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action",  
        "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",  
        "Microsoft.ResourceHealth/availabilityStatuses/read",  
        "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read",  
        "Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/*",  
        "Microsoft.Insights/diagnosticSettings/*",  
        "Microsoft.Support/*"  
    ],  
    "NotActions": [],  
    "DataActions": [],  
    "NotDataActions": [],  
    "AssignableScopes": [  
        "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId1}",  
        "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId2}",  
        "/providers/Microsoft.Management/managementGroups/{groupId1}"  
    ]  
}
```

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

 **WISSYWISE** 15 hours, 19 minutes ago

The answer is correct:A

upvoted 1 times

 **DeltaSM** 16 hours, 21 minutes ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A for me.

upvoted 1 times

 **navgohil** 16 hours, 24 minutes ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer, the key phrase here is "The solution must minimize administrative effort".

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 21 hours, 57 minutes ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

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.

User1 assignments – storageacct1234

Assignments for the selected user, group, service principal, or managed identity at this scope or inherited to this scope.

Search by assignment name or description

Role	Scope	Group assignment	Condition
Reader	Resource group (inherited)	--	None
Storage Blob Data Contributor	This resource	--	Add

Deny assignments (0) ⓘ

Classic administrators (0) ⓘ

Which two actions can User1 perform? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Assign roles to User2 for storageacct1234.
- B. Upload blob data to storageacct1234.
- C. Modify the firewall of storageacct1234.
- D. View blob data in storageacct1234.
- E. View file shares in storageacct1234.

Correct Answer: AE

Community vote distribution

BD (100%)

libran 15 hours, 49 minutes ago

Selected Answer: BD

Correct answers : BD
upvoted 1 times

navgohil 16 hours, 22 minutes ago

Selected Answer: BD

BD is the correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

EmnCours 21 hours, 54 minutes ago

Selected Answer: BD

Correct answers : BD
upvoted 1 times

pedazodani 1 day, 10 hours ago

I think it is DE. (no assign roles, no modify firewall, no upload blob data)
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#storage-blob-data-contributor>
upvoted 1 times

RichardBill 1 day, 10 hours ago

Selected Answer: BD

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#storage-blob-data-contributor>
upvoted 1 times

pkkalra 1 day, 12 hours ago

Selected Answer: BD

As blob data contributor, user1 can view and upload blob.

Its not clear from the question that storage account even have file share

upvoted 2 times

 **Dannxx** 1 day, 15 hours ago

Selected Answer: BD

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

upvoted 2 times

 **valencia2022** 1 day, 9 hours ago

I think like you. BD is correct

upvoted 1 times

Topic 3 - Question Set 3

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table:

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

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

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

What should you identify?

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

Correct Answer: D

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>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

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. Azure Files not supported.

Only storage4 can be exported.

Reference:

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

upvoted 110 times

✉  **suriyaswamy** 1 year ago

Very useful Info

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nfett** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

From the provided link. I assume since they table in the question notes "Storage" its being disregarded as an invalid option. Thus the answer blob appears to be correct.

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

Blob Storage accounts

upvoted 9 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 21 hours, 52 minutes ago

Selected Answer: D

D. storage4
upvoted 1 times

 **hb0011** 3 weeks, 3 days ago

I understand why D is the answer but what makes the others wrong? Can someone explain?
upvoted 2 times

 **pkg007** 1 month, 1 week ago

Answer : D
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements#supported-storage-types>
upvoted 1 times

 **70mach1** 2 months ago

I think this is a poorly worded exhibit, Account kind would be inaccurate, and it should say Account type, then you would be able to use the logic that everyone has stated.
upvoted 1 times

 **mikey_2** 2 months ago

Came out in my exam today 06/28/2022. Passed 806. Thank you Examtopics
upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
D is correct and as per others comments
upvoted 1 times

 **Mkdharmendra** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

D is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
D. storage4
upvoted 1 times

 **enzofjh** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

On my exam 2022/04/01
upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

similar question was there on 16/03/2022
upvoted 1 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

D - on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 2 times

 **Vissy** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
It's d
upvoted 2 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 1 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 1 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-requirements#supported-storage-types>
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

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

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage accounts blade. At the top, there are buttons for 'Add', 'Edit columns', 'Refresh', 'Assign Tags', and 'Delete'. Below that, it says 'Subscription: All 2 selected - Don't see a subscription? Switch directories'. There are filter buttons for 'Filter by home...', 'All subscriptions', 'All resource groups', 'All types', 'All locations', and 'No grouping'. A table titled '3 items' lists the storage accounts:

NAME	TYPE	KIND	RESOURCE GROUP	LOCATION	SUBSCRIPTION	ACCESS T...	REPLICAT...
storageaccount1	Storage account	Storage	ContosoRG1	East US	Subscription 1	-	Read-access ge...
storageaccount2	Storage account	StorageV2	ContosoRG1	Central US	Subscription 1	Hot	Geo-redundant...
storageaccount3	Storage account	BlobStorage	ContosoRG1	East US	Subscription 1	Hot	Locally-redundant...

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

storageaccount1 only
storageaccount2 only
storageaccount3 only
storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only
storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only

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

storageaccount3 only
storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only
storageaccount1 and storageaccount3 only
all the storage accounts

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

storageaccount1 only
storageaccount2 only
storageaccount3 only
storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only
storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only

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

storageaccount3 only
storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only
storageaccount1 and storageaccount3 only
all the storage accounts

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts -

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

☞ General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts are storage accounts that support all of the latest features for blobs, files, queues, and tables.

☞ Blob storage accounts support all the same block blob features as GPv2, but are limited to supporting only block blobs.

☞ General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts provide access to all Azure Storage services, but may not have the latest features or the lowest per

gigabyte pricing.

Reference:

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

✉  **fedzedz** Highly Voted  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct.

- Storage account 1 & 2
- All storage accounts.

upvoted 97 times

✉  **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

Why do you say that?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Saravana12g** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Why do you ask that?

It's correct...

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Omar_Aladdin** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Hey, What's the problem with asking. That's not acceptable

upvoted 19 times

✉  **Takloy** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Hey! stop fighting! lol

upvoted 12 times

✉  **Rain_walker_6ix** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Hey don't tell him what to do !

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Shailesh** 1 year, 2 months ago

Since question 1 is to store table storage which can't be done in blob storage account (blob storage is the premium storage which is either block blob, append blob or page blob). refer <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blobs-introduction#blob-storage-resources>

upvoted 13 times

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts

upvoted 65 times

✉  **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

Why do you say that?

upvoted 3 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent  21 hours, 48 minutes ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Neha_s_m** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

- Storage account 1 & 2
- All storage accounts.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **vsharma041990** 1 month ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only

Box 2: All the storage accounts

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

the Answer is correct

Box1=>Storage account 1 & 2

-Box2=>All storage accounts.

Type of Storage Accounts:

General-Purpose v2 account: This is recommended for most cases. This storage account type provides the blob, file, queue and table service

General-purpose v1 accounts: this also provides the blob, file, queue and table service but is older version of this account type

BlockBlobStorage Account: this is specifically when you want premium performance for storing block or appending blobs

FileStorage account: This is specifically when you want premium performance for file-ONLY storage

BlobStorage accounts - This is legacy storage account. Use General-purpose v2 account as much as possible.

upvoted 7 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

box1 - account 1 & 2

box2 - All storage accounts.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **atilla** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

this kind of questions have nothing with cloud engineering skills

upvoted 6 times

✉ **zr79** 6 months ago

How on earth I'm supposed to remember the kinds of storage accounts? The exam should examine how you understand the services and not memorize storage kind? Are we supposed to be medical students?

And when you create a storage account on azure there is no storagev1. It is deprecated and only users who are using it prior to V2 are supported.

upvoted 13 times

✉ **WS_21** 6 months ago

Azure Table Storage: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2

Azure Blob Storage: all the storage accounts

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **shahid3480** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

In the new Azure Portal No more GPv1 available. GPv2 supports all kinds of storage data

Blobs, Files, Tables and Queues.

With Premium performance you can have only Blobs and File data types available.

So I think for the 1st option only StorageAccount2 is valid and for Option 2 both StorageAccount2 & 3 valid.

upvoted 8 times

✉ **Netspud** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

You can't create V1 any more, but you may already have it so it is still supported. So B1 is s1 and s2.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Beng_ali** 11 months ago

Came up on my exam today 02/10/21. Answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Kamex009** 1 year ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 08/22/2021

upvoted 3 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Easy - The whole point of creating a storage account of type BlobStorage is so you maximize on blob service, not Queue, Table or File. Storage type is a cheaper more basic version of Storage V2.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **org_sam** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer Correct.

Standard general-purpose v2 Blob (including Data Lake Storage1), Queue, and Table storage, Azure Files

Standard general-purpose v1 Blob, Queue, and Table storage, Azure Files

Standard Blob storage Blob storage (block blobs and append blobs only)

upvoted 4 times

✉ **joydeep1** 1 year, 2 months ago

Exam - Asked today

upvoted 17 times

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

Correct Answer: B

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **Anon6969** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Blobs are only type of storage which can be exported.
upvoted 88 times

 **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered B
upvoted 4 times

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. B - Blob Container.
For Azure file share, it is tricky as it is mentioned Azure Files can be used for export and import. But I tested especially with file share and it doesn't work. Maybe work for storage account with type file or something. but not Azure file shares.
upvoted 72 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 21 hours, 46 minutes ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

 **Socca** 3 weeks, 5 days ago

Export can be used only for Blob storage
Import is used for file and blob storage
Correct answer is B
upvoted 1 times

 **vsharma041990** 1 month ago

Container
upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
I Luv Honey Because it is B
upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B. container1
upvoted 2 times

 **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

on exam 04/12/2022. Answer correct

upvoted 2 times

 **DrJones** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B and B only

upvoted 2 times

 **stokazz** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

On the exam 07/03/2022. Answer B is Correct

upvoted 3 times

 **Vissy** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

It's b

upvoted 2 times

 **zr79** 6 months ago

For export, only Blobs are supported using Import/Export

For import, both Blobs and File are supported using Import/Export

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

>>>By the end of this AZ-104 prep I will be good with Microsoft products lol<<<

upvoted 1 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

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

upvoted 1 times

 **PeterHu** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Only azure blob storage can be exported. Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920

Correct answer: B

upvoted 7 times

 **shahid3480** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Only the Blob data can be exported for details how to:

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

upvoted 3 times

 **Kamex009** 1 year ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 08/22/2021

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

You have an Azure App Service app named App1 and an app named App2 that runs in an Azure container instance. Each app uses a managed identity.

You need to ensure that App1 and App2 can read blobs from storage1. 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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

App1:



App2:

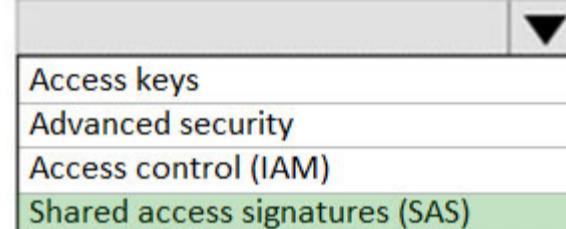
**Answer Area**

App1:



Correct Answer:

App2:



App1: Access keys -

App2: Shared access signature (SAS)

A shared access signature (SAS) provides secure delegated access to resources in your storage account without compromising the security of your data. With a

SAS, you have granular control over how a client can access your data. You can control what resources the client may access, what permissions they have on those resources, and how long the SAS is valid, among other parameters.

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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>

upvoted 145 times

✉ **sreekan** 1 year ago

this is absolute!!!

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Gyanshukla** 1 year ago

mlantonis - Your answers are awesome :)

upvoted 11 times

✉ **nahte** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

totally agree of using MI+IAM

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Andersonalm** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

I think App1 should access storage1 over IAM with managed identity. The requirement is minimize the number of secrets used...

upvoted 108 times

✉ **Abhi92** 1 year, 8 months ago

Yes Correct

upvoted 3 times

✉ **pieronegri** 1 year, 8 months ago

that was my thought as well.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **prashantjoge** 1 year, 8 months ago

That's what I thought too

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Micah7** 1 year ago

In reference to the first part of this question (App1):

I found this page under "Identity and access management" to be spot on: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/security-recommendations#identity-and-access-management>

App1 answer: IAM

App2 answer: SAS (only way you can implement a time limit)

upvoted 15 times

✉ **diligent176** 1 year, 8 months ago

Yes, and especially since they say "apps can read blobs from storage1"...

So, IAM is supported in that case and requires no secrets to keep.

App1 = IAM / RBAC and App2 = SAS

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

upvoted 20 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 21 hours, 40 minutes ago

Box 1: Access Control (IAM)

Box 2: Shared access signatures (SAS)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **nook6** 4 weeks ago

We've been said: "app uses a managed identity" and "Minimize the number of secrets".

I agree with IAM for App1.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **vsharma041990** 1 month ago

Correct Answer:

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.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

BOX1=> 'IAM' as we want to limit the secrets usage and Apps use managed Identity

Box 2 => Shared Access Signature

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1: Access Control (IAM)

Box 2: Shared access signatures (SAS)

upvoted 2 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

IAM and SAS

upvoted 3 times

 **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today, 17 Oct. This question came out.

Ans:

App1: IAM,

App2: SAS

upvoted 12 times

 **khengoolman** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is IAM, next is SAS

upvoted 6 times

 **ttakase** 11 months ago

You want to add access to the Azure data plane (Azure Storage, Azure SQL Database, Azure Key Vault, or other services) from your web app. You could use a shared key, but then you have to worry about operational security of who can create, deploy, and manage the secret. It's also possible that the key could be checked into GitHub, which hackers know how to scan for. A safer way to give your web app access to data is to use managed identities.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/scenario-secure-app-access-storage?tabs=azure-portal%2Ccommand-line>

upvoted 1 times

 **Mukesh_Aggarwal_07** 11 months, 1 week ago

IAM for App 1

SAS for App2

upvoted 3 times

 **Test1105** 1 year ago

Passed this exam by referring these questions. Just read comment section for correct answers.

upvoted 3 times

 **avdevops** 1 year ago

was asked in 26/06/2021

upvoted 2 times

 **Kamex009** 1 year ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 08/22/2021

upvoted 3 times

 **JeeBee** 1 year ago

great help !

upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

You use Access Keys & set RBAC for Web App1

SAS token and Access Policy for Web App2.

Answer is correct.

upvoted 4 times

 **barcellos** 1 year, 1 month ago

☞ Minimize the number of secrets used.

☞ Ensure that App2 can only read from storage1 for the next 30 days.

Note

Microsoft recommends that you use Azure AD credentials when possible as a security best practice, rather than using the account key, which can be more easily compromised. When your application design requires shared access signatures for access to Blob storage, use Azure AD credentials to create a user delegation SAS when possible for superior security. For more information, see Authorize access to data in Azure Storage.

IAM and SAS

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

upvoted 2 times

 **ctux** 1 year ago

Agree. The key in the question is "Each app uses a managed identity."

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You need to create an Azure Storage account that meets the following requirements:

- Minimizes costs
- Supports hot, cool, and archive blob tiers
- Provides fault tolerance if a disaster affects the Azure region where the account resides

How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
az storage account create -g RG1 -n storageaccount1
```

--kind

FileStorage
Storage
StorageV2

--sku

Standard_GRS
Standard_LRS
Standard_RAGRS
Premium_LRS

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

```
az storage account create -g RG1 -n storageaccount1
```

--kind

FileStorage
Storage
StorageV2

--sku

Standard_GRS
Standard_LRS
Standard_RAGRS
Premium_LRS

Box 1: StorageV2 -

You may only tier your object storage data to hot, cool, or archive in Blob storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts do not support tiering.

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

Box 2: Standard_GRS -

Geo-redundant storage (GRS): Cross-regional replication to protect against region-wide unavailability.

Incorrect Answers:

Locally-redundant storage (LRS): A simple, low-cost replication strategy. Data is replicated within a single storage scale unit.

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS): Cross-regional replication with read access to the replica. RA-GRS provides read-only access to the data in the secondary location, in addition to geo-replication across two regions, but is more expensive compared to GRS.

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>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: StorageV2

Box 2: Standard_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>

upvoted 88 times

✉  **ihavespoken**  1 year, 9 months ago

Keep in mind the question is mentioning the minimize cost, even though Storage v2 and blob both can support the hot, cool, and archive but Storage V2 is lowest cost. so answer is correct.

upvoted 77 times

✉  **jelly_baby** 1 year, 8 months ago

agreed

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 1 year, 6 months ago

agreed

upvoted 1 times

✉  **sidharthwader** 1 year, 4 months ago

Yes GPv2 gives the storage in least price with latest features.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

This calculator shows the same price for Storage v2 as Blob Storage: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/pricing/calculator/?service=storage>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EmnCours**  21 hours, 38 minutes ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: StorageV2

Box 2: Standard_GRS

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JacquesV** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

In exam on 10Aug2022

upvoted 2 times

✉  **vsharma041990** 1 month ago

Keep in mind the question is mentioning the minimize cost, even though Storage v2 and blob both can support the hot, cool, and archive but Storage V2 is lowest cost. so answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is correct as per others comments

upvoted 1 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1: StorageV2

Box 2: Standard_GRS

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Armina** 4 months ago

Answer is correct :

`az storage account create -g RG1 -n storageaccount1 --kind StorageV2 --sku Standard_GRS`

Microsoft recommends using "General v2" accounts if possible. General v2 accounts offer the lowest prices per gigabyte for Azure Storage as well as industry-wide competitive transaction prices.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Armina** 4 months ago

The following replication options are available for storage accounts:

Locally redundant storage (LRS): A simple, cost-effective replication strategy. Data is replicated three times synchronously in the primary region.

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS): Replication for scenarios that require high availability. Data is replicated synchronously across three Azure availability zones in the primary region.

Geo-redundant storage (GRS): Cross-region replication to protect against regional failures. The data is replicated synchronously three times in the primary region and then replicated asynchronously to the secondary region. For read access to the data in the secondary region, enable read-only geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS).

Geozone redundant storage (GZRS) (preview): Replication for scenarios that require both high availability and maximum durability. The data is

replicated synchronously to the primary region via three Azure availability zones and then replicated asynchronously to the secondary region. For read access to the data in the secondary region, enable geozone-redundant read-only storage (RA-GZRS).

upvoted 3 times

⊕ **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 2 times

⊕ **rolling_potato_** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Got it on exam March 4 2022, correct answer

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **zr79** 6 months ago

standard is always cheaper compared to premium products on all azure products. with the premium you have extra features compared to standard

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **WS_21** 6 months ago

--kind: StorageV2

--sku: Standard_GRS

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/storage/blobs/#pricing>

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **H3adcap** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Again, was in exam today 17/02/2022

upvoted 4 times

⊕ **Az_dasappan** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Premium block blobs3 Blob storage (including Data Lake Storage1) support only LRS & ZRS . so the answer is storageV2

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **atilla** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

second is GRS because there is no request about readability?

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **AZ_Guru_Wannabe** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes - standard GRS since the question says "minimize costs." But if it said, "data must be readable in both regions", then RA-GRS

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **Zeus009** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Also GRS would be the preference over RA_GRS as minimizing cost is a priority.

upvoted 2 times

⊕ **Bere** 10 months ago

As described here:

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

You can have Standard general-purpose v2 or Premium Blob storage.

Premium performance storage accounts use solid-state drives (SSDs) for low latency and high throughput, so they are more expensive.

The answers are StorageV2 and Standard_GRS.

upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: BCE

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>

Community vote distribution

BCE (100%)

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B, C and E

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1. The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share.

Step 2: Register Server1. Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service. Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server and the Storage Sync Service.

Step 3: 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, 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>

upvoted 152 times

 **WYLC** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

that's correct!

upvoted 26 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 21 hours, 35 minutes ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Correct Answer: BCE

upvoted 1 times

 **Dannxx** 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Correct Answer: B, C and E

upvoted 1 times

 **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCE

BCE is correct

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

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCE

B. Register Server1

C. Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

E. Create a sync group

upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BCE

Answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **azuresam** 5 months ago

Correct Ans: CBE

step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

Step 2: Register Server1. Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service.

Step 3: Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint

upvoted 2 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months ago

BCE is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: BCE

1. (C) Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server 1

2. (B) Register Server 1

3. (E) Create a sync group

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

upvoted 1 times

 **HananS** 8 months ago

CBE in order

upvoted 3 times

 **sachin007** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

B,C,E is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Beng_ali** 11 months ago

Came up on my exam today 02/10/21, answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **myself222** 11 months ago

all hail mlantonis

upvoted 3 times

 **swapmaverick** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer is B, C and E

To all Azure knowledge seeker - Kindly follow mlantonis user's answer in discussion board, he has nailed all the answers correctly. Thanks

mlantonis.
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

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.)

Home > Policy - Assignments > Assign Policy

Assign Policy

SCOPE

* Scope ([Learn more about setting the scope](#))
Azure Pass/RG2 ...

Exclusions
Optionally select resources to exempt from the policy assignment ...

BASICS

* Policy definition
Not allowed resource types ✓ ...

* Assignment name !
Not allowed resource types ✓

Description

Assigned by
First User

PARAMETERS

* Not allowed resource types !
3 selected ✓

Assign **Cancel**

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
An administrator can move VNET1 to RG2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The state of VM1 changed to deallocated	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
An administrator can modify the address space of VNET2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
An administrator can move VNET1 to RG2	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The state of VM1 changed to deallocated	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
An administrator can modify the address space of VNET2	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

✉  **bogdan89** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Y-N-N tested today in a LAB.

upvoted 147 times

✉  **rawrkadia** 1 year, 1 month ago

Labbed just b/c so many people disagreed, you're right.

Y - Can freely change address space and subnets

N - Does not deallocate, is marked noncompliant

N - Cannot move, fails during validation due to policy restriction

upvoted 21 times

✉  **rawrkadia** 1 year, 1 month ago

Woof ignore this. I started to second guess on this run through the questions and labbed it.

"Cloud lag" on policies is very high. Tested this at the 15m mark, same results. Tested again at the 1hr mark and can confirm its NNN

N - Once policy fully applies, changes to the address space (addition, deletion, modification) fail. Changes to subnets seem to succeed.

N - Again, VM just marked noncompliant.

N - Movement still fails.

upvoted 38 times

✉  **zzzzz12345** 1 year ago

Makes sense - thanks

upvoted 1 times

✉  **zzzzz12345** 1 year ago

Notice this built-in policy has effect "deny", so policy is checked at resource-creation or resource-update (for resources within scope, RG2). But will never *change* existing resources (that would be remediation probably, not this case)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **signalincode** 1 year ago

Lab tested, mother approved. N-N-N

upvoted 20 times

✉  **itgg11** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Y N N is correct. Tested in my lab.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Diego19** 1 year, 8 months ago

Y-N-N is right. I have also tested it in LAB.

upvoted 18 times

✉ **prashantjoge** 1 year, 8 months ago

How can the first be yes... Does not make sense
upvoted 6 times

✉ **Jovial** 1 year, 7 months ago

at least try in azure before speaking nonsense
upvoted 13 times

✉ **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

Maybe explain if you understand why, as it does sound illogical,
upvoted 6 times

✉ **GDMalled** 11 months, 1 week ago

Hi,
could you please tell me how to select parameters to assign a policy at subscription/RG scope??
Thank you
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Acai** 1 year, 1 month ago

You didn't test it right....I mean no offense, my guess is you choose the wrong parameters.

You can not move a virtual network into the another vnet if you apply the policy with the correct parameters.

{"code":"ResourceMovePolicyValidationFailed","message":"Resource move policy validation failed. Please see details. Diagnostic information: subscription id '1134d0949e-63f2-7b877-8f40b-e445bc202bd6e', request correlation id '8008780447c-6995-4f21-8715-78164c23454b'.","details":}

Change some numbers around because of you cheeky ba...

upvoted 3 times

✉ **comin** 1 year, 2 months ago

The answer is wrong.
Just did the test following the same structure as in the question and the answer they give is correct.

Answer: N Y N

Why wouldn't the VM state change to deallocated? You just can't make changes in the Settings section.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

Policies don't make changes. They only mark already existing resources as non-compliant unless you setup a remediation which is not done by default. Policies affect new resources. I wasn't sure about changes done to already existing resources but it makes sense that policies also apply changes done after applying a policy.

That's a topic found even in AZ-900.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

**that policies also apply to changes done after applying a policy

upvoted 1 times

✉ **poosau** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I can see that the options in the question are reversed now. (order is reversed)

upvoted 4 times

✉ **idfir** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

N-N-N

Policy will identify the VM as not compliant but will not put VM in deallocate
upvoted 95 times

✉ **ostych** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Agreed, tested in a lab.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Anon6969** 1 year, 8 months ago

This makes the most sense. Only one I am not sure on is how the policy would modify the change to the address space?
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Somewhatbus** 1 year, 8 months ago

This is wrong. It is YNN. Moving VNET1 to RG is allowed. I've tested in my tenant.

upvoted 10 times

✉ **SIDAN** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Tested .. NO NO NO
you can't move Vnet or VM to a group to which the policy has been applied.
VM state will not affect (deallocated) by this policy.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent ⓘ 21 hours, 30 minutes ago

Correct Answer YNN

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jdrr** 1 week, 2 days ago

Tested in Lab : NNN. VNET2 and VM1 are marked as non-compliant. VM1 stays in the Running state. VNET's are not allowed and an address space is a part of a VNET. The assigned policy won't let you change it

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jdrr** 1 week, 2 days ago

Make sure the policy has run. Use Start-AzPolicyComplianceScan -ResourceGroupName 'RG2' to enforce it to run otherwise it may take up to 24 hours

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Laki85** 1 week, 6 days ago

YES,NO,NO!

-First one is YES-you can move resources but you can not modify, add,create or change them.

-Second is NO-state won't change in deallocated.

-Third is NO-admin won't be able to modify anything since the policy explicitly doesn't allow that.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JP167** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

Tried it in Azure. Tried to create a new VNET to make sure the policy worked and it did. During tests, I couldn't move the existing VNET and the VM didn't deallocate. The third part is a trick question. Regardless of the policy, you can never "modify" the address space of a VNET. You can add more address spaces and delete address spaces but modify per say, is just never been a thing. However, in regards to adding more address spaces and messing around with subnets, I could do that, even though the policy applied.

Answer is N, N... and maybe depending upon the definition of the question...

upvoted 1 times

✉  **DenisVolokh** 3 weeks ago

Just check in labs, all answers NO

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nook6** 4 weeks ago

I don't think the VM would be deallocated.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Dumber** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

I'm a bit baffled with all the different outcomes, so I tested it myself. I let the policy sit over night.

1) No you cannot move a denied resource in this resource group. Creating a VNET is restricted. Moving is basically the same as creating. It will be denied by policy.

2) Yes you can deallocate (pressing the stop button will change the Status to Stopped (deallocated)) but you cannot modify the VM, for example changing the size of it. Yes it gives a non compliant message in the policy compliance view, but that is not the question. The compliance view will give it anyways since you are not allowed to have such resource by policy.

3) No, you cannot modify the VNET, just like you cannot modify the VM size.

So my findings are No, Yes, No.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **AjmalY** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

it's N-N-N. Just tested.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Qianyuxun** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer should be: No-No-No

No

Tested in Azure portal, received error when moving VNET1 to RG2: Resource "xxx" was disallowed by policy (Code: RequestDisallowedByPolicy).

Also, if you check here, you can also predict that it cannot be moved to a RG2. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-resource-group-and-subscription>

Question: What does the error code "RequestDisallowedByPolicy" mean?

Resource Manager validates your move request before attempting the move. This validation includes checking policies defined on the resources involved in the move. For example, if you're attempting to move a key vault but your organization has a policy to deny the creation of a key vault in the target resource group, validation fails and the move is blocked. The returned error code is RequestDisallowedByPolicy.

No

VM2 status is still running, under policy>compliance, you can see it shows as 'non-compliant'

No

After changing address space and click save, got errorCode: RequestDisallowedByPolicy

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Qianyuxun** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

There was a typo in the second one. Should be VM1 status is still running.

upvoted 1 times

 **ch4se** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer:

Existing non-compliant resources can be remediated with a remediation task. But no action is taken against them other than to mark them as non-compliant.

Box 1: Yes

You can move already existing VNETs to the RG applying this policy.

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.

upvoted 1 times

 **aleksandarivanov** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Where is mlantonis when need them...

upvoted 5 times

 **Mucker973** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

its 100% N, N, N. I have extensive xp of all these. A "disallow" policy effectively adds a deny rule to create or modify any resource of said type. This means 1 and 3 are N. In regards to 2 it is also N - the deny rule only prevents creation and modification of the VM, it does change its current state.

upvoted 1 times

 **certmonk** 2 months, 1 week ago

tested and found that the existing vm keeps running. The compliance stats changes to non complaint

upvoted 1 times

 **devilcried** 2 months, 1 week ago

Tested in my LAB .No, No, Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **Raj_1984_22** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

N-N-N Tested in lab

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

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.

Select and Place:

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

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

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 WALimportExport 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>

✉  **inemumoren**  1 year, 2 months ago

i just realised i don't know shit!

upvoted 248 times

✉  **Takloy** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

That's why we are here, to memorize answer without understanding what's under the hood. :(

upvoted 34 times

✉  **ABhi101** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

True that!!

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

I somewhat disagree. I am for one certainly not here to memorize answers. What is the point of getting the certificate without knowing the matter?! Whenever I end up on a question where I feel that my knowledge is shaky or downright lacking I can do some research and actually learn / understand what I couldn't have if I had only limited myself to Microsoft's "official" way of preparing for the exam.

It is kind of messed up but yeah if one believes that he can pass the exam solely on what's being taught by Microsoft you will be in for a rude wakening.

upvoted 20 times

✉  **KrisDeb** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

My friend tried that, he got 4 certs during 2 months, got the job as an Azure Cloud Engineer and was basically fired after few weeks, still on probation. Fake it 'til you make it didn't work for him. It's better to spend some time here and actually understand WHY this and that happened, spin up some free Azure lab with free credits, spend at least one or two hours every day studying the theory and practise in the lab.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **imartinez** 1 year, 1 month ago

Congrats for you.. I realized that in question 1

upvoted 33 times

✉  **Ajoelives** 1 year, 1 month ago

hey me too

upvoted 6 times

✉  **GenyaArikado** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Me three

upvoted 1 times

✉  **omw2wealth** 11 months, 1 week ago

Congratz for you , i first realized that in q1 of az-900 !

but u know what that's how we progress, admitting that u know nothing is they way to know much and much more :) best of luck learners around the globe ❤

upvoted 7 times

✉  **Aadimanav** 10 months, 1 week ago

LOL we are on same page

upvoted 11 times

✉  **JCSYS_001** 10 months ago

I have been facing the same struggle and relieved to see that I can feel better about it... :)

upvoted 8 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Haha... I guess you've been on an MS Learn scheme huh!

I felt the same start. The MS Learn isn't very practical, it's too much theory and not enough practice.

Going through these questions do put you in a work type of environment and therefore gives you more practical experience. It will settle, don't give up.

Best wishes

upvoted 42 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

correction: *WAImportExport.exe

upvoted 1 times

✉  **GodfreyMbizo** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Ms Learn has lots of theory which helps in a way but their knowledge check is not reflective of the actual exam. With Ms learn only you will fail

upvoted 10 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

Same applies to Microsoft paid instructor-led AZ104 courses. I can't see how somebody can successfully pass the exam exclusively with az104 course material.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Empel** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I did the official MS course and the instructor themselves tell you that the course is not enough to pass and you need to put way more work to pass the test.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **gursimran_s** 6 months ago

Wait Whaat :D

upvoted 1 times

 **DarkAngel76** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I did the AZ-900 course (and passed the exam), the AZ-103 course, the AZ-104 course from Microsoft Learn and the MOC course for AZ-104: as always, the exam's topics are too many and too big to be covered by those learning materials. Experience counts up to a certain point: you can have 3 years of experience (more than the 6 months required for the exam, as per Microsoft Docs page) and you still could not pass the exam.

upvoted 3 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Step 1: Prepare the drives (Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe)

Step 2: Create an import job (From the Azure portal, create an import job)

Step 3: Ship the drives to the Azure datacenter (Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center)

Step 4: Update the job with tracking information (From the Azure portal, update the import job)

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-data-to-files?tabs=azure-portal>

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

upvoted 152 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 21 hours, 28 minutes ago

Correct Answer:

Step 1: Prepare the drives (Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe)

Step 2: Create an import job (From the Azure portal, create an import job)

Step 3: Ship the drives to the Azure datacenter (Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center)

Step 4: Update the job with tracking information (From the Azure portal, update the import job)

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Assume you have on-Prem server called server1 and you need to import data to Azure - the below is the correct procedure

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 WALimportExport 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.

upvoted 3 times

 **Raj_1984_22** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Tested in lab - N N N

upvoted 1 times

 **renzoku** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

this is not a question about yes or no bro

upvoted 1 times

 **Mroljrtnrty** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

search this on youtube for a 6 minute video How to Create Azure Job Exports, Imports

upvoted 2 times

 **babzbabz** 3 months, 1 week ago

Came on exam today (24/05/2022)

upvoted 1 times

 **azuresam** 5 months ago

This site is amazing. I sourced this site for AZ-900 preparation and 90% of the questions are from here. All the best for the exam

upvoted 1 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

1. Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe
2. From the Azure portal, create an import job
3. Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to Azure data center
4. From the Azure portal, update the import job

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-data-to-files?tabs=azure-portal-preview>

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **FTAZIT** 7 months ago

I went through the 11 hour video on YT for a very good overview and then came here to expand on it. Just read through the discussion board and Microsoft Documentation to close the gap on what you don't know and also Google terms and concepts...like SMB and etc...

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **anonymous007** 8 months, 1 week ago

LOL, same, even though my 6-8 years study with programming languages, Cloud automation, and everything from web app microservices to network engineering, I still KNOW SHIT.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Jeffdu** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Attach...create...detach...update

upvoted 19 times

✉️ **DevOpposite** 11 months, 1 week ago

this is correct. For export job, it's similar process but you ship them empty drives. only for blobs

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **khismail** 1 year ago

In Exam 21/08/2021

upvoted 6 times

✉️ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Correct.

Hint: When you are creating the Import/Export job you're going to need details from WAimport/Export.exe experience. Hence, that comes first.

The same applies after the disc has been sent.

Answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **JimBobSquare101** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 30 July 2021

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
share2 can be added as a cloud endpoint for Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
share2 can be added as a cloud endpoint for Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

Group1 already has a cloud endpoint named Share1.

A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints.

Box 2: Yes -

Yes, one or more server endpoints can be added to the sync group.

Box 3: Yes -

Yes, one or more server endpoints can be added to the sync group.

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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 sync 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>

upvoted 172 times

✉  **Moezey** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Both servers are in the same sync group though, so box 3 should be NO yeah ?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **MarcoEscanor** 2 days, 19 hours ago

both service are in the same sync service not in same sync group?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **alexander_kuruvilla** 2 months, 1 week ago

In case of Box 2 it can be Yes if both the server endpoints are on the same volume. (e.g; F:/folder 1 and F:/ folder 2). Since here it is one two different volumes it is No

upvoted 4 times

✉  **boink**  1 year, 8 months ago

NO NO YES

upvoted 139 times

✉  **Ikrom** 1 year, 8 months ago

That's correct (NO NO YES), because to add another server endpoint from the same server you need to have another sync group...

"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 sync group."

upvoted 23 times

✉  **shnz03** 1 year, 2 months ago

I agree because I had tested it and sync group does not allow me to add the same registered server again in the endpoint.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **gitsyn** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct: NO YES YES

The documentation specifies the same volume, not server. You can't have two server endpoints on the same volume in one sync group, but in this question, the volumes are D: and E:, so then you can have two server endpoints.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **aaa112** 1 year, 8 months ago

But you cannot extend the existing endpoint, so you need to recreate it. Question is about adding Server 2 as an endpoint, but it is already an endpoint. "Once you add a server as an endpoint, you can't add it again."

upvoted 4 times

✉  **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

"A registered server can support multiple server endpoints, however a sync group can only have one server endpoint per registered server at any given time. Other server endpoints within the sync group must be on different registered servers." - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal>. This is very specifically about servers not volumes, so No, No, Yes

upvoted 16 times

✉  **certW1z** 1 year, 8 months ago

Lab tested ... NO NO YES is correct

confirmation of second que: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/110822/azure-file-sync-multiple-sync-directories-for-same.html>

"Azure File Sync does not support more than one server endpoint from the same server in the same sync group."

upvoted 34 times

✉  **EmnCours**  21 hours, 18 minutes ago

Box 1: No -

Group1 already has a cloud endpoint named Share1.

A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints.

Box 2: Yes -

Yes, one or more server endpoints can be added to the sync group.

Box 3: Yes -
Yes, one or more server endpoints can be added to the sync group.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Fury** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

1.N
2. Y
3. Y
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-scale-targets?toc=%2Fazure%2Fstorage%2Ffile-sync%2Ftoc.json>
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago
NO NO YES as per others comments mlantonios
upvoted 3 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago
No , Yes , Yes
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Armina** 4 months ago
NO, NO, Yes
Explanations:

Box1: No,
An Azure file synchronization group can only have one cloud endpoint. Group1 uses share1 as a cloud endpoint.

Box2: No,
An Azure file synchronization group can have multiple server endpoints and a single server can be a member of multiple file synchronization groups within a single storage synchronization service. However, a single server can only have a single endpoint in a single file synchronization group. Server1 already has an endpoint in Group1. We cannot add a second folder path from Server1 as a server endpoint to Group1.

Box3: yes,
Server2 is registered in Sync1 and does not yet have an endpoint in Group1. We can include the D:\Data folder in the Group1 file synchronization group.

The following Technet article contains more information on the subject:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal>
upvoted 7 times

✉ **Olramp** 4 months, 1 week ago
Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22
upvoted 2 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Leti** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
NO NO(because is different drive) YES
upvoted 1 times

✉ **hanyahmed** 8 months ago
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 sync group.
upvoted 4 times

✉ **Sara_Mo** 8 months ago
Correct Answer:

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 sync group.
upvoted 2 times

 **Sara_Mo** 8 months ago

Correct Answer:

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 sync group.

upvoted 2 times

 **ulranmal** 9 months ago

No No Yes

upvoted 2 times

 **Takloy** 9 months ago

Correct Answer: (Reiterating Mlantonis answer)

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 sync group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/110822/azure-file-sync-multiple-sync-directories-for-same.html>

upvoted 1 times

 **mfvsidiangco** 9 months ago

NO NO Yes -A registered server can support multiple server endpoints, however, a sync group can only have one server endpoint per registered server at any given time. Other server endpoints within the sync group must be on different

upvoted 1 times

 **enslow** 9 months, 1 week ago

NO NO YES

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

Select and Place:

Values

blob	blob.core.windows.net
contosostorage	data
file	file.core.windows.net
portal.azure.com	subscription1

Answer Area

W . V

Correct Answer:

Values

blob	blob.core.windows.net
contosostorage	data
file	file.core.windows.net
portal.azure.com	subscription1

Answer Area

contosostorage file.core.windows.net data

Box 1: contosostorage -

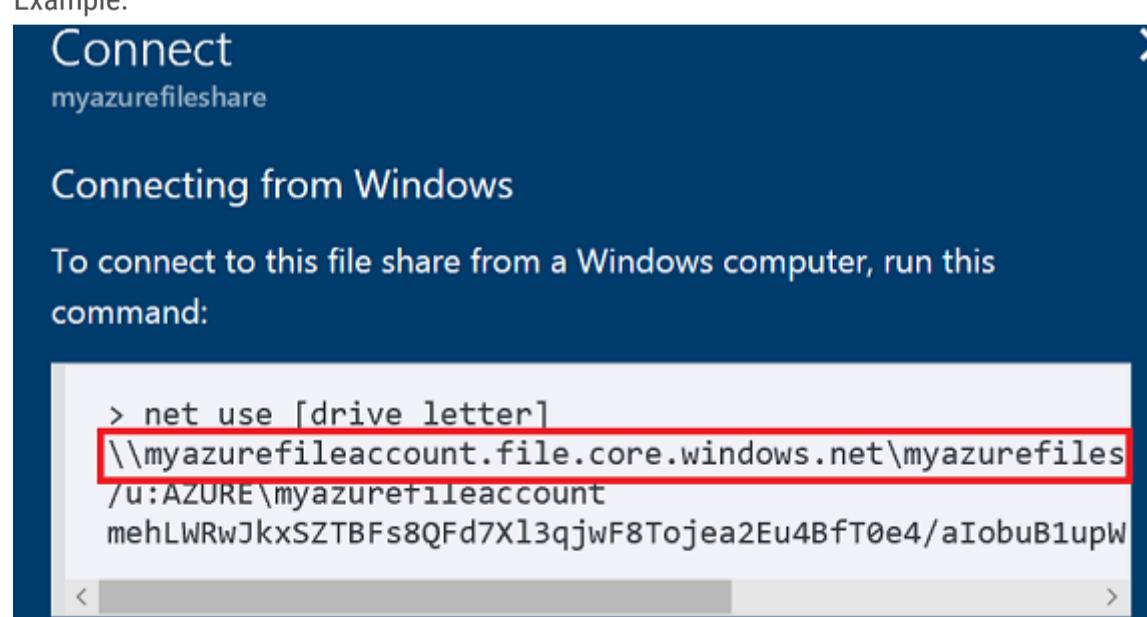
The name of account -

Box 2: file core windows.net -

Box 3: data -

The name of the file share is data

Example:



References:

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

 mlantopis 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

```
[storageaccountname] file core windows net/[FileShareName]
```

contosostorage.file.core.windows.net\data

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows>
upvoted 104 times

✉ **Hibs2016** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer - contosostorage.file.core.windows.net\data.
upvoted 36 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 21 hours, 16 minutes ago

1. contosostorage
2. file.core.windows.net
3. data
upvoted 1 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

\contosostorage.file.core.windows.net\data
upvoted 1 times

✉ **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 7 times

✉ **WS_21** 6 months ago

1. contosostorage
2. file.core.windows.net
3. data

\contosostorage.file.core.windows.net\data

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **H3adcap** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

LOL again, was in exam today 17/02/2022
upvoted 3 times

✉ **subramani2018** 6 months, 1 week ago

How many questions can expect from this dump
upvoted 1 times

✉ **AnguSummer** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

had this question on 05/Feb/22 exam during review...i changed to wrong answer blob.core.windows.net hahahaha
upvoted 3 times

✉ **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today, 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: contosostorage.file.core.windows.net\data
upvoted 4 times

✉ **khengoolman** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer
upvoted 5 times

✉ **zr79** 6 months ago

congratulations mate
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Nickmeharshi** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Kamex009** 1 year ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 08/22/2021
upvoted 4 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

I always confuse / and \ for some reason. They look the same to me; haha...

\contosostorage.file.windows.net\data

Something good to commit to memory. I feel like I'm dwarfing a doctor with memory with the amount of stuff I've been committing to memory.

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **mdmdmdmd** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Your needless comments are tiresome. I know you're probably long gone but having a bunch of wrong comments or duplicate comments on every page is super annoying and I don't have enough time to report every one.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **wsscool** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021

upvoted 7 times

✉️  **VVR141** 1 year, 2 months ago

From the docs:

Select the drive letter and enter the UNC path, the UNC path format is:

\\.file.core.windows.net\<fileShareName>.

For example: \anexampleaccountname.file.core.windows.net\example-share-name.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **mkoprivnj** 1 year, 2 months ago

contosostorage.file.core.windows.net\data

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Tamilarasan** 1 year, 2 months ago

Tested in my subscription.

Correct Answer - contosostorage.file.core.windows.net\data

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

azcopy

make
sync
copy

'https://mystorageaccount.

.core.windows.net/vmimages'

blob
dfs
queue
table
images
file

Answer Area

azcopy

make
sync
copy

Correct Answer:

'https://mystorageaccount.

.core.windows.net/vmimages'

blob
dfs
queue
table
images
file

mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

azcopy make 'https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/vmimages'

Similar to OS Images, a VM Image is a collection of metadata and pointers to a set of VHDs (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>

upvoted 109 times

Tom900 Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer. Similar to OS Images, a VM Image is a collection of metadata and pointers to a set of VHDs (one VHD per disk) stored as page blobs in Azure Storage

upvoted 33 times

-  **Hibs2016** 1 year, 8 months ago
Agree correct answer - make, blob
upvoted 12 times
-  **EmnCours** Most Recent 21 hours, 14 minutes ago
1. make -
2. blob -
upvoted 1 times
-  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago
Make and Blob
upvoted 1 times
-  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago
1. make -
2. blob -
upvoted 1 times
-  **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago
1. make -> need to create the container
2. blob -> storage account
upvoted 6 times
-  **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 3 times
-  **WS_21** 6 months ago
1. make
2. blob

azcopy make 'https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/vmimages'

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-make>
upvoted 2 times
-  **Pasmo** 6 months ago
Blob is an object storage that means in that case think of an image as an object
upvoted 1 times
-  **H3adcap** 6 months, 2 weeks ago
Hey another one, was in the exam today 17/02/2022
upvoted 5 times
-  **AnguSummer** 6 months, 3 weeks ago
had this question on 05/Feb/22 exam pls note don't let it to confuse previous one ...file.core.windows.net/data one
upvoted 7 times
-  **GandhamPKumar** 7 months, 1 week ago
Thanks
upvoted 1 times
-  **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
Took the exam today on 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: make, blob
upvoted 4 times
-  **khengoolman** 10 months, 3 weeks ago
Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer
upvoted 6 times
-  **[Removed]** 1 year, 1 month ago
in exam 7/26/2021
upvoted 7 times
-  **wssc0ol** 1 year, 1 month ago
in exam 7/3/2021
upvoted 7 times
-  **lucky_18** 1 year, 2 months ago
came in exam on June 28 2021
upvoted 8 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

File1:

▼

Endpoint1 only
Endpoint3 only
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

File2:

▼

Endpoint2 only
Endpoint3 only
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

Answer Area

File1:

▼

Endpoint1 only
Endpoint3 only
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

Correct Answer:

File2:

▼

Endpoint2 only
Endpoint3 only
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

File1: Endpoint3 only -

Cloud Tiering: A switch to enable or disable cloud tiering. When enabled, cloud tiering will tier files to your Azure file shares. This converts on-premises file shares into a cache, rather than a complete copy of the dataset, to help you manage space efficiency on your server. With cloud tiering, infrequently used or accessed files can be tiered to Azure Files.

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-cloud-tiering>

  mlantonis 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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.

Note: 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>

upvoted 342 times

✉  Altera2k 11 months, 2 weeks ago

In exam 09/20/2021 - As mlantonis mentioned, the question was changed to „After 24 hours“

upvoted 25 times

✉  suriyaswamy 1 year ago

Good Info

upvoted 2 times

✉  Harshul 1 year, 2 months ago

Excellent Explaination!

upvoted 3 times

✉  juniorccs 1 year ago

Thanks a lot!

upvoted 1 times

✉  AubinBakana 1 year ago

Thank you so much. That's something I thought was a little confusing as it would make their revealed answer wrong.

upvoted 3 times

✉  Skankhun Highly Voted  1 year, 8 months ago

Should be File 1: Endpoint 1 only File 2: Endpoint 1, Endpoint 2 and Endpoint 3

upvoted 49 times

✉  prashantjoge 1 year, 8 months ago

This is correct. Confirmed it in labs

upvoted 3 times

✉  xMilkyMan123 1 year, 2 months ago

Tell me what exactly you did in your Lab

upvoted 2 times

✉  janshal 1 year, 8 months ago

you waited 24 hour for the job to be sync?

I think the answer is all endpoints because the sync job runs every 24 hours so even if you created the file a second after the sync jobs started it will be sync within 24 hours

upvoted 11 times

✉  vince60370 1 year, 7 months ago

Not agree. Please read MLM0607's answer below.

upvoted 2 times

✉  JayBee65 1 year, 2 months ago

LM0607's answer are File 1: Endpoint 1 only File 2: Endpoint 1, Endpoint 2 and Endpoint 3!

upvoted 6 times

✉  EmnCours Most Recent  21 hours, 7 minutes ago

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.

Note: 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

upvoted 1 times

✉  pari205 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Why correct answers are not updated in the main pages? isn't misleading

upvoted 3 times

✉  Lazylinux 2 months, 2 weeks ago

File1: Endpoint1 only

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3

comments as per others
upvoted 1 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

1: Endpoint1 only
2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3
upvoted 1 times

✉ **atilla** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

the file is available on endpoint 3 as pointer to azure share right?
upvoted 1 times

✉ **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Akshay_S_A** 4 months ago

what's the option you had selected in your exam ? Did you get it right ?
upvoted 1 times

✉ **amiri7171** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

All is needed to understand this topic deeply is in this article.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/extend-share-capacity-with-azure-file-sync/2-what-azure-file-sync>
upvoted 2 times

✉ **njain453** 8 months ago

File1: Endpoint1 only -> cloud endpoint will be scanned after 24 hrs.
File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3-> server endpoint automatically scanned
upvoted 2 times

✉ **jaydee7** 8 months, 1 week ago

Why nobody is mentioning Cloud Tiering? it is just meant to ignore?
upvoted 7 times

✉ **stdevops** 10 months ago

Passed Oct 29 score 940. This question was asked.
Was "after 24 hours"
File1: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3
File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2 and Endpoint3
upvoted 15 times

✉ **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Mercator** 11 months ago

What I got wrong here as non native english speaker:

What does it mean within 1 hour?
Google: Within an hour" means "within 60 minutes." " Within the hour" means "before the next hour is reached."

So within 24 hours means the time period before (!) the 24 hours have passed.
upvoted 5 times

✉ **josevirtual** 6 months ago

Thanks pal for clarifying, I was about to go crazy!
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Mukesh_Aggarwal_07** 11 months, 1 week ago

Within 24hours:
File1: Endpoint 1 only
File2: Endpoints 1, 2 & 3

After 24hour
File1: Endpoint 1, 2 & 3
File2: Endpoints 1, 2 & 3
upvoted 9 times

✉ **Mukesh_Aggarwal_07** 11 months, 1 week ago

File1: Endpoint 1, 2 & 3
File2: Endpoints 1, 2 & 3
upvoted 1 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

The answer is wrong.

How can file 1 be in Endpoint3 only when it is already in Endpoint1?

What they are trying to establish is if you know that the online file will not be synchronized until after 24h. The only files that are sync within that period are the On-Prem files in the sync group.

Since File1 is already in Endpoint 1, within 24 it will only be in Endpoint 1

File 2 is an on-prem file - replicate to the cloud and across all endpoints connected to the sync group

Within 24hours:

File1: Endpoint 1 only

File2: Endpoints 1, 2 & 3

After 24hour

File1: Endpoint 1, 2 & 3

File2: Endpoints 1, 2 & 3

Unfortunately cloud tiering has nothing to do with the answer here. It's just there to confuse you.

Thank You

upvoted 14 times

HOTSPOT -

You have several Azure virtual machines on a virtual network named VNet1.

You configure an Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage Accounts blade for the 'contoso' storage account. The left sidebar lists various management options like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Events, Storage Explorer (preview), SETTINGS (Access keys, Configuration, Encryption, Shared access signature), Firewalls and virtual networks (selected), Properties, Locks, and Automation script. The main pane is titled 'Save' and shows the 'Allow access from' section where 'Selected networks' is selected. It lists two entries: 'VNet1' (Subnet 1, IP range 10.2.0.0/16, Resource Group DemoRG, Enabled) and 'Prod' (Subnet 1, IP range 10.2.0.0/24, Enabled). Below this is the 'Firewall' section, which allows adding IP ranges or CIDR blocks. The 'ADDRESS RANGE' input field contains 'IP address or CIDR'. Under 'Exceptions', three checkboxes are listed: 'Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account' (unchecked), 'Allow read access to storage logging from any network' (unchecked), and 'Allow read access to storage metrics from any network' (unchecked).

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

The virtual machines on the 10.2.0.0/24 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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

Box 1: never -

The 10.2.9.0/24 subnet is not whitelisted.

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.

sogupstorage - Firewalls and virtual networks

Storage account

Search (Ctrl+F)

Save Discard

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

SETTINGS

Storage Explorer (preview) Access keys Configuration Encryption Shared access signature Firewalls and virtual networks Metrics (preview)

Allow access from

All networks Selected networks

Configure network security for your storage accounts. [Learn more](#).

Virtual networks

Secure your storage account with virtual networks. [+ Add existing virtual network](#) [+ Add new virtual network](#)

VIRTUAL NET... SUBNET ADDRESS RA... ENDPOINT ST... RESOURCE G... SUBSCRIPTION

No network selected.

Firewall

Add IP ranges to allow access from the internet or your on-premises networks. [Learn more](#).

ADDRESS RANGE

IP address or CIDR

Exceptions

Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account [?](#)

Allow read access to storage logging from any network

Allow read access to storage metrics from any network

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/>

mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

VNet1's address space is 10.2.0.0/16.

The VNet1 has only 1 Subnet associated: 10.2.0.0/24. The address space of a VNet is irrelevant if there isn't a corresponding Subnet from which VMs can be assigned IP addresses.

Box1: Never

VMs from 10.2.9.0/24 (10.2.9.0 - 10.2.9.255) are out of Subnet.

Subnet IP range 10.2.0.0 - 10.2.0. 255.

Box2: Never

Since the checkbox to allow trusted Microsoft services is not checked. 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.

upvoted 196 times

✉  **Leandroalonso** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

VMs from the 10.2.9.0/24 should NEVER access the storage!!!!

Since which the selection of the network is segmented by subnets, and not by virtual networks.

upvoted 72 times

✉  **basha** 1 year, 4 months ago

Technically 10.2.9.0/24 subnet is part of 10.2.0.0/16 subnet which is in the allowed subnet. but should still be Never because it's Endpoint status is not enabled

upvoted 22 times

✉  **RamanAgarwal** 1 year, 2 months ago

Allowed access is at the subnet level which is 10.2.0.0/24 which includes Ip range 10.2.0.0-10.2.0.255, this means the VM on 10.2.9.0/24 will not have access to storage account.

upvoted 13 times

✉  **shnz03** 1 year, 2 months ago

I disagree. Your subnet mask understanding for network id and host id is wrong.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **shnz03** 1 year, 2 months ago

@RamanAgarwal. I apologize. I misread. Your statement is correct.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **Miles19** 1 year, 5 months ago

Yes, that's true. The virtual machine attached to the following virtual network 10.2.9.0/24 will never have access to the storage account, because of the firewall rules, so the correct answer is:

-Never

-Never

upvoted 19 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 21 hours, 1 minute ago

1. Never

2. Never

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Iridium** 1 week, 5 days ago

Whoever is marking the answers incorrectly needs firing. Half of these questions have totally wrong answers.

Its NEVER, NEVER. The subnet is not even in the same address space. The checkbox is not enabled for the service to work.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **SteveJJJ** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

so never, never is the correct answer?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mucker973** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

The answer is always, always. Can't understand why so many can't see this. The /24 address range given is INSIDE the /16 address which is allowed, therefore it is allowed.

I understand where some are saying that because the exact subnet is not listed it should not have access. But the question itself is actually wrong, so you have to make some assumptions:

The question specifically uses the phrase "the machines on the 10.2.9.0/24 SUBNET". This IMPLIES there IS a subnet defined in the vnet. But this is actually impossible given that we can already see in the image that the /16 range is already given and is a subnet itself. In other words, if both subnets did indeed exist, they would overlap. But Azure detects this and prevents you from making this mistake – so technically the question is wrong as the scenario it presents can never exist.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mucker973** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

So, we must make an assumption as to what they meant instead. The most likely scenario is that they should not have used the word "subnet" in the question when referencing the /24 subnet, so it should say ""the machines in IP range 10.2.9.0/24" instead of "the machines on the 10.2.9.0/24 SUBNET". If we make this assumption the answer is "always" for this section.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Testyboy15** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Bad advice. Never ever ever assume anything.

You see clearly in the screenshot that there are two subnets defined, 1 and Prod. Neither of these are the same as the CIDR block on which the VNET is ultimately based.

Answer is correct. Never/Never

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Testyboy15** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Slight correction. The VNET shows 1= CIDR BLOCK and a subnet called Prod.

Answer is still never/never

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Mucker973** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

test as getting blocked with other comments

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **dea22** 2 months, 1 week ago

Resposta correta é nunca nas duas opções.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1: always -

Box 2: Never -

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **EleChie** 3 months ago

Box1: Never - The 10.2.9.0/24 subnet is not whitelisted.

Box2: Never - Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account - NOT CHECKED "this will enable Azure Backup service to access the network that restricted storage account"

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Olramp** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **awssecuritynewbie** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer is correct, you need to use the subnet and not allow access for the WHOLE VNET.

READ THIS FROM THE MS DOC:

You can configure storage accounts to allow access only from specific subnets. The allowed subnets may belong to a VNet in the same subscription, or those in a different subscription, including subscriptions belonging to a different Azure Active Directory tenant.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Moezey** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

go and learn subnetting mate!!!

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Bere** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

VNET1 1 10.2.0.0/16 => that means we have allowed 1 subnet in the vnet 10.2.0.0/16

Prod 10.2.0.0/24 Enabled => that is the subnet we are allowing to access the storage account

Allowed trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account => some Azure services operate from networks that can't be included in the network rules but you can grant trusted Azure services access to the storage account.

So the first option is never, because the VM is in the subnet 10.2.9.0/24 which is not allowed.

And second option is never, since allowed trusted Microsoft services is unchecked.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **stdevops** 10 months ago

Passed Oct 29 score 940. This question was asked.

1. Never

2. Never

upvoted 5 times

✉️ **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Beng_ali** 11 months ago

Came up on my exam today 02/10/21. Correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **mojtabaeshkevar** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Only one subnet (prod=10.2.0.0/24) of Vnet (range=10.2.0.0/16) has access to the storage and no any other subnets can access to the storage, including 10.2.9.0/24 (don't be confused with Subnet and net in the picture)- So Never Never

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
File1.txt from Share1 replicates to Share2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
File1.txt from Share1 replicates to Share2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

If you add an Azure file share that has an existing set of files as a cloud endpoint to a sync group, the existing files are merged with any other files that are already on other endpoints in the sync group.

Box 2: No -

Box 3: Yes -

Reference:

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

 **boink** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

NO NO YES

upvoted 139 times

 **Constantinos** 1 year, 8 months ago

tested on LAB and agree

upvoted 10 times

 **prashantjoge** 1 year, 8 months ago

Agreed... tested it myself

upvoted 7 times

 **allray15** 1 year, 5 months ago

came in exam today 3/24/21, passed 850+ score always check discussion for correct answers. answered n,n,y
upvoted 53 times

✉ **jjj554** 1 year, 5 months ago

Did most of the questions come from this list?

upvoted 4 times

✉ **cdc_jr3150** 1 year, 3 months ago

what else did you use to study? having a hard time passing.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **sprons77** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Agree, files are never overwritten. If the file exists, it will get a new name on the endpoint (file1(1).txt)

upvoted 72 times

✉ **imartinez** 1 year, 1 month ago

ok then, if your statement is correct, the 3rd is ambiguous, since you will have file1.txt and file1(1).txt on the cloud endpoint and after 24 hours, you will have both on Share2, true, but the one named file1.txt it's the original one we had on the cloud endpoint

upvoted 1 times

✉ **itgg11** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I just tested in the lab and files are not overwritten. File that is older will get name of the hosting server added. for example: srv01 creates a new version of "file1" so older version (hosted on srv02) gets renamed to "file1-srv02"

upvoted 4 times

✉ **hateit** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

thanks

upvoted 1 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 20 hours, 55 minutes ago

Correct answer NO NO YES

upvoted 1 times

✉ **61Reasons** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

It's NNY, but the reason why File1 replicates to Share2 with the same name is that before the synchronization File 1 doesn't exist on Share2.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **sasur34** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

NNY is correct answer

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Agreed N-N-Y

upvoted 2 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes , /No , Yes

upvoted 1 times

✉ **dasEnder** 4 months ago

N N Y

BUT the last Y is ambiguous. As explained in other comments, the files will be renamed so no file1.txt will replicate instead a file1-server1.txt. It will be the same file with outer name. So the question is poorly redacted

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Olramp** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 3 times

✉ **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 04/12/2022

upvoted 2 times

✉ **techrat** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

on my exam today, scored 923. the answer is N N Y

upvoted 11 times

✉ **stokazz** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

On the exam 07/03/2022

upvoted 2 times

✉ **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 4 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

N-N-Y

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-faq>

upvoted 2 times

 **pavan_rao** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

N N Y is the correct answer

upvoted 3 times

 **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 5 times

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

Correct Answer: B

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.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

 **diligent176**  1 year, 8 months ago

This is one of those ridiculous questions that would imply we should memorize the 50 different combinations of storage type, replication type, versus live migration support. Useless info to keep in your head, why would they test for this. The support rules around live migration support are horrendous. Bleh.

upvoted 160 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Exactly. It's like a memory exercise. Totally pointless. Because you easily google it in a work environment. Even the expert will have to google this stuff.

upvoted 21 times

 **Omar_Aladdin** 11 months, 1 week ago

That's what I hate the most, I'm not studying literature for god sake!!

upvoted 9 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Totally Agree 99.9% IT professionals will just google it because they have better things to remember like your loved ones Birth dates!! you maybe wondering why 99.9% and NOT 100 ah because the 000.01% is MS and Bill Gates!!

upvoted 1 times

 **Freeze** 8 months, 1 week ago

They should just allow google search in the exams since that is what we'll have to do in a work situation anyways, win-win for all employer, employee, microsoft, pearson etc :D

upvoted 11 times

 **juniorccs** 1 year ago

100% agree

upvoted 2 times

□  **moota** 1 year, 2 months ago

I agree. Most Azure certification exams are ridiculous.

upvoted 14 times

□  **itz4web** 5 months, 1 week ago

Is it even possible to create "Storage3" Premium as GRS ?

upvoted 1 times

□  **fedzedz** Highly Voted  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. It is storage2.

The key to the answer in this question is "Live migration"

- You can do Live migration to ZRS from LRS or GRS only.
- Also this only applies on General Purpose v2 storage.

upvoted 92 times

□  **ir002** 5 months, 1 week ago

you can use ZRS with Premium block and premium file shares too: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>

upvoted 1 times

□  **kilowd** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Live migration is supported only for storage accounts that use LRS or GRS replication. If your account uses RA-GRS, then you need to first change your account's replication type to either LRS or GRS before proceeding. This intermediary step removes the secondary read-only endpoint provided by RA-GRS before migration. ZRS supports general-purpose v2 accounts only.

You can request live migration through the Azure Support portal.

upvoted 2 times

□  **EmnCours** Most Recent  20 hours, 48 minutes ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

□  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey because it is B

It is storage2

upvoted 1 times

□  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. storage2

upvoted 2 times

□  **Armina** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B. storage2

upvoted 3 times

□  **Pasmo** 4 months, 1 week ago

Why not Storage4?

upvoted 1 times

□  **stokazz** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

On the exam 07/03/2022. Answer B is Correct

upvoted 4 times

□  **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 2 times

□  **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

□  **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!!

upvoted 7 times

 **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 6 times

 **FTAZIT** 7 months ago

Just gotta learn it and get the bag.

upvoted 2 times

 **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920

Correct answer: B

upvoted 8 times

 **Kamex009** 1 year ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 08/22/2021

upvoted 7 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

I'm glad I've had to get to see this in practice as it prepares not just for the exam but also helps refresh the memory, putting me in a work environment mode. Although, it's just a memory exercise. You can just Google. But if you know it, it makes you a little more of an expert. Let's go upvoted 3 times

 **Jotess** 1 year, 1 month ago

This question was on Jul 23, 2021 - passed the exam. Answer is B

upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: AE

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

Azure portal -

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

E: Grant access from a Virtual Network

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

By enabling a Service Endpoint for Azure Storage within the Virtual Network, traffic is ensured an optimal route to the Azure Storage service.

The identities of the virtual network and the subnet are also transmitted with each request.

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

AC (85%)	Other
----------	-------

 **chinnu_07** Highly Voted  8 months, 3 weeks ago

A,C IS THE CORRECT ANSWER

upvoted 14 times

 **awssecuritynewbie** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Option C will allow for the public Address to be added but we just want VM1 to gain access to the VM that can be done via the private IP.
upvoted 1 times

 **awssecuritynewbie** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

sorry mistake it states from on-perm therefore you need it to allow public OP of the VM to be allowed to access.
upvoted 1 times

 **klexams** Highly Voted  5 months ago

Too many mixed answers here. Decided to spend hours reading MS Docs! K, let's settle this one once and for all. Technically all answers are correct, however you can only choose 2. So here we go:

B, C, D depends on A. And B is selected by default btw (once you do A).

E has to be done for the disk to be used by VM1.

So the correct answer is A and E. A which will cover B C D. And E as explained above.

Hope this helps!

upvoted 7 times

✉ **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

From someone who did a "lot of research" you clearly have no idea what you're talking about.

B is not selected by default with A. You clearly don't understand what "Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account", as this has nothing to do with the question.

The question CLEARLY says that you plan to upload from the on-premises network with PUBLIC ip address 131.107.1.0/24.

A, C are the only possible combination to answer this question.

For other options:

- B, there's no need to involve Microsoft trusted services here.
- D, that only works if there is a site-to-site VPN, and that is NOT stated in the problem.
- E, there's nothing to do with the problem.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 20 hours, 42 minutes ago

Selected Answer: AC

A,C IS THE CORRECT ANSWER

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Tuhaar** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

msft link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-network-security?tabs=azure-portal>

Storage firewall rules apply to the public endpoint of a storage account. You don't need any firewall access rules to allow traffic for private endpoints of a storage account. The process of approving the creation of a private endpoint grants implicit access to traffic from the subnet that hosts the private endpoint.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Armina** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AC

- A. From the Networking blade of account1, select Selected networks.
- C. From the Networking blade of account1, add the 131.107.1.0/24 IP address range.

Explanations:

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.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Armina** 4 months ago

Azure portal

Navigate to the storage account you want to protect.

Click on the settings menu called Firewalls and Virtual Networks.

If you want access to be denied by default, select that access should be granted via selected networks. If you want to allow traffic from all networks, select that access should be granted through all networks.

Click Save to apply the changes.

We must allow traffic from the local network (answer A). Note that this is not possible without changing the "Allow access from" option from "All networks" to "Selected networks" (response B).

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Armina** 4 months ago

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-network-security?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AC

A,C is the only option that allows to upload the image file.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **kakakayayaya** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BC

My choice is B&C

C - allow access needed for uploading image

B - trusted Microsoft services will allow VM to use it as a connected drive

VM doesn't have to have access to storage! It is connected drive.

upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times

 **rolling_potato_** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Got it on Exam March 4 2022 - answer A and C (923/1000).
upvoted 1 times

 **AZ_Guru_Wannabe** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

A, C, E

We all agree on A and C. But I think E is also needed.

upvoted 4 times

 **Alexq05** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

deacuerdo contigo
upvoted 1 times

 **magichappens** 5 months ago

No it is not. Try it out. By default the "Allow Azure services on the trusted services list to access this storage account." option is checked if you perform steps A & C which would be enough to fulfill all requirements.
upvoted 1 times

 **Tukarammame** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Answer A & C
upvoted 3 times

 **LuchianoTz** 7 months ago

Answer A & C

A to block access from all entities including the VNET

C is to allow access from the on-premise network/Internet IP

Go through the link below

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-network-security?tabs=azure-portal>

On the MANAGING IP NETWORK RULES

upvoted 4 times

 **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

C&D would block access to everything except the OnPrem Vnet and VM1's Vnet, no?

upvoted 2 times

 **FTAZIT** 7 months ago

I understand why its A and C but I think E should be answer choice as well. E: You can establish a private end point connection between the vNET and the storage account thus making sure the virtual network has only access to the storage account. "C" wouldn't be possible without "A".
upvoted 2 times

 **lateralus** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

The way I see it is that we need to attach the disk (page blob) to our existing VM. According to this link, <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-network-security?tabs=azure-portal#scenarios>, "Virtual machine disk traffic (including mount and unmount operations, and disk IO) is not affected by network rules". And that is why we only need to ensure the on-prem to Azure Storage connectivity. If we were making Rest api calls from the VM to access some data on the storage then we need to care about vnet restriction/service endpoint (this will allow traffic coming from the vnet to be recognized from the PaaS public endpoint, although still coming via the Internet)
Correct answers: A & C

upvoted 4 times

 **EleChie** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I see all say that A & C correct - but still is that correct ? let see

- A: select Selected networks - Ok which networks ? not clear enough/complete though it's correct, BUT if they mean that Selected Networks are both subnets 131.107.1.0/24 & 192.168.0.0/24 then answer A will be complete correct answer (as C & D)
- C: If we add 131.107.1.0/24 subnet address (This will allow on-premises network to access) but that is not enough since we need to add the VNet1 subnet or IP address (192.168.0.0/24) as well ? or what do you think ?

So I see answer A as C&D together and then we need to have a service endpoint (Microsoft.Storage) as to meet requirements in the question "Prevent all other access to account1." which is answer E.

[A virtual network service endpoint provides the identity of your virtual network to the Azure service. Once you enable service endpoints in your virtual network, you can add a virtual network rule to secure the Azure service resources to your virtual network.]

upvoted 2 times

 **EleChie** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

So the correct answer should be A & E

Reference:

Answer A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-network-security?tabs=azure-portal#configuring-access-from-on-premises-networks>

Answer E

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview#secure-azure-services-to-virtual-networks>

upvoted 2 times

 **theorut** 6 months ago

I agree. The question should ask you to select 3 answers so you could also select C but they didn't. So A and E.

upvoted 1 times

 **magichappens** 5 months ago

No E is not required for this to work. First the default option for selected networks is that trusted Azure services can pass, second the traffic between VM and disk is not affected by networking rules.

upvoted 1 times

 **yangxs** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

VM gets access because "Allow Azure services on the trusted services list to access this storage account." is selected by default. Nothing need to be done for it. So A, D is NOT needed.

C E are correct answer

upvoted 3 times

 **_punky_** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

service endpoint makes ur service available to other services in the network

upvoted 4 times

DRAG DROP -

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

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

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

You need to synchronize files from Server1 to Azure.

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

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1	
Create an Azure on-premises data gateway	
Create a Recovery Services vault	▶
Register Server1	◀
Add a server endpoint	
Install the DFS Replication server role on Server1	↑ ↓

Actions	Answer Area
Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1	Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1
Create an Azure on-premises data gateway	Register Server1
Create a Recovery Services vault	▶
Register Server1	◀
Add a server endpoint	↑ ↓
Install the DFS Replication server role on Server1	

Correct Answer: Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

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

Step 2: Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

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

Step 3: Add a server endpoint -

Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

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

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

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

Step 2: Register Server1

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

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

Step 3: Add a server endpoint

Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

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

Reference:

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

upvoted 119 times

 **fedzedz**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 32 times

 **EmnCours**  20 hours, 40 minutes ago

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

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

Step 2: Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

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

Step 3: Add a server endpoint -

Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

Register Server1

Add a server endpoint

upvoted 1 times

 **babzbabz** 3 months, 1 week ago

Came on exam today (24/05/2022)

upvoted 2 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 3 times

 **stokazz** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

On the exam 07/03/2022. Read Mlantonis answer

upvoted 3 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 2 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

 **gharbi** 6 months ago

If there is a 4th option it might be this one :

Migrate a DFS Replication (DFS-R) deployment to Azure File Sync

upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months ago

Correct answer and order

upvoted 1 times

 **H3adcap** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

another one, was in the exam today 17/02/2022

upvoted 2 times

 **AnguSummer** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

had this question on 05/Feb/22 exam but require to select 4 step

please read thru and make sure you understand the questions...many of questions just revised the a little wordings in exam

upvoted 4 times

 **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 2 times

 **khengoolman** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer

upvoted 4 times

 **afathy** 12 months ago

The answer is correct:

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

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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 Area

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)

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.

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

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

GRS protects against Zone failure, while ZRS protects against data center failure.

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.

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy-zrs>
upvoted 107 times

✉ **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered:

Box1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
Box 2: StorageV2 (general purpose V2)
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Snownoodles** 9 months ago

>ZRS only support GPv2.
ZRS also support Premium Block Blobs and Premium file shares
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy>
upvoted 5 times

✉ **MicroJ** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer describes ZRS being correct but marks GRS. From reading the description it seems like ZRS is the correct answer.
upvoted 37 times

✉ **JohnAvlakiotis** 1 year, 9 months ago

True. ZRS is correct.
upvoted 12 times

✉ **Sandroal29** 1 year, 5 months ago

The thing is that ZRG is not Geo-redundant. It merely works within a single region.
upvoted 3 times

✉ **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

...and what is your point about this?
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Omar_Aladdin** 11 months ago

ZRS means Zone Redundant, the only think to Introduce a G here, is if was asked about "Region Failover"
Whenever you hear a "Datacenter"; It is Z over there
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Shailen** 1 year, 2 months ago

Seems rectified now. It is showing ZRS selected as well in answer description below.
upvoted 3 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 20 hours, 36 minutes ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 2 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
StorageV2 (general purpose V2)
upvoted 1 times

✉ **babzbabz** 3 months, 1 week ago

Came on exam today (24/05/2022)
upvoted 4 times

✉ **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

This is exactly what ZRS is for, and is only available in V2.

Answer is correct.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022
upvoted 2 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 2 times

✉ **H3adcap** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Was in exam today 17/02/2022

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Kamex009** 1 year ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 08/22/2021

upvoted 5 times

✉ **khismail** 1 year ago

In Exam 21/08/2021

upvoted 3 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Obvious answer. Although, Microsoft doesn't use the other Storage types anymore from what I know.

StorageV2_LRS had to be the only option

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Typo correction. Answer is StorageV2_ZRS

upvoted 1 times

✉ **JimBobSquare101** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 30 July

21

upvoted 5 times

✉ **raph90fr** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct.

Just remind that ZRS is started to be available on premium block blobs also

upvoted 2 times

✉ **achmadirvanp** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is correct, Appear On Exam July 1 2021

upvoted 6 times

✉ **mkoprivnj** 1 year, 2 months ago

ZRS + StoregeV2

upvoted 4 times

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

Correct Answer: BE

B: 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

E: 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>

Community vote distribution

BE (90%) 10%

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B and E

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 is.

Reference:

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

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

upvoted 118 times

✉  **suriyaswamy** 1 year ago

Good Info

upvoted 2 times

✉  **PPSHREE_123** 1 year, 2 months ago

I find mlantonis's answers are correct and most reliable

upvoted 20 times

✉  **Lobe** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

It should be B and E. Explanation is right though

upvoted 51 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 20 hours, 33 minutes ago

Selected Answer: BE

Correct Answer: BE

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Pankaj78** 1 week, 3 days ago

You need to prepare dataset.csv file and driveset.csv file

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/previous-versions/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-tool-preparing-hard-drives-import>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **King4o** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

I can see that there are more mistakes in exam topics than the info that is provided for free in the youtube channels ,so guys double check every answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **David1990** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: BE

B and E is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **tpkt** 1 month, 2 weeks ago
the correct answer literally describes B and E lol
upvoted 1 times

 **chaosatul** 1 month, 3 weeks ago
got this in today's exam 09-07-2022
upvoted 4 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BE
BE and as per explanation in answer
upvoted 1 times

 **Musaddique** 2 months, 2 weeks ago
Correct answer is B and E
upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE
D. a PowerShell PS1 file
E. a driveset CSV file
upvoted 1 times

 **hsyntt** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE
It's B and E
upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BE
B - dataset.csv
E - driveset.csv
upvoted 5 times

 **browns** 6 months, 1 week ago

Specify the option when using dataset.csv file while running the WAImportExport tool during drive preparation.

Enable BitLocker encryption manually on the drive. Specify the encryption key in the driveset.csv when running WAImportExport tool command line during drive preparation.

ANS: BE

upvoted 2 times

 **PeterHu** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Trust mlantonis
upvoted 3 times

 **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

Great. Something else that wasn't described in as much details during the paid training provided by Microsoft. Thank you ExamTopics.
upvoted 1 times

 **maatkse** 8 months, 1 week ago

I see this specifically for Azure Files and not Azure Blob. So the questions are not clear, to be honest.

Import Blob : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-data-to-blobs?tabs=azure-portal-preview#step-1-prepare-the-drives>

Import Files: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-data-to-files?tabs=azure-portal-preview>
upvoted 1 times

 **maatkse** 8 months, 1 week ago

Okay, it says to copy files. Yeah, A & E.
upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: D

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

Remove vault dependencies and delete vault

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

Servers in Azure VM, and Azure virtual machines.

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

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

✉ **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault#delete-protected-items-in-the-cloud>
upvoted 78 times

✉ **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 22 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered D

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Sry, 19 Aug 2022

upvoted 3 times

✉ **tuta** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

correct

upvoted 23 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 20 hours, 31 minutes ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

 **chaosatul** 1 month, 3 weeks ago
got this in today's exam 09-07-2022
upvoted 4 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: D
Agree D is correct and as per others comments
upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago
Selected Answer: D
D. From the Recovery Service vault, stop the backup of each backup item
upvoted 1 times

 **hsyntt** 3 months, 1 week ago
Selected Answer: D
It's D.
upvoted 1 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 3 times

 **rolling_potato_** 5 months, 4 weeks ago
Got it on exam March 4 2022.
upvoted 2 times

 **ulranmal** 9 months ago
Selected Answer: D
Correct Answer is D
upvoted 2 times

 **sachin007** 9 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: D
Need to stop backing up first
upvoted 4 times

 **fabylande** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
In exam October 16, 2021
upvoted 4 times

 **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago
Took the exam today on 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: D
upvoted 4 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago
First, you have to stop the backup
Then unlock & shut down/deallocate the machine.
Then delete the Group

Think: CI/CD & training environment.
One of the purposes of grouping resources is to facilitate the deletion of resources.
Answer is correct.
upvoted 9 times

 **thorppp** 1 year, 1 month ago
correct
upvoted 1 times

 **rdsserrao** 1 year, 1 month ago
First action is D, only then you can do A.
upvoted 4 times

 **McRowdy** 1 year, 2 months ago
The key statement here is "what should you do FIRST?". Answer is "D". Reason why "A" is not correct is because that is the second action. (Trick question)
upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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 Area

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

Correct Answer:

storage1 only
share1 only
VM1 and share1 only
blob1 and share1 only
storage1 and SQL1 only

Box 1: VM1 only -

VM1 is in the same region as Vault1.

File1 is not in the same region as Vault1.

SQL is not in the same region as Vault1.

Blobs cannot be backup up to service vaults.

Note: To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines.

Box 2: Share1 only.

Storage1 is in the same region (West USA) as Vault2. Share1 is in Storage1.

Note: After you select Backup, the Backup pane opens and prompts you to select a storage account from a list of discovered supported storage accounts. They're either associated with this vault or present in the same region as the vault, but not yet associated to any Recovery Services

vault.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-afs>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: VM1 only

VM1 is in the same region as Vault1. File1 is not in the same region as Vault1. SQL is not in the same region as Vault1. Blobs cannot be backed up to service vaults.

Note: To create a Vault to protect VMs, the Vault must be in the same Region as the VMs.

Box 2: Share1 only

Storage1 is in the same region as Vault2. Share1 is in Storage1.

Note: Only VM and Fileshare is allowed to Backup.

Reference:

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

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

<https://feedback.azure.com/forums/217298-storage/suggestions/37096837-possibility-to-backup-blob-data-in-the-recovery-se>
upvoted 156 times

 **Shadoken** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I have seen the portal and I think you can't backup an Azure SQL Databases in PaaS, only SQL Server in Azure VM. Right?

upvoted 1 times

 **Omar_Aladdin** 11 months, 1 week ago

good talk

upvoted 7 times

 **May2** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

what is File1?

upvoted 2 times

 **Hibs2016** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer looks correct it is only share1 within storage1 that can be backed up as you can't back up blobs

See: <https://feedback.azure.com/forums/217298-storage/suggestions/37096837-possibility-to-backup-blob-data-in-the-recovery-se>

upvoted 30 times

 **Borbz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. Storage1 is not valid because it contains a Blob inside, so only Share1 can be backup.

upvoted 10 times

 **FitObelix** 1 year, 2 months ago

it says nothing about blobs, it talks about a blob container

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 20 hours, 25 minutes ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: VM1 only

VM1 is in the same region as Vault1. File1 is not in the same region as Vault1. SQL is not in the same region as Vault1. Blobs cannot be backed up to service vaults.

Note: To create a Vault to protect VMs, the Vault must be in the same Region as the VMs.

Box 2: Share1 only

Storage1 is in the same region as Vault2. Share1 is in Storage1.

Note: Only VM and Fileshare is allowed to Backup.

upvoted 1 times

 **JacquesV** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

In exam on 10Aug2022

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

i believe

VM1 only

Share1 only

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Those are ONLY items backed up

Items that are backed up by Azure Backup/Service recovery

1-Azure VM

2-SAP HANA in Azure VM
3-SQL in Azure VM
4-Azure Storage (Azure files)
5-DPM
6-Azure backup server
7-Azure backup Agent
upvoted 1 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

VM1 only
Share1 only
upvoted 1 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

VM1 only
Share1 only
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Olramp** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22
upvoted 2 times

✉  **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 04/12/2022.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 2 times

✉  **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 1 times

✉  **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022
Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!
upvoted 6 times

✉  **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

VM Only
Share Only
upvoted 2 times

✉  **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920
Correct answer:
Box1: VM1 only
Box2: Share1 only
upvoted 5 times

✉  **ChrisCheck** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was in exam on 15/11/21
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Bere** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

This is what we used to be able to backup by using Azure Backup service:
On-premises
Azure VMs
Azure Files shares
SQL Server in Azure VMs
SAP HANA databases in Azure VMs

And this is what it supports now:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-overview#what-can-i-back-up>
On-premises
Azure VMs
Azure Managed Disks
Azure Files shares
SQL Server in Azure VMs
SAP HANA databases in Azure VMs

Azure Database for PostgreSQL servers (preview)
Azure Blobs

Even though it now supports backup for Azure Blobs, the operational backup of blobs is a local backup solution, so the backup data isn't transferred to the Backup vault, but is stored in the source storage account itself.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/blob-backup-overview#how-operational-backup-works>

The question asks: Which resources can be backed up to Vault1 and Vault2?
Since backup for Azure Blobs are not transferred to Backup vault, the right answers are:

VM1 only
Share1 only
upvoted 14 times

  **Greg_M** 9 months ago
Very thorough explanation, thanks @Bere
upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: C

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 Database
- Azure Data Factory

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

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. This service can also be used to transfer data from Azure Blob storage to disk drives and ship to your on-premises sites. Data from one or more disk drives can be imported either to Azure Blob storage or Azure Files. 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
- or
- 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>
upvoted 99 times

 **Rodro13** Highly Voted  1 year, 8 months ago

Correct

upvoted 17 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  20 hours, 10 minutes ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C
upvoted 1 times

 **anilagio** 5 days, 10 hours ago

Appeared on the exam 26/08/2022.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C for sure...below more info once u know dont matter how MS will vary the questions

There are two versions of WAImportExport:

*Version 1 for import/export into Azure Blob Storage

*Version 2 for import into Azure Files

*It is WAImportExport.exe ONLY compatible with 64-bit Windows

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

*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

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

upvoted 2 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Azure File Storage

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 4 times

✉  **ITprof99** 8 months ago

On exam 01.02.22

Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ChrisCheck** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was in exam on 15/11/21

upvoted 2 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

- Definitely not to a VM.
- Cosmos DB is a database for big data so it's not that either.
- What is Azure file Sync Storage Sync Svce? Never heard of it

Only 2 services supported are Azure File & Blobs.

Answer is correct. You can import the files to Azure File.

Note: Did you notice how Azure considers "importing" your exporting to them? It should be called exporting, shouldn't it?

Thank you

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mkoprivnj** 1 year, 2 months ago

C is correct!

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Raj_Rock** 1 year, 2 months ago

If answer is correct then why spamming the discussion forum. This forum is to be used when there is any discrepancy or any mistake in the answer.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **V1980** 1 year ago

Also, it is pretty common for the given answer to be incorrect so the comments are affirmation.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **V1980** 1 year ago

You haven't been here long, have you? If it wasn't necessary to say it is correct, the only comments you would see are 'this is wrong!' so then you must feel the answer is indeed wrong because nobody says it is correct.

These comments are a LIFESAVER, pls don't abuse their generosity to you.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nfett** 1 year, 3 months ago

Confirmed from the provided url , answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **marvinconejo** 1 year, 5 months ago

This is Azure File Storage

upvoted 4 times

✉  **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

Azure file storage is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

C. Is correct!

upvoted 1 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

C. is correct

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription.

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

Validation passed

Basics Networking Advanced Tags Review + create

Basics

Subscription	Subscription1
Resource group	RG1

Location {Europe} North Europe

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

Networking

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

Advanced

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

Create

< Previous

Next >

[Download a template for automation](#)

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

1
2
3
4

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

Access tier (default)
Performance
Account kind
Replication

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

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

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>

 **sk1803** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Both of them are correct.

- LRS has 3 copies of data
- Access tier has the "cool" option to store infrequently accessed data.

upvoted 25 times

 **Omar_Aladdin** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Answer is Correct:

in LRS: "Three" Copies in "Three" Racks in a "Single" Datacenter
in ZRS: "Three" Copies in "Three" Datacenters in a "Single" Region

Ref:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/configure-blob-storage/4-create-blob-access-tiers?ns-enrollment-type=LearningPath&ns-enrollment-id=learn.az-104-manage-storage>

upvoted 18 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 20 hours, 8 minutes ago

- LRS has 3 copies of data
- Access tier has the "cool" option to store infrequently accessed data.

upvoted 1 times

 **Jigga14** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Question is stated poorly but answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 5 times

 **sanbt** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

3 and Access tier

upvoted 3 times

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.

Which storage services 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

Correct Answer: B

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>

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

  **riclamer** Highly Voted 10 months, 1 week ago

**** The new version 7.3 version of AZCOPY, now copy Azure Table... So this question maybe was updated in exam Az-104 . Reference --> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10#download-azcopy>

upvoted 18 times

  **LHNing2** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Version 7.3 is not new, it is old version...

upvoted 3 times

  **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Wrong. New version is v10.

Only Blobs and Files are supported.

Provided answer "B" is correct.

upvoted 2 times

  **rrabeya** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Correct Answer B - blob and file only

Azure Import job supports: Azure Blob Storage, and Azure Files storage

Azure Export job supports: Azure Blob Storage

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

upvoted 15 times

  **zr79** 6 months ago

This is Azcopy and not Import/Export tool

upvoted 1 times

  **boom666** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Why do you refer to Import/Export here? I would refer to documentation about azcopy copy command instead - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>

upvoted 1 times

  **EmnCours** Most Recent 20 hours, 5 minutes ago

Correct Answer : B

AzCopy is a next-generation command-line tool for copying data from or to Azure Blob and Azure Files. Behind the scenes, Azure Storage Explorer uses AzCopy to accomplish all the data transfer operations. The key difference is Azure Storage Explorer offers a rich, matured

user interface, while AzCopy is a command-line tool.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Correct, Files and Blob.

"B"

upvoted 1 times

✉  **texmax1991** 5 months, 1 week ago

AzCopy does not support Table. So the answer is correct.

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

upvoted 2 times

✉  **imrans** 9 months, 1 week ago

So as per below Microsoft link, latest azcopy version only supports blob and file backup. Older version 7.3 was supporting table. However, the answer options doesn't give Blob,file and table in any as a option. so Blob and file only could be selected as answer.. Hope this helps.. please suggest if incorrect. Thanks.

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

upvoted 8 times

✉  **ChrisCheck** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was in exam on 15/11/21

upvoted 4 times

✉  **marion192** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Hi Chrism, is it the correct answer? What about the rest of the questions - are they the same?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **oskirch** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

And the result? I have the exam tomorrow

upvoted 1 times

✉  **sk1803** 11 months ago

B. is correct (Blobs and Files only)

upvoted 5 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Blob storage:

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

File storage:

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Blob storage:

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

File storage:

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

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

Box 1:

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

Box 2:

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

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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>
upvoted 124 times

 **joergsi** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Authorize AzCopy

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

Use this table as a guide:

AUTHORIZE AZCOPY

Storage type Currently supported method of authorization
Blob storage Azure AD & SAS
Blob storage (hierarchical namespace) Azure AD & SAS
File storage SAS only
upvoted 7 times

 **waterzhong** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Authorize AzCopy

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

Use this table as a guide:

AUTHORIZE AZCOPY

Storage type Currently supported method of authorization
Blob storage Azure AD & SAS
Blob storage (hierarchical namespace) Azure AD & SAS
File storage SAS only
upvoted 34 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 20 hours, 1 minute ago

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.

upvoted 1 times

 **chaosatul** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

got this in today's exam 09-07-2022

upvoted 4 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure Active Directory (AD)
Only Shared Access Signature (SAS)

upvoted 1 times

 **RakyBai** 3 months, 1 week ago

Storage type Currently supported method of authorization
Blob storage Azure AD & SAS
Blob storage (hierarchical namespace) Azure AD & SAS
File storage SAS only
upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Blob - AD and SAS
File - SAS only

Answer provided is correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10?toc=/azure/storage/blobs/toc.json#authorize-azcopy>
upvoted 2 times

 **stokazz** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

On the exam 07/03/2022. Read Mlantonis Answer
upvoted 5 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months ago

it's correct:
Blob storage Azure AD & SAS
Blob storage (hierarchical namespace) Azure AD & SAS
File storage SAS only
upvoted 1 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

Blob storage: Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
File storage: Shared access signatures (SAS) only

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>
upvoted 2 times

 **H3adcap** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

And again, was in the exam today 17/02/2022
upvoted 2 times

 **ITprof99** 8 months ago

On exam 01.02.22

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.

upvoted 6 times

 **Takloy** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

by Azure AD, I assume we'll use Managed Identity. right?

upvoted 1 times

 **stdevops** 10 months, 1 week ago

1: Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token

2: Only Shared Access Signature (SAS)

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

upvoted 1 times

 **khengoolman** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer

upvoted 5 times

 **tbalaji2001** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

How you get access to last topic questions? whether contributor access required to clear the exam?

upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Here's my way of thinking to help me remember this:

If you are already syncing files, you do not really need to use AzCopy. And thus, the restrictions.

However, for Blob, because you do not have the same privilege as File Sync, there are less restrictions. As long as you have any of the secrets, you're good.

Training my memory.

Answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

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

replace file with blob where appropriate.

upvoted 1 times

 **thuylevn** 1 year ago

Answers are correct but

conflict with answers question 6, topic 2 (<https://www.examtopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-104/view/6/>)

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account.

You plan to create an Azure container instance named container1 that will use a Docker image named Image1. Image1 contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that requires persistent storage.

You need to configure a storage service for Container1.

What should you use?

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

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/persistent-docker-volumes-with-azure-file-storage/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-storage>

Community vote distribution

A (87%) 11%

✉  **waterzhong**  1 year, 9 months ago

Correct answer should be Azure Files

upvoted 125 times

✉  **wooyourdaddy** 1 year, 9 months ago

Where did you validate this from ?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RoastChicken** 1 year, 1 month ago

Azure table is unstructured data. Answer should be Azure Files.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **ngamabe** 1 year ago

I agree

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JimBobSquare101** 1 year, 1 month ago

I would also consider the answer to be A: Files

Reason being the word persistent in the question....

upvoted 1 times

✉  **abu3lia** 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct, here is the proof: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/persistent-docker-volumes-with-azure-file-storage/>

upvoted 31 times

✉  **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

This plugin has been deprecated for 6 years now.... it migrated to native Docker:

<https://docs.docker.com/cloud/aci-integration/#using-azure-file-share-as-volumes-in-aci-containers>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Acai** 1 year, 1 month ago

I agree, Here's another link if you're still skeptical

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-storage#persistent-volumes>

upvoted 7 times

✉  **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

This link is for AKS, and AKS support blobs.

The question is about ACI.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **fedzedz**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is not Correct. It should be A "Azure Files"

Azure files are used as persistent disks for docker images. It doesn't matter the type of the image or its functionality.

upvoted 91 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent ⓘ 19 hours, 57 minutes ago

Selected Answer: A

You can use Azure Disks or Files to provide the PersistentVolume

upvoted 1 times

 **anilagio** 5 days, 10 hours ago

Appeared on the exam 26/08/2022.

upvoted 4 times

 **PedroAsani** 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

How can this get corrected?

upvoted 1 times

 **kay00001** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

If you want to 'persist' a file - put it into a filing cabinet.

upvoted 1 times

 **TugaMojo** 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **nook6** 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Can't be D.

upvoted 1 times

 **TDsysadmin** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure files

upvoted 1 times

 **MichaelZhang2022** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Most of comments voted Azure Files, I also agreed. But I am curious where the answer D from ? Is it official answer ? When I am taking the real exam, Should I put the "Correct Answer " from the question OR the "Most voted" one ?

upvoted 1 times

 **charanrajck** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Azure files

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A for sure

Azure Kubernetes Storage:

There are two Persistent Storage options for Kubernetes –PODs-Containers

**Azure Premium disks: this option allows disk/s to single POD

**Azure file shares on other hand can be accessed via multiple nodes or PODs

**Azure files are used as persistent disks for docker images. It doesn't matter the type of the image or its functionality.

upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

D. Azure Table storage

upvoted 1 times

 **Reds00** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Files

upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer "A" is still correct, however the solution links are incorrect:

- Blog link is deprecated, the connector is now native Docker, and apparently only File Share is supported indeed:
<https://docs.docker.com/cloud/aci-integration/#using-azure-file-share-as-volumes-in-aci-containers>

- AKS is a different product from ACI, and AKS supports Blob:

"Data volumes can use: Azure Disks, Azure Files, Azure NetApp Files, or Azure Blobs."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-storage#volumes>

upvoted 3 times

 **spectrusrage** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **KP892** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer - A - Azure Files to be used for Persistent Storage

upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: D

Microsoft updates, which Microsoft refers to as planned maintenance events, sometimes require that VMs be rebooted to complete the update. To reduce the impact on VMs, the Azure fabric is divided into update domains to ensure that not all VMs are rebooted at the same time.

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 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>

Community vote distribution

D (100%)

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

When you create an Availability Set, the hardware in a location is divided into multiple update domains and fault domains.

An update domain is a group of VMs and underlying physical hardware that can be rebooted at the same time.

VMs in the same fault domain share common storage as well as a common power source and network switch.

During scheduled maintenance, only one update domain is updated at any given time. Update domains aren't necessarily updated sequentially. So, we need two update domains.

Reference:

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

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/maintenance-and-updates>

upvoted 103 times

✉  **Omar_Aladdin** 11 months, 1 week ago

Planned Maintenance "FOR THE HARDWARE ((HOSTING))"

I'm SURE "two fault domains" is the correct answer

upvoted 6 times

✉  **bbhagya12** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

If it is maintenance - Update domain

If it is hardware failed - Fault Domain

Correct Ans is D

upvoted 19 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

If it is hardware failed - Fault Domain ==> Incorrect Sir => hardware failure or maintenance are same and means you lost update domain on other hand Rack failure or maintenance are FAULT DOMAINS!

upvoted 1 times

✉  **SilverFox22** 11 months ago

"Microsoft updates, which Microsoft refers to as planned maintenance events, sometimes require that VMs be rebooted to complete the update." Planned maintenance refers to update domains, not fault domains. We need two update domains, answer is D.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Parsec** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

It's "planned maintenance of the HARDWARE" in the question, not OS or software update. Should be 2 fault domains imho.
upvoted 31 times

✉  **janshal** 1 year, 8 months ago

Hi the answer is D:
the Q talk about the hardware hosting VM1 and VM2.
the hardware, meaning the Server containing the VMs (Called Update domain).
During a Planed maintenance the update domains are shootdown one at a time. so D is ther right answer
upvoted 36 times

✉  **HuseinHasan** 1 year, 8 months ago

what will happen if the fault domain crashes, thats why i would go with two fault domains
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Alir95** 1 year, 4 months ago

The question is specific to "Planned Maint", not outages and redundancy ... D is right.
upvoted 7 times

✉  **balfearchen** 1 year, 7 months ago

He asked about planned hardware maintenance, why you try to misleading everyone here? D is correct.
upvoted 5 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 19 hours, 55 minutes ago

Correct Answer: D
upvoted 1 times

✉  **viveksen1** 2 days, 2 hours ago

Two update domains is correct - It's talking about planned maintenance
upvoted 1 times

✉  **chaosatul** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

got this in today's exam 09-07-2022
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the Answer..Think Simple Hardware/server = Update Domain, Rack=Fault Domain, question asking hardware and hence update domains and add to others comments read all
upvoted 2 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
D. two update domains
upvoted 1 times

✉  **babzbabz** 3 months, 1 week ago

Came on exam today (24/05-2022)
upvoted 1 times

✉  **babzbabz** 3 months, 1 week ago

chrome.google.com/webstore/detail/buster-captcha-solver-for/mpbjkejclfgadiemmefgebjfooflh
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Damn that question gave me a headache...
But now I get why it is D.... (very sneaky question)

FACT: By design Azure doesn't even allow to setup multiple update domains without having at least two fault domains.

A multiple update domains setup automatically infers multiple fault domains.

More so, from a design point of view, [planned maintenances] are fault domain blind exactly like hardware/software outages don't care where/when they hit BUT [planned maintenances] are by design [update domain] sensitive. And therefore will split maintenance among update domains (that necessarily use multiple fault domains) to avoid service disruption.

<https://petri.com/planned-maintenance-azure-virtual-machines>

upvoted 4 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

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

upvoted 1 times

 **Redimido** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct!

upvoted 2 times

 **Jonangar** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

During a maintenance nobody reboots the whole rack (FD) , just the server (UD)

Answer is D

upvoted 2 times

 **alex88andru** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **brunomd** 9 months ago

I guess the correct awnser is "two fault domains" (B), because the azure don't allow only 2 update domain, the minimum is 5.

upvoted 2 times

 **Simon_G** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

not true. I just checked the portal. When you create an availability set, there is a slider for update domains that you can set between 1 and 20.

There's also a slider for fault domains that you can set between 1 and 3.

upvoted 1 times

 **walkwolf3** 10 months ago

Preferred answer is D

Fault domains protect you from unplanned maintenance events and unexpected downtime.

Update domains protect you from planned maintenance events.

<https://www.microsoftpressstore.com/articles/article.aspx?p=3089310&seqNum=2>

upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: B

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.

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:

- ☞ a virtual machine
- ☞ Azure SQL Database
- ☞ Azure Data Factory

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

B (100%)

✉  **Phani1701** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Azure blob storage and Azure files are the one's for azure import/export service to securely transfer data to Azure by shipping the data from disk drives,

upvoted 9 times

✉  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered B

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Lazylinux** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey because it is B here is summary

There are two versions of WAImportExport:

*Version 1 for import/export into Azure Blob Storage

*Version 2 for import into Azure Files

*It is WAImportExport.exe ONLY compatible with 64-bit Windows

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

*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

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

upvoted 6 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 19 hours, 54 minutes ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B 

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.

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

upvoted 1 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Azure Blob storage
upvoted 1 times

 **Scoobysnaks86** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Only does blob and file storage
upvoted 1 times

 **Racinely** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Look documentation Only azure blob and azure file share are supported by import/export
upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

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

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

You plan to set up Azure File Sync between Server1 and the Azure file share.

You need to prepare the subscription for the planned Azure File Sync.

Which two actions should you perform in the Azure subscription? To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct targets. Each action may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Actions**Answer Area**
 Create a Storage Sync Service

 Action

 Install the Azure File Sync agent

 Action

 Create a sync group

 Run Server Registration
Answer Area

First action:

 Create a Storage Sync Service

Second action:

 Install the Azure File Sync agent

Correct Answer:

 Create a sync group

 Run Server Registration

First action: Create a Storage Sync Service

The deployment of Azure File Sync starts with placing a Storage Sync Service resource into a resource group of your selected subscription.

Second action: Install the Azure File Sync agent

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

Reference:

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

 **gujjudesi420** Highly Voted  1 year, 4 months ago

I think answer should be Create Storage Sync Service, Create a Sync Group as they are asking for "Which two actions should you perform in the Azure subscription?"

upvoted 213 times

 **J4U** 1 year ago

Yes, that is correct. The steps are given in the URL mlantonis shared.

upvoted 3 times

 **Praveen66** 1 year ago

Agree with you, its actions on the subscription/azure portal and does not ask for actions on the server

upvoted 8 times

 **mashk19** 1 year, 2 months ago

Agreed. The question explicitly says which two actions would you perform in the Azure Subscription. You'd install the sync agent on the on-premises server so that would not be a valid choice. And you'd register the server from the server. Which leaves you with only two choices left. Create a Storage Sync Service. Create a sync group.

upvoted 10 times

✉  **xupiter** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct.

Link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/extend-share-capacity-with-azure-file-sync/5-set-up-azure-file-sync>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

First action: Create a Storage Sync Service

The deployment of Azure File Sync starts with placing a Storage Sync Service resource into a resource group of your selected subscription.

Second action: Install the Azure File Sync agent

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

1. Prepare Windows Server to use with Azure File Sync
2. Deploy the Storage Sync Service
3. Install the Azure File Sync agent
4. Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service
5. Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint
6. Create a server endpoint
7. Configure firewall and virtual network settings

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#deploy-the-storage-sync-service>

upvoted 125 times

✉  **Gyanshukla** 1 year ago

steps are listed correctly but they are asking action at Azure side. That should be creating/deploying sync service followed by creation of sync group.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **lingxian** 1 year, 2 months ago

Wrong answer, you can't "Install the Azure File Sync agent" in Azure.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **suriyaswamy** 1 year ago

Nice explanation

upvoted 2 times

✉  **chaudha4** 1 year, 3 months ago

The question is about what you do in your Azure subscription. The second action that you suggest cannot be done on your subscription. It needs to be done on the on-prem server.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **EmnCours**  19 hours, 48 minutes ago

Box1: Deploy a Storage Sync Service.

Box2: Create a sync group

upvoted 2 times

✉  **EmnCours** 19 hours, 48 minutes ago

1. Prepare Windows Server to use with Azure File Sync
2. Deploy the Storage Sync Service
3. Install the Azure File Sync agent
4. Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service
5. Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint
6. Create a server endpoint
7. Configure firewall and virtual network settings

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

As much as i hate to accept such silly question..meaningless..not sure what MS is testing English-grammar or technical know how or How to make Burger..all are possible under MS!!

I personally would have said

Deploy the Storage Sync Service

Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint

But Microsoft SAID

Deploy the Storage Sync Service

Install the Azure File Sync agent

So because it is MS exam and they hold the cards then i follow them and reluctantly accept the answer of MS

Deploy the Storage Sync Service
Install the Azure File Sync agent

See this link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Create Azure resources: You need a storage account to contain a file share, a Storage Sync Service, and a sync group. Create the resources in that order.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **cloudera** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Confusing question:

"Prepare the subscription for the planned" meaning the question is asking the things you can do on the cloud platform/subscription NOT on the on-premises server.

** Deploy the Storage Sync Service - This is fine, all good.

** The next best possible answer is "Install the Azure File Sync agent" which is done on the on-prem server NOT on the subscription/cloud platform. So, how can this be the right answer but seems like it is the next best possible option though?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Chrys941** 3 months, 1 week ago

I suppose the answer should be
FA: Create a storage Sync
SA: Create a sync Group
since we have to do it on Azure Subscription

upvoted 6 times

✉ **Armina** 4 months ago

Box1: Deploy a Storage Sync Service.

Box2: Create a sync group

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

The context is "Prepare the Subscription", therefore:

- Create Storage Sync Service
- Create Sync Group

The other two Server options are not related to the preparation of the subscription.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **firecloud** 5 months ago

Deploy a Storage Sync Service

Create a sync group

upvoted 1 times

✉ **baohuy92** 5 months, 1 week ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#onboarding-with-azure-file-sync>

So it will be:

1. Deploy a Storage Sync Service.
2. Create a sync group.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

✉ **testgm** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer should be Create Storage Sync Service and Create a Sync Group. Install the Azure File Sync Agent is not something that you need to do in AZURE SUBSCRIPTION. Read the questions carefully.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **rolling_potato_** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Got it on exam March 4 2022. I selected Create Storage Sync Service, Create a Sync Group (score 923/1000).

upvoted 5 times

✉ **zr79** 6 months ago

Which two actions should you perform in the Azure subscription? No installing of sync agent done on an azure subscription

Answers:

Create a Storage Sync Service and Sync group

upvoted 3 times

✉ **9InchPianist** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

IF you downloaded the file sync agent from the portal then I would agree that it would be the second step, but you don't, it comes from the MS download centre, therefore the first and second steps in the portal are:

1. Create a Storage Sync Service
2. Create a Sync Group

If we expand the whole process with WHERE each bit happens we have:

1. Create Storage Sync Service (Portal)
2. Download and install File Sync Agent (MS Download Centre & on-prem server)
3. Register Server (on-prem server)
4. Create sync group and create cloud endpoint (Portal)
5. Create Server Endpoint (Portal)

upvoted 2 times

 **HenriKI2** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Deploy a Storage Sync Service.

Create a sync group.

Install Azure File Sync agent on the server with the full data set.

Register that server and create a server endpoint on the share.

Let sync do the full upload to the Azure file share (cloud endpoint).

After the initial upload is complete, install Azure File Sync agent on each of the remaining servers.

Create new file shares on each of the remaining servers.

Create server endpoints on new file shares with cloud tiering policy, if desired. (This step requires additional storage to be available for the initial setup.)

Let Azure File Sync agent do a rapid restore of the full namespace without the actual data transfer. After the full namespace sync, sync engine will fill the local disk space based on the cloud tiering policy for the server endpoint.

Ensure sync completes and test your topology as desired.

Redirect users and applications to this new share.

You can optionally delete any duplicate shares on the servers.

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

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.
- 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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can add share3 as an additional cloud endpoint for Sync1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add data2 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add data3 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can add share3 as an additional cloud endpoint for Sync1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can add data2 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add data3 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

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>

 **cyna58** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

NO - only one cloud endpoint can be added to sync1

YES - Server2 has been registered to Sync1 but data2 is not added to server endpoint. So we can add data2 as additional server endpoint for Sync1

NO - We have to register Server3 first

upvoted 97 times

 **ABhi101** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **josevirtual** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I'm confused. If this is correct, why we could add data1 as a server endpoint before to register Server 1?

upvoted 2 times

 **itguy2** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

because the question mentioned that Server1 and Server2 are registered

upvoted 2 times

 **josevirtual** 5 months, 1 week ago

They are registered after data1 is added. It may not be relevant, but it makes me wonder if there is something tricky here...

upvoted 2 times

 **Testyboy15** 2 months, 1 week ago

I think the steps done aren't necessarily listed in order they were done. It is merely saying that is what has been.

upvoted 2 times

 **jecah** 1 year, 3 months ago

Exactly. We cannot add an endpoint to an unregistered server:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-server-endpoint>

upvoted 6 times

 **tita_tovenaar** 1 year, 1 month ago

wrong, server registration is a required step *during* endpoint creation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-server-endpoint>

so answer is yes

upvoted 2 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#create-a-sync-group-and-a-%20cloud-endpoint>

upvoted 92 times

 **suriyaswamy** 1 year ago

Accurate Info, Thanks

upvoted 2 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  19 hours, 41 minutes ago

NO - only one cloud endpoint can be added to sync1

YES - Server2 has been registered to Sync1 but data2 is not added to server endpoint. So we can add data2 as additional server endpoint for Sync1

NO - We have to register Server3 first

upvoted 1 times

 **atilla** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

if server3 was registered was it possible to add as endpoint? since it has the same drive/folder

upvoted 1 times

 **Socca** 3 weeks, 4 days ago

You can add one cloud endpoint to a sync so the first question is no .You can add only registered servers to the share that means only data2 can be added

upvoted 1 times

 **justjeroen** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Box 3 is debate able. Yes you can add data 3, but you have to register first. Just need two steps to accomplish it.
upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

NO-YES-NO and as per other comments
upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

No Yes No
upvoted 1 times

 **Scoobysnaks86** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I hate how these are a test of the English language and not actual knowledge.
upvoted 3 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 2 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

N-Y-N

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-server-endpoint>
upvoted 2 times

 **FDZ83** 6 months ago

NO: only one cloud endpoint
NO: only one server endpoint per registered server can be added to a sync group:
"A registered server can support multiple server endpoints, however a sync group can only have one server endpoint per registered server at any given time. Other server endpoints within the sync group must be on different registered servers"
[ref.https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#create-a-server-endpoint](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#create-a-server-endpoint)
YES: data3 is on server3, a registered server
upvoted 2 times

 **theorut** 6 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct. Although you cannot add multiple paths for server1 on one sync group, you can create another new sync group with server1 again and add for example an E-Drive as path. Server1 can belong to multiple sync groups.
upvoted 1 times

 **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

NO
YES
NO
upvoted 1 times

 **JESUSBB** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In the exam today 11/12/2021 ans: N Y N
upvoted 4 times

 **silver_bullet66** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Oh I misread the question, Server2 is not on Data1;
No
Yes
No
!
upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table:

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

You plan to configure Azure Backup reports for Vault1.

You are configuring the Diagnostics settings for the AzureBackupReports log.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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 Area

Storage accounts:

storage1 only
storage2 only
storage3 only
storage1, storage2, and storage3

Correct Answer:

Log Analytics workspaces:

Analytics1 only
Analytics2 only
Analytics3 only
Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Box 1: storage1, storage2, and storage3

The location and subscription where this Log Analytics workspace can be created is independent of the location and subscription where your vaults exist.

Box 2: Analytics3 -

Vault1 and Analytics3 are both in West Europe.

Reference:

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

 **RithuNethra** Highly Voted  1 year, 9 months ago

storage 3
analytics 1,2 & 3
this is correct as analytics are independent of locations!
upvoted 243 times

 **Bapan** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

This is the correct one.
upvoted 2 times

 **wooyourdaddy** 1 year, 9 months ago

What did you use to verify this ?
upvoted 2 times

 **abu3lia** 1 year, 9 months ago

Here is the proof: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/configure-reports#1-create-a-log-analytics-workspace-or-use-an-existing-one>
upvoted 16 times

 **prashantjoge** 1 year, 8 months ago

Thanks for the link. That confirms it
upvoted 2 times

 **ngamabe** 1 year ago

Yes, very helpful
upvoted 2 times

 **Ikrom** 1 year, 8 months ago

Confirmed.
Here is a snippet from the link:
"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***."
upvoted 21 times

 **Amju** 1 year, 4 months ago

its not recommended due to different government policies in US and Europe and thats why only workspace 3 is correct answer.
upvoted 9 times

 **Jamie1337** 8 months, 1 week ago

This is not correct, it asks what is possible not what is recommended. Others have confirmed 1,2,3 is the correct answer.
upvoted 4 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Storage accounts: Storage 3 only
Storage Account must be in the same Region as the Recovery Services Vault.

Log Analytics workspaces: 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>
upvoted 162 times

 **happyaka** 2 months ago

I check your answer instead of the answer given by examtopics. You rock !!!
upvoted 3 times

 **aamalik7** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

You are the superman!
upvoted 22 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  19 hours, 37 minutes ago

Correct Answer:

Storage accounts: Storage 3 only
Storage Account must be in the same Region as the Recovery Services Vault.

Log Analytics workspaces: 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>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **pkg007** 1 month, 1 week ago

Answer :

1. Storage A Reason : It's in the same location as vault
- 2, Log Analytics 1, 2 and 3 - Reason : The location and subscription where this Log Analytics workspace can be created is independent of the location and subscription where your vaults exist.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/configure-reports#1-create-a-log-analytics-workspace-or-use-an-existing-one>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **dea22** 2 months, 1 week ago

A resposta correta caixa 1 - Storage 3
Caixa 2 - Analytics1, Analytics2 e Analytics3
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Box1:Storage 3
Box2: Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3 (Independent of subscription and location)
upvoted 2 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1: storage3 only -
Vault1 and storage3 are both in West Europe.

Box 2: Analytics3 -
Vault1 and Analytics3 are both in West Europe.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Armina** 4 months ago

Box1: Storage 3 only
Storage Account must be in the same Region as the Recovery Services Vault.

Box2: (Log Analytics workspaces:) 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.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **spectrusrage** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

storage 3, and all the log analytics
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times

✉ **smillboy** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

WRONG ANSWER
Box 1: storage3 only

Vault1 and storage3 are both in West Europe.

Box 2: Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Log Analytics workspace can be created is independent of the location and subscription where your
vaults exist.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Leti** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

storage 3
analytics 1,2 & 3
upvoted 1 times

✉ **WS_21** 6 months ago

Storage accounts: storage3
Log Analytics workspaces: Analytics1, Analytics2 and Analytics3

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/configure-reports#1-create-a-log-analytics-workspace-or-use-an-existing-one>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Apmgoqi** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Box 1: storage3 only -
Vault1 and storage3 are both in West Europe.

Box 2: Analytics3 -

Vault1 and Analytics3 are both in West Europe.

References:

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

upvoted 2 times

 **Sara_Mo** 8 months ago

Correct Answer:

Storage accounts: Storage 3 only

Storage Account must be in the same Region as the Recovery Services Vault.

Log Analytics workspaces: 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:

upvoted 1 times

 **JIGT** 8 months ago

storage 3

analytics 1,2 & 3

this is correct as analytics are independent of locations!

upvoted 1 times

 **JESUSBB** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In the exam today 11-DEC-2021 Ans: Storage3 and Analytics1,2 and 3

upvoted 6 times

 **AmrEissa** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

does this dump enough for the exam ?

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Storage accounts

Default Directory					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name ↑↓	Type ↑↓	Kind ↑↓	Resource group ↑↓	Location ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	contoso101	Storage account	StorageV2	RG1	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	contoso102	Storage account	Storage	RG1	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	contoso103	Storage account	BlobStorage	RG1	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	contoso104	Storage account	FileStorage	RG1	East US

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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 Area

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

Correct Answer:

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

Box 1: contoso104 only -

Premium file shares are hosted in a special purpose storage account kind, called a FileStorage account.

Box 2: contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only

Reference:

<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>

Correct Answer:

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>

upvoted 172 times

✉  **atilla** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

contoso101 and contos103 only is not an option in the answers, it says contoso 101 or contoso 103 only

upvoted 2 times

✉  **JayJay22215** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1: contoso104 only

Premium is available for blob as well, but it asked for "Premium File Shares"

Box 2: contoso101 and contos103 only

not available for normal storage. In addition to the ms docs list above, you can just check via the price calculator as well.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/de-de/pricing/calculator/>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Rajash**  1 year, 4 months ago

Box1 - 104 only.

Box2 - 101 and 103 only (Storage V2 and BLOB storage)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

-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.

upvoted 78 times

✉  **Veronika1989** 1 year, 3 months ago

I agreed. Here is the article <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

upvoted 4 times

✉  **VladanO**  1 month, 1 week ago

I think the right answers is: Box1: 101,102,104 Box: 101,103

upvoted 1 times

✉  **VladanO** 1 month, 1 week ago

I think that the right answers are Box1: 102.102,104 Box:2 102.103

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Musaddique** 2 months, 1 week ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1: contoso104 only -

Premium file shares are hosted in a special purpose storage account kind, called a FileStorage account.

Box 2: contoso101, contoso102, and contos103 only

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Dhanya2022** 5 months, 1 week ago

the General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts don't support tiering

upvoted 1 times

✉  **WS_21** 6 months ago

You can create premium file share in: contoso104 only

You can use the Archive access tier in: contoso101 or contoso103 only

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

upvoted 1 times

✉  **awssecuritynewbie** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

that is not true i can create a new file share even in a blob storage storage account but the main file storage account needs to be premium, which this example does not display.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Rick06** 7 months ago

Box 1: contoso104 only

Box 2: contoso101 only

Note:

Data stored in a premium block blob storage account cannot be tiered to Hot, Cool, or Archive using Set Blob Tier or using Azure Blob Storage lifecycle management. To move data, you must synchronously copy blobs from the block blob storage account to the Hot tier in a different account using the Put Block From URL API or a version of AzCopy that supports this API. The Put Block From URL API synchronously copies data on the server, meaning the call completes only once all the data is moved from the original server location to the destination location.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

upvoted 5 times

 **Az_dasappan** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 3 times

 **ChrisCheck** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was in exam on 15/11/21

upvoted 4 times

 **MrAzureGuru** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Remember blobstorage is now considered legacy; doubt it will be in exams for much longer. All V2 now.

upvoted 3 times

 **photon99** 11 months ago

Standard general-purpose v2 ==> Blob (including Data Lake Storage1), Queue, and Table storage, Azure Files

Premium block blobs ==> Premium BLOCK Blob Store only (v1)

Premium page blobs ==> Premium PAGE Blob Store only (v1)

Premium file shares ==> Premium FILE SHARES (v1)

upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **aquarian999** 1 year, 2 months ago

104 only

101 and 103 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. You can easily convert your existing GPv1 or Blob Storage accounts to GPv2 accounts through the Azure portal.

upvoted 3 times

 **Shiven12** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question came in the exam on 28/6/2021 - Passed the exam

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

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

Allowed services ⓘ

Blob File Queue Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ

Service Container Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ

Read Write Delete List Add Create Update Process

Start and expiry date/time ⓘ

Start
2018-09-01 2:00:00 PM

End
2018-09-14 2:00:00 PM

(UTC+02:00) --- Current Timezone ---

Allowed IP addresses ⓘ

193.77.134.10-193.77.134.50

Allowed protocols ⓘ

HTTPS only HTTPS and HTTP

Signing key ⓘ

key1

Generate SAS and connection string

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

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

will be prompted for credentials

will have no access

will have read, write, and list access

will have read-only access

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

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

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

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

Box 1: Will have no access -

The IP 193.77.134.1 does not have access on the SAS.

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

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

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>

✉  **fedztedz** Highly Voted  1 year, 8 months ago

The Answer is not correct.

It should be no access for both cases.

- for first case, cause the IP is not matching the SAS requirements
- for second case, 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.

upvoted 173 times

✉  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered:

Box1: have no access

Box2: have no access

upvoted 8 times

✉  **researched_answer_boi** 1 year, 3 months ago

Authenticating against an Azure File Share using SAS is currently not supported. Only the Storage Account Keys would work.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/40741/sas-key-for-unc-path.html>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **sshiv** 1 year, 8 months ago

could provide refer doc links what you are saying

upvoted 1 times

✉  **berkejf** 1 year, 8 months ago

fedztedz is correct. both are no access.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **berkejf** 1 year, 8 months ago

prove: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-faq#:~:text=Shared%20access%20signature%20keys%20are%20supported%20only%20via%20the%20REST%20API%20or%20in%20client%20libraries.%20You%20must%20mount%20the%20Azure%20file%20share%20over%20SMB%20by%20using%20the%20storage%20account%20keys>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Allahham** 1 year, 7 months ago

so the answer will be prompted for credentials or have no access?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Beitran** 1 year, 7 months ago

"System error 86 has occurred.

The specified network password is not correct."

upvoted 3 times

✉  **NickyDee** 1 year, 8 months ago

SMB = Simple Message Block

upvoted 2 times

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: will have no access

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>

upvoted 96 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent  19 hours, 27 minutes ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: will have no access

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.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **kastanov** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answers are correct:

A service SAS is secured with the storage account key. A service SAS delegates access to a resource in only one of the Azure Storage services: Blob storage, Queue storage, Table storage, or Azure Files.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

No access for both

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Jus to add in Summary

**AZ Blob, Queues and Tables support SAS, Shared Key and AZ AD

**AZ File (SMB) ONLY supports Share key

**AZ File (REST) supports both SAS and Shared key so pay attention in exam if it said File SMB or REST

Hope it helps

upvoted 4 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1: Will have no access -

The IP 193.77.134.1 does not have access on the SAS.

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

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

upvoted 2 times

✉  **DanLogin3463** 2 months, 1 week ago

No acces for either

upvoted 1 times

✉  **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Question refers to a "File Share" resources, not a Storage Account.

That old resources does not support SAS. Annoying questions referring to old components.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

NO acces for either - on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 4 times

✉  **H3adcap** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Was in Exam today 17/02/2022

upvoted 3 times

 **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: will have no access

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.

upvoted 1 times

 **Sara_Mo** 8 months ago

No access

No access

The Answer is not correct. It should be no access for both cases. - for first case, cause the IP is not matching the SAS requirements - for second case, 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.

upvoted 1 times

 **trynapassmane** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

what is net use and why is everyone talking about it

upvoted 2 times

 **MrAzureGuru** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

The key here is..... did anyone ever read of "net use" regarding SAS in any course material? The username might also be needed?

upvoted 2 times

 **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

"net use" has never been mentioned in the Microsoft instructor led trainings. So it is up to students to be aware of how "net use" works in the background.

upvoted 2 times

 **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today on 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans:

No access for both

upvoted 14 times

 **Bernard_2nd** 3 months ago

this website had a lot of wrong answer.

upvoted 1 times

 **khengoolman** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is no access both cases.

upvoted 10 times

 **Mukesh_Aggarwal_07** 11 months, 1 week ago

no access for both cases

upvoted 1 times

 **afathy** 12 months ago

Shared access signatures should be performed only over an HTTPS connection!

upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (94%) 6%

 **Erazed** Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is:

A. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup items and stop the VM2 backup

upvoted 22 times

 **DeinosK** 1 week, 3 days ago

Agree, when you try to add a VM in RSV you are warned that the VM shown are only those "[Discovering] virtual machines that can be backed up, are in the same region as vault and not protected by another vault."

upvoted 1 times

 **NikserPro** Highly Voted 3 months, 2 weeks ago

This is wrong answer, first step should be stopping the backup

If you want to change the recovery service vault you need to disassociate the previous RSV and delete the backup data. To delete backup data, you need to stop the backup first.

So:

1. Stop the backup in RSV1 (D)
2. Remove the backup data.
3. Disassociate the VM in RSV1.
4. Associate the VM in RSV2.

upvoted 17 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 19 hours, 19 minutes ago

Selected Answer: A

This is wrong answer, first step should be stopping the backup

If you want to change the recovery service vault you need to disassociate the previous RSV and delete the backup data. To delete backup data, you need to stop the backup first.

So:

1. Stop the backup in RSV1 (D)
2. Remove the backup data.
3. Disassociate the VM in RSV1.
4. Associate the VM in RSV2.

upvoted 1 times

 **David1990** 3 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **azim1** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

you have to stop the backup first

upvoted 1 times

 **A_GEE** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

When changing the Recovery Services Value, the previous Backup needs to stop.
upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A for sure u need to remove server from existing backup and delete backs then unregister form old vault then register with new one and ASSUMING both VM and vault are in same region, which is something the question did not elaborate on and hence one can ignore location for this question

upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. From the VM2 blade, click Disaster recovery, click Replication settings, and then select RSV2 as the Recovery Services vault
upvoted 1 times

 **nvarlet** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

The correct answer is: c
upvoted 1 times

 **Luter** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Check again, buddy. Right answer is A.
upvoted 2 times

 **hsyntt** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct, Stop backup first
upvoted 3 times

 **thesisemenu** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

It should be A

VMs can only be backed up in a single Recovery Services Vault. You have to stop the VM2 backup from the RSV1 first. Otherwise you won't able find the VM2 in RSV2.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-move-recovery-services-vault#must-preserve-previous-backed-up-data>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm>

upvoted 9 times

 **Phani1701** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

To start backing up to a new RSV, previous back up should be stopped and then add the other RSV for backup...Option A is the answer..!!
upvoted 4 times

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.

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

✉  **klamar** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct.

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.
Source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#supported-storage-account-types>

upvoted 54 times

✉  **renzoku** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

But it's wondering about Zone fails then ZRS wouldn't be an option else we should use GRS

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mwhooo** Highly Voted 1 year ago

Answer is correct, and this is why :

General-purpose v2 storage accounts support the latest Azure Storage features and incorporate all of the functionality of general-purpose v1 and Blob storage accounts. General-purpose v2 accounts are recommended for most storage scenarios. General-purpose v2 accounts deliver the lowest per-gigabyte capacity prices for Azure Storage, as well as industry-competitive transaction prices. General-purpose v2 accounts support default account access tiers of hot or cool and blob level tiering between hot, cool, or archive.

Upgrading to a general-purpose v2 storage account from your general-purpose v1 or Blob storage accounts is straightforward. You can upgrade using the Azure portal, PowerShell, or Azure CLI. There is no downtime or risk of data loss associated with upgrading to a general-purpose v2 storage account. The account upgrade happens via a simple Azure Resource Manager operation that changes the account type.

Hope this helps

upvoted 27 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

Nice pointing out. Also just to avoid any confusion the same doesn't apply to switching from Standard V2 to any of the Premium tiers. Doing such a switch requires a NEW storage account to be created and data to be copied over after.

Reference : Microsoft own AZ104 certified instructor.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Lazylinux** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 3 times

✉  **ThatDowntownSmell** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Notably, upgrading a storage account is not reversible.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. From the VM2 blade, click Disaster recovery, click Replication settings, and then select RSV2 as the Recovery Services vault

upvoted 1 times

✉  **babzbabz** 3 months, 1 week ago

Came on exam today (24/05-2022)

upvoted 3 times

✉ **michaelmorar** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Beautiful, an up-sell and a question in one!

upvoted 3 times

✉ **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct. Only V2 supports ZRS.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **DrJones** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Question appeared in exam today. The answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **texmax1991** 5 months, 1 week ago

As per the link below, you can upgrade from General-Purpose V1 to V2, so the answer is correct:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-upgrade?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 3 times

✉ **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

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

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

Microsoft doesn't even bother mentioning the existence of Standard v1 in courses. (January 2022).

upvoted 3 times

✉ **zr79** 6 months ago

It is a legacy product, but hey it must know it by default

upvoted 1 times

✉ **FTAZIT** 7 months ago

GPV1: Replication supports LRS, GRS, RA-GRS. GRS and RA-GRS would only be beneficial if there was a failure but even then, the data would be read only. So, there isn't any replication option to reconfigure using GPV1 based on the scenario. Admin would just have to upgrade the storage to GPV2.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **NzNagaraj** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

While GRS is available on GPV1 and you can choose generally using Azure Storage Price Calculator GPV2 is slightly cheaper so C seems most suitable option of the given options

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Kronnos** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Honestly I wonder if ZRS is the ask here as it clearly says „when a zone fails“. In this case shouldn't we look into GRS which can still be provided with v1 storage?

upvoted 3 times

✉ **hajurbau** 10 months ago

Yeah I feel the same.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Sukorak** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

you need to take care of least cost too.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Sukorak** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

and GRS is for region fails

upvoted 3 times

✉ **GepeNova** 11 months ago

For your records I tried to test this.

1. Create a kind v1 account is not possible at least from my tenant.
2. Fortunately I had an old storage account v1 under SA blade » settings » you can find upgrade button.
So, for me correct answer is C, because you can upgrade the account to V2 and change it to zrs.

upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-lifecycle-management-concepts?tabs=azure-portal>

Community vote distribution

D (88%) 13%

 **Tamilarasan** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is correct .

The lifecycle management feature is available in all Azure regions for general purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts, blob storage accounts, premium block blobs storage accounts, and Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 accounts.

upvoted 62 times

 **MitchelLauwers1993** 9 months, 1 week ago

jup:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

upvoted 4 times

 **ThatDowntownSmell** 2 months, 1 week ago

A bad question; storage account type and kind are mixed here. Also at this point, this is all legacy. Storage account types offered now without switching to legacy are simply standard (gpv2) and premium. Even in legacy, there isn't any such storage account type as "filestorage", so storage4 as listed is not valid, period.

upvoted 2 times

 **InvisibleShadow** Highly Voted 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 19 times

 **Vinod_Varma** 2 weeks ago

Have you purchase Contributor Access ?

upvoted 2 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 19 hours, 15 minutes ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

 **pkfeclpwyccckfbnfvw** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D is correct:

"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?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts. Lifecycle management doesn't affect system containers such as the \$logs or \$web containers.

upvoted 1 times

ThatDowntownSmell 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts.

upvoted 1 times

manalshowaei 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. storage1, storage2, and storage3 only

upvoted 1 times

manalshowaei 2 months, 3 weeks ago

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.

upvoted 1 times

manalshowaei 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. storage1, storage2, and storage3 only

upvoted 1 times

Racinely 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

As told by AZURE:

Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts. Lifecycle management doesn't affect system containers such as the \$logs or \$web containers.

upvoted 1 times

BilboBagginsJr 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The best answer is D, however this is not strictly true.

Lifecycle management rules are supported by Standard general-purpose v2 and Premium block blobs

The answer should be storage1 and storage3

Microsoft article - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

upvoted 1 times

epomatti 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Select "D" as correct.

However, documentation only supports V2 and Premium BlockBlob....

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#feature-support>

upvoted 3 times

azuresam 5 months ago

Answer is correct: 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>

upvoted 1 times

Dhanya2022 5 months, 1 week ago

Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts

upvoted 1 times

sabyasachide 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Ans C

The lifecycle management feature is available in all Azure regions for general purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts, blob storage accounts, premium block blobs storage accounts, and Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 accounts

upvoted 1 times

awssecuritynewbie 5 months, 4 weeks ago

The answer is right!

Storage account type Blob Storage (default support) Data Lake Storage Gen2 1 NFS 3.0 1 SFTP 1
Standard general-purpose v2 Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes

Premium block blobs Yes Yes Yes Yes

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#feature-support>

upvoted 1 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 3 times

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 outbound port should you open between the home computers and the data file share?

- A. 80
- B. 443
- C. 445
- D. 3389

Correct Answer: C

Server Message Block (SMB) is used to connect to an Azure file share over the internet. The SMB protocol requires TCP port 445 to be open.

Incorrect Answers:

- A: Port 80 is required for HTTP to a web server
- B: Port 443 is required for HTTPS to a web server
- D: Port 3389443 is required for Remote desktop protocol (RDP) connections

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

C (100%)

✉  **sk1803** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Correct answer is port 445, as this is port for SMB protocol to share files

Incorrect:

- Port 80: HTTP, this is for web
- Port 443: HTTPS, for web too
- Port 3389: Remote desktop protocol (RDP)

upvoted 32 times

✉  **ohana** Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today on 17 Oct. Similar question came out. Know the usage for all your ports! Ans:445

upvoted 14 times

✉  **SK_2_SK** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Thanks for the info!

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 19 hours, 14 minutes ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer is port 445, as this is port for SMB protocol to share files

Incorrect:

- Port 80: HTTP, this is for web
- Port 443: HTTPS, for web too
- Port 3389: Remote desktop protocol (RDP)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C - 445, always

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 2 times

✉  **zr79** 6 months ago

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

upvoted 1 times

✉  **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

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

upvoted 1 times

 **pappkarcsiii** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer is port 445, as this is port for SMB protocol to share files

upvoted 1 times

 **Techno_Head** 8 months ago

Its 445 but in the real world you shouldn't be opening it!!! get the user to connect via vpn

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.
You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.
What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. Azure File Storage
- B. an Azure Cosmos DB database
- C. Azure Data Factory
- D. Azure SQL Database

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

✉ **JESUSBB** Highly Voted 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In exam today 11-DEC-2021 ans: A

upvoted 12 times

✉ **epomatti** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct, only Blob and Files are supported.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

✉ **gharbi** 6 months ago

same as #26

upvoted 1 times

✉ **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **pappkarczii** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **drainuzzo** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

correct: A

upvoted 1 times

✉ **MrMacro** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Azure File Storage is the correct answer. Ref here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service>

"The WAImportExport tool is available in two versions, version 1 and 2. We recommend that you use:

Version 1 for import/export into Azure Blob storage.

Version 2 for importing data into Azure files."

upvoted 1 times

✉ **shako** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

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

"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."

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Global administrations in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Global administrations in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/templates/microsoft.storage/storageaccounts?tabs=json>

✉  **MrMacro** Highly Voted 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1- Yes. VirtualNetworkRules & IpRules are blank, with the default action Allow.

Box 2- Yes. Individual blobs can be set to the archive tier - ref.<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>
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

Ref.<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/assign-azure-role-data-access?tabs=portal>

upvoted 35 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

Box 2 is VERY TRICKY- Answer appears to be NO

The ARM Template storage is of type StorageV2. It is true that BLOB LifeCycles exist for "StorageV2 (which supports blobs), Premium Page Blob, Premium Block Blob". That being said the link you provided is only subtly inferring that the "ARCHIVE" tiers can be enabled only at hardcore Blobs storages NOT "StorageV2".

"While the Hot and Cool tiers can be enabled at the storage account level or at the blob level, the Archive tier can only be enabled at the blob level. All three storage access tiers can exist in the same storage account and the default tier for a blob is inherited from the account level setting."

Reference:

<https://cloud.netapp.com/blog/storage-tiers-in-azure-blob-storage-find-the-best-for-your-data#:~:text=%20How%20to%20Switch%20Between%20Storage%20Tiers%20in,account%2C%20browse%20to%20the%20Storage%20account-%3EBlob...%20More%20>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

I take it back!!! In Azure I have created a Standard V2 based storage account and when I go to upload a Blob in a container "Hot", "Cool" and "Archive" are access tiers can be selected.

So based on that test it appears that it is not possible to change the a Standard V2 based "storage account" tier to "Archive" (because life cycles apply only to Blobs and not to Files, Tables or Queues) but it is possible to indeed set the access tier to individual blobs within a StandardV2 storage account (which I must say makes a lot of sense).

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

Box 2 is YES (moderator please delete my initial response to prevent further confusion. Thanks).

upvoted 9 times

✉  **beem84** Highly Voted 8 months, 2 weeks ago

1: Yes. Defaultaction is allow. IP is allowed.

2: Yes. Storagev2 allows tiering.

3: No. File share access requires SAS.

upvoted 19 times

✉  **Armina** Most Recent 4 months ago

Answer is correct

Explanations:

The storage account allows access with a Shared Access Signature (SAS) and no IP rules are configured. Each host can access storageaccount1 over the Internet if it provides a valid Shared Access Signature (SAS).

The storage account is a StorageV2 account. These account types support access levels, including the archive level.

The storage account is not integrated into an Active Directory Domain Services domain and therefore does not support identity-based access. The ARM template does not contain the azureFileIdentityBasedAuthentication property or the activeDirectoryProperties property.

The following Microsoft Docs article contains more information on the topic:

Box 1- Yes. VirtualNetworkRules & IpRules are blank, with the default action Allow. Box 2- Yes. Individual blobs can be set to the archive tier - ref.<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview> Bob 3. No. To access blob data in the Azure portal with Azure AD credentials, a user must have the following role assignments:

upvoted 2 times

✉ **duomianhu** 4 months ago

Thanks for the detailed explanation

upvoted 1 times

✉ **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Yes - allow is set

Yes - v2 can do tiering

No - AAD roles are separated from the Subscription.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **zr79** 6 months ago

Global Admin can not access Azure resources unless they elevate themselves to User Admin, so it's NO

upvoted 1 times

✉ **WS_21** 6 months ago

Y-Y-N

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/templates/microsoft.storage/2021-04-01/storageaccounts?tabs=json#networkruleset>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-online-manage?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **jackAttew_1** 8 months, 1 week ago

2. NO => accessTier: Required for storage accounts where kind = BlobStorage. The access tier used for billing. VALUE: 'Cool' 'Hot' <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/templates/microsoft.storage/storageaccounts?tabs=json>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **HenriK12** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

What are you talking about ? Question asks if we can change individual blobs to archive tier, and yes we can even though the default tier is HOT :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

The following table summarizes the approaches you can take to move blobs between various tiers.

Change a blob's tier from Hot to Archive with Set Blob Tier or Copy Blob

upvoted 3 times

✉ **olsenOnS** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

1. Default connectivity method is public (allow access from all networks) - "YES"

2. It is using hot access tier - "YES"

3. This one make no sense for me. You can access storage account using in ex. SAS or access keys. Using only basic credentials it won't work. When You want only to use credentials You configure Identity-based authentication (Active Directory) for Azure file shares at the share lvl. But it must be enabled first - "NO" but I'm not 100% sure about this.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **okamigo** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Where it's get the IP?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **airwalk3r** 8 months, 1 week ago

It specifies to allow by default and also it did not have any block rules so it was just implied.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **yoelalan14** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Can someone explain this one?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **joergsi** 8 months ago

Hi, this is a difficult one!

For reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/templates/microsoft.storage/2021-04-01/storageaccounts?tabs=json>

In the JSON you find: networkAcls. There is a value=defaultAction: Allow => for me this is an indicator that the storage is accessible with the Public IP!
=> Yes!

About the switch of the accessTier: Hot to Archive, this is not possible. The only allowed values are Hot/Cool

=> No!

About the last question, I can only guess, I would say YES, because it's the Global Admin.

I hope this helps!

upvoted 3 times

 **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

It is possible to set the access tier to "Archive" for an individual Blob in StandardV2 based Storage account (Hot, Cool & Archive are listed in the advanced section when you upload a blob in a StandardV2 storage container).

So the answer is definitely Yes.

upvoted 4 times

 **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

File Share access won't be allowed simply because a user has "Global Administrator" privileges. "Global Administrator" is an Azure Active Directory role (which for instance gives the permission to create Azure AD users / AD devices / ...) and not a RBAC role (Role-based Access Control roles allow interactions with Azure resources such as VM / Files shares / VNets / ...). The basic Role-based Access Control are : Owner, Contributor, Reader (from which built-in more granular roles are created such as VM Owner, VNet Contributor, Storage Table Data Reader...).

upvoted 3 times

Question #40

Topic 3

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.

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. Device 1 only
- B. Device1, Device2 and Device3
- C. Device1 and Device2 only
- D. Device1 and Device3 only

Correct Answer: B

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

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview?tabs=azure-portal>

 **breakerboyz09** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

B is correct.

Because Access policy can set retention policy.

upvoted 23 times

 **rrabeya** Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer B

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.

upvoted 18 times

 **rrabeya** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-storage-overview?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 2 times

 **duomianhu** 4 months, 1 week ago

More specific: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-time-based-retention-policy-overview>

upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct B - Need to use Access Policy of the type immutable.

upvoted 1 times

 **Valunchai** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer : B

upvoted 1 times

 **zr79** 6 months ago

- A. access tier is for Hot, Cool, and Archive
- C. IAM is for RBAC roles
- D. Never heard of it

upvoted 5 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

D access level controls anonymous access configuration.

upvoted 1 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/immutable-policy-configure-container-scope?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months ago

- B is correct, time based policy

upvoted 1 times

 **PeterHu** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

This is related to one year. so time-based retention policy.B
upvoted 1 times

 **Tom34** 7 months ago

How to set this feature. StorageAccount-> Data Protection-> Enable version-level immutability support
upvoted 2 times

 **Tom34** 7 months ago

StorageAccount-> Data Protection-> Access control -> Enable version-level immutability support
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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 container1.

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.

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On October 10, you can read File2.docx.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On October 10, you can read File3.docx.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On October 10, you can read File2.docx.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On October 10, you can read File3.docx.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

 NZure  11 months, 1 week ago

I don't think this is correct

Rule1 archives blobs(aka files) after 2 days of inactivity and deletes after 9

Rule2 moves to cool tier after 3 days and archive tier after 9

Of the three files, Rule1 only applies to Dep1File1.docx, while the other files have Rule2 applied.

The question asks if you can read the files on the 10th, not if they still exist. Files in the archive tier CANNOT be read as documented by Microsoft: "While a blob is in archive storage, the blob data is offline and can't be read or modified. To read or download a blob in archive, you must first rehydrate it to an online tier."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

Dep1File1.docx was last updated 8 days ago, and would be in archive tier

File2.docx was last updated 5 days ago, and would be in cool tier

File3.docx was last updated 8 days ago and would be in cool tier

Dep1File1 > No cannot be read

File2 > Yes cannot be read

File3 > Yes can be read

upvoted 88 times

✉️ **S3ktar** 8 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer - No - Yes - Yes

Dep1File1.docx is in archive, meaning the only way to pull it out and read it is to "rehydrate" the file

File2 and File3 can continue to be read, even in the cool tier

upvoted 17 times

✉️ **szutsattila** 11 months ago

Isn't it technically still readable because it still exists. You can read it, but first you have to bring it back online. I totally get your explanation, my argument is that the question was phrased poorly. If you negate the current question with "On October 10, you can't read Dep1File1.docx" then the answer would be No, because it implies that the file doesn't exist, thus this answer is Yes.

upvoted 10 times

✉️ **TAndrasSF** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Hello Attila, if you ever tried to pass an MS exam, you should know by now, that you always need to ask yourself, what the question wants to ask from you. I guess, this time the question asks, if you know, that when a blob is in archive, it is offline, and cannot be accessed (immediately)? Real life situations usually not applicable to MS exam questions.

upvoted 10 times

✉️ **AZ_Guru_Wannabe** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

this is good advice

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **evldufstr** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Not sure I agree with "Dep1File1 > No cannot be read". If only Rule1 applies and this is archive, agree. However, you have not considered that Rule2 also applies to Dep1File1.docx. This would then mean:

Oct1 - Dep1File1.docx uploaded

Oct2 - Dep1File1.docx modified

Oct5 - Dep1File1.docx moved to archive (Rule 1 kicks in - not modified for 2 days)

Oct6 - Dep1File1.docx moved to cool (Rule 2 kicks in - not modified for 3 days)

Oct10 – RESULT. Dep1File1.docx can be accessed while as this is actually in cool storage.

upvoted 8 times

✉️ **Fal991I** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

good point on file1

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Nat27** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

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://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule-actions>

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **jecaine** 11 months ago

i'm so sick of this site and their questionable answers. Sigh. i never know who to trust, the site or the forum.

upvoted 15 times

✉️ **TAndrasSF** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Hello jecaine, your post is a frequent here. But you should consider, that the value of this site, that you can read exact questions from MS exams, and also to read a valuable debate on answers. If all the revealable solutions were correct, that would trigger an alarm at MS, and this site would be taken down almost immediately. Is that what you want?

upvoted 16 times

✉️ **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

You got a point there! I must admit that those discussions are actually valuable learning tools if you take the time to dig around a bit when you have doubts and actually test and verify claims made around here.

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **omw2wealth** 11 months ago

Why 'sick' lol, you just should trust your logic when it comes to the website answers&the discussions.

upvoted 7 times

✉️ **stormshaun** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Personally, the purpose of this site is for me to get a glimpse of the questions and search for the correct answers myself hence me learning not just passing the exam.

If you only look for correct answers here, you are failing yourself.

Good luck on your future exams.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Paimon** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Agreed. I get a feel for the questions and spend a lot of time researching.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Quantigo**  11 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer N Y Y

Dep1File1 is hit by rule 1 which will archive the file by the 10th rendering it unreadable

File 2 and file3 are missed by the first rule and gets hit by the 2nd rule, which will make them still readable by the 10th

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/archive-rehydrate-overview#:~:text=While%20a%20blob%20is%20in,the%20hot%20or%20cool%20tier>.

upvoted 36 times

✉  **itgg11** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

NYY. Agree with Quantigo. An archived file needs to be rehydrated first which may take up to 15 hours.

The question is poorly worded.

"Standard priority: The rehydration request will be processed in the order it was received and may take up to 15 hours."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/archive-rehydrate-overview#:~:text=While%20a%20blob%20is%20in,the%20hot%20or%20cool%20tier>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **mmathiou**  4 months ago

Hi all,

Rule1 does not apply to Dep1File1.docx since in order this to be applied the filename should have been container1/Dep1/File1.docx !! Before you object :-) please read below

This is based on <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

Where Microsoft have provide the following rule and example (section "The blob prefix match string did not apply the policy to the expected blobs"):

"A prefix match string of container1/sub1/ applies to all blobs in the container named container1 that begin with the string sub1/. For example, the prefix will match blobs named container1/sub1/test.txt or container1/sub1/sub2/test.txt."

So the reply is Yes\Yes\Yes

Good luck to all in your exams.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Tuhaar** 4 months, 1 week ago

Rule 1 applies to Dep1File1 and File3. They remain in the hot-tier until Oct 4th (2 days). Rule2 then gets applied on Oct 7th (3 days of inactivity) and it goes to cool tier (still accessible but more cost - not a concern here w.r.t the question). October 10th is only 6 days from the cool tier. No policy for any transition from cool to any tier for 6 days. So both Dep1File1 and file3 are accessible from cool tier on Oct 10th.

File 2 was touched on Oct 5th which is in the cool tier. It has been modified and 3 days of inactivity still puts it in cool tier. October 10th is 5 days from Oct 5th so it should be accessible from cool tier.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Pasmo** 4 months, 1 week ago

The simple break down before attempting to answer this question.

I was confused at first why Rule1 would only apply on Dep1File1.docx but then I saw the Prefix match Container1/Dep1. Three files were uploaded in container1, I was confused again because October 2 Dep1File1.docx and File3.docx were edited but (policy does not apply yet) this continues October 5 File2.docx was edited Dep1File1.docx was not edited then rule1 one applies on Dep1File1.docx is archived. 8 October File2.docx and File3.docx not edited rule2 applies they are moved to cool storage. October 10 files will be like this

Dep1File1.docx will be ARCHIVED

File2.docx will be COOL

File3.docx will be COOL

The correct answer is No, Yes, Yes

upvoted 1 times

✉  **HK010** 5 months, 1 week ago

While a blob is in the Archive tier, it can't be read or modified. To read or download a blob in the Archive tier, you must first rehydrate it to an online tier, either Hot or Cool. Data in the Archive tier can take up to 15 hours to rehydrate, depending on the priority you specify for the rehydration operation.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JPru** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Rule 1 only applies to the prefix of "container1/Dep1".

The question states that you uploaded the files to "container1", not "Dep1".

Therefore Rule 1 would never apply to the files, correct?

Oct. 10 would then be the 8th day for those files edited on Oct. 2 and the 5th day for the file edited on Oct. 5.

Therefore wouldn't all three files still be in Cool storage, and thus readable?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **klexams** 5 months ago

Dep1 is prefix not container

upvoted 1 times

 **DES123** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Rule1 will only match Dep1file1.docx which was lastly modified 8 days ago.

Thus Dep1file1.docx will be in Archive.

Rule2 will match File2 and File3, that were modified 5 and 8 days respectively.

Thus File2 and File3 will be in cool storage.

While a blob is in the Archive tier, it can't be read or modified. To read or download a blob in the Archive tier, you must first rehydrate it to an online tier, either Hot or Cool. Data in the Archive tier can take up to 15 hours to rehydrate, depending on the priority you specify for the rehydration operation.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

Therefore, Answers must be No, Yes, Yes

upvoted 3 times

 **Fraulien** 5 months, 1 week ago

My point is, it doesn't matter if it takes 15 hours or two days to rehydrate the file. I think what MS wants to know is if you will still be able to access the file.

upvoted 1 times

 **Ken88** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

YYY you can still read it even it is archived, it is not deleted

upvoted 1 times

 **Mozbius_** 6 months ago

I think all files end up being in the cool tier and none actually get deleted...

Hard to explain in words but I have created a visual explanation of my reasoning... Let me know what you think.

<https://ibb.co/1L6czzX>

upvoted 2 times

 **Mozbius_** 6 months ago

Notice that from my calculations on day 8th file2 is already cool and therefore nothing happens.

upvoted 1 times

 **EleChie** 6 months ago

BOX1 = should be NO

While a blob is in the Archive tier, it can't be read or modified.

To read or download a blob in the Archive tier, you must first rehydrate it to an online tier, either Hot or Cool. Data in the Archive tier can take up to 15 hours to rehydrate, depending on the priority you specify for the rehydration operation.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview#archive-access-tier>

upvoted 1 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

N-Y-Y

Dep1File1.docx > Archive Storage

File2.docx > Cool Storage

File3.docx > Cool Storage

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

upvoted 3 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months ago

Dep1File1.docx can't be read, it was uploaded on Oct 1st and will be archived after 9 days, so the answer should be No, Yes, Yes (the last two answers are obvious) to my understanding

upvoted 1 times

 **pappkarcsviii** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer - No - Yes - Yes

Dep1File1.docx is in archive, meaning the only way to pull it out and read it is to "rehydrate" the file

File2 and File3 can continue to be read, even in the cool tier

upvoted 1 times

 **pappkarcsviii** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

October 10:

Dep1File1.docx will be ARCHIVED

File2.docx will be COOL

File3.docx will be COOL

upvoted 1 times

 **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

Answer is : NYY

Rule1 applies to all block blobs with names starting with "Dep1" in "container1"

Rule2 applies to all blobs in storage account "storage1"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-policy-configure?tabs=azure-portal>

"While a blob is in the Archive tier, it can't be read or modified. To read or download a blob in the Archive tier, you must first rehydrate it to an online tier, either Hot or Cool."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview#archive-access-tier>

October 10:

Dep1File1.docx will be ARCHIVED

File2.docx will be COOL

File3.docx will be COOL

upvoted 1 times

 **Mozbius_** 7 months ago

**Rule2 applies to all block blobs in storage account "storage1"

upvoted 1 times

 **Marski** 7 months ago

Answer: No, Yes, Yes. Cool tier files can be still read. Archived can not be read.

upvoted 1 times

 **NzNagaraj** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Perhaps this statement from Microsoft Document is a clue

"While a blob is in the Archive access tier, it's considered to be offline and can't be read or modified" If we take the Clue as Can't be read then The Answer to question 1 is NO - a bit more convinced now

upvoted 3 times

Question #43

Topic 3

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 use the principle of least privilege.

Which two roles should you configure for storage1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Storage Account Contributor
- B. Storage Blob Data Contributor
- C. Reader
- D. Contributor
- E. Storage Blob Data Reader

Correct Answer: BC

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 Reader or Storage Blob Data Contributor

* The Azure Resource Manager Reader role, at a minimum

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.

Note: in order from least to greatest permissions:

The Reader and Data Access role -

The Storage Account Contributor role

The Azure Resource Manager Contributor role

The Azure Resource Manager Owner role

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/assign-azure-role-data-access>

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Account type:

StorageV2 only
StorageV2 or FileStorage only
StorageV2 or BlobStorage only
StorageV2, BlobStorage, or FileStorage

Object type to create in the new account:

Container
File share
Table
Queue

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Account type:

StorageV2 only
StorageV2 or FileStorage only
StorageV2 or BlobStorage only
StorageV2, BlobStorage, or FileStorage

Object type to create in the new account:

Container
File share
Table
Queue

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-overview>

 **Ewong** Highly Voted 4 months, 1 week ago

Account type: StorageV2 or BlobStorage only

Object type to create in the new account: Container

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.

upvoted 6 times

 **Pasmo** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

✉  **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

What the answer means instead of "BlobStorage" probably is "premium block blob".

So it is correct, just the terminology is confusing.

This is what the documentation says:

"Object replication is supported for general-purpose v2 storage accounts, and for premium block blob accounts in preview. Both the source and destination accounts must be either general-purpose v2 or premium block blob accounts. Object replication supports block blobs only; append blobs and page blobs are not supported."

upvoted 3 times

✉  **duomianhu** 4 months, 1 week ago

Yeh, it is confusing. "Blob Storage" is actually the "Supported storage services".

upvoted 1 times

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. `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`

Correct Answer: C

The azcopy copy command copies a directory (and all of the files in that directory) to a blob container. The result is a directory in the container by the same name.

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>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

A: URL of the Storage Account.

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.

C: The azcopy copy command copies a directory (and all the files in that directory) to a blob container. The result is a directory in the container by the same name.

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>
upvoted 84 times

 **naveener** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

copies a directory (and all of the files in that directory) to a blob container:-

`azcopy copy 'C:\myDirectory' 'https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/mycontainer' --recursive`

To copy to a directory within the container :-

`azcopy copy 'C:\myDirectory' 'https://mystorageaccount.blob.core.windows.net/mycontainer/myBlobDirectory' --recursive`
upvoted 38 times

 **Shailen** 1 year, 2 months ago

Basically given answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

 **Lazylinux** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I C so i agree

upvoted 2 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

azcopy recursive - C is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 4/12/2022. Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

✉ **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ir002** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

i think the sync option actually would work, but i dont think --snapshot is a valid option

upvoted 1 times

✉ **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

✉ **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: C

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **PeterHu** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer: C this is right syntax

upvoted 1 times

✉ **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 4 times

✉ **waxil** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C seems the most likely

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AbhijeetMashale** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

A: URL of the Storage Account.

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.

C: The azcopy copy command copies a directory (and all the files in that directory) to a blob container. The result is a directory in the container by the same name.

D: The az storage blob copy start-batch command copies multiple blobs to a blob container.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920

Correct answer: C

upvoted 4 times

✉ **silver_bullet66** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct and --snapshot is NOT even a valid switch, version AzCopy 10.12.1

upvoted 1 times

✉ **kevin9988** 1 year ago

azcopy cp instead of azcopy copy

upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

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

 **sk1803** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Answer is correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?tabs=azure-portal>

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 Types 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
upvoted 26 times

 **Bere** Highly Voted 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is A. Performance.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?tabs=azure-cli>

These are the supported values for the kind parameter:

StorageV2 = Standard general-purpose v2
BlockBlobStorage = Premium block blobs
FileStorage = Premium file shares
StorageV2 = Premium page blobs
Storage = legacy Standard general-purpose v1
BlobStorage = legacy blob storage

As you can see above BlockBlobStorage is only available for Premium_LRS or Premium_ZRS.

So we must change the Performance from Standard to Premium.

upvoted 14 times

 **Pasmo** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer A

upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Yep, A is correct. You need to set the Performance to "Premium" in order to create a Block Blob.

upvoted 1 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months ago

The answer is A, only the Premium account type offers Block Blobs

upvoted 2 times

 **AZ_Guru_Wannabe** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A

If you go to portal and start to create new storage account - you will see that blob type won't even show up until you change it to Premium performance.

upvoted 2 times

 **atilla** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

yes and after created you cannot change the performance anymore... so answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Fulforce** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is correct. You need to update the performance. it will need to be Premium storage.

upvoted 2 times

 **Az104us334** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

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

upvoted 1 times

 **rrabeya** 11 months ago

Answer A - Performance

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

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.

Select and Place:

Methods

OAuth

Anonymous

A storage account access key

A shared access signature (SAS) token

Answer Area

storage1: Method

storage2: Method

Correct Answer:

Methods

OAuth

Anonymous

A storage account access key

A shared access signature (SAS) token

Answer Area

storage1: A shared access signature (SAS) token

storage2: A shared access signature (SAS) token

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.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

EleChie 18 hours, 14 minutes ago

Answer is correct:

Blob Storage: Support both Azure Active Directory (AD) && Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.

File Storage: Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported.

upvoted 1 times

Question #48

Topic 3

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.

Correct Answer: D

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>

Topic 4 - Question Set 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 deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From Azure CLI, you run az aks.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

👤 **Quantigo** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Correct Answer B - No

To deploy the YAML file you need to runs kubectl apply -f file_name.yaml

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 23 times

👤 **khengoolman** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer

upvoted 9 times

👤 **WS_21** Most Recent 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 1 times

👤 **theorut** 6 months, 1 week ago

holy crap what the hell is Kubernetes and who is using this.

upvoted 1 times

👤 **Mozbius_** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Are there such a thing as question with no good answer in the exam? Microsoft's instructors all say that we should answer ALL questions and that there's no penalty for guessing... A question that has no good answer is basically a question that is skipped... So is it that Microsoft instructors are all in the wrong or some of the questions around here are bit not quite what is in the exam?

upvoted 2 times

👤 **pappkarcsiii** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer B - No

upvoted 1 times

👤 **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today on 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: kubectl

upvoted 5 times

👤 **kunalv9768** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

B-No is the correct answer.

Reason:To deploy the YAML file you need to runs kubectl apply -f file_name.yaml

Refrence: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 2 times

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

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

You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

✉ **walkwolf3** Highly Voted 10 months ago

Answer is Yes.

To manage a Kubernetes cluster, use the Kubernetes command-line client, kubectl
then run "kubectl apply -f azure-vote.yaml"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 10 times

✉ **khengoolman** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer

upvoted 5 times

✉ **DrJones** Most Recent 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Question appeared in exam today. The answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **stokazz** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

On the exam 07/03/2022

upvoted 2 times

✉ **zr79** 6 months ago

wrong option given. The option should be the whole command and not "kubectl client"

upvoted 2 times

✉ **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **pappkarcsiii** 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer: YES - To deploy a YAML file, the command is: kubectl apply -f example.yaml

upvoted 3 times

✉ **JohnPhan** 10 months ago

Yes

At client is run kubectl apply -f azure-vote.yaml

have kubectl

upvoted 2 times

✉ **fabylande** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

In exam October 16, 2021

upvoted 3 times

✉ **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today on 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: kubectl

upvoted 3 times

✉ **sand5234** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

It should be No .
kubectl apply -f azure-vote.yaml
upvoted 2 times

✉  **kunalv9768** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

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>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Quantigo** 11 months ago

Correction:
Correct Answer A - Yes
To deploy the YAML file you need to runs kubectl apply -f file_name.yaml
upvoted 3 times

✉  **oganepa** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

you're confused....A YES! B YES!
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Quantigo** 11 months ago

Correct Answer B - Yes
To deploy the YAML file you need to runs kubectl apply -f file_name.yaml
upvoted 1 times

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

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

You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From Azure CLI, you run azcopy.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

✉ **j5y** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer: NO

To deploy a YAML file, the command is:

kubectl apply -f example.yaml

Src: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 14 times

✉ **fabylande** Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago

In exam October 16, 2021

upvoted 7 times

✉ **WS_21** Most Recent 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdiaz** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer: NO

To deploy a YAML file, the command is:

kubectl apply -f example.yaml

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today on 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: kubectl

upvoted 4 times

✉ **khengoolman** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer

upvoted 3 times

✉ **kunalv9768** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

To deploy a YAML file, the command is:

kubectl apply -f example.yaml

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Quantigo** 11 months ago

Correct Answer B - No

To deploy the YAML file you need to runs kubectl apply -f file_name.yaml

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Hahahahahaha... this cracked me up bad! azcopy? you get this wrong you are in the wrong place :D

upvoted 2 times

 **Khatun** 1 year, 1 month ago

Thank you very much for efforts.

upvoted 2 times

 **achmadirvanp** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is correct, Appear On Exam July 1 2021

upvoted 4 times

 **omaro** 1 year, 1 month ago

i think you are a bot

upvoted 6 times

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.

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 that meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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>

 **pakman** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Exam tomorrow. Really hope I pass. Pray for me y'all!

upvoted 20 times

 **Gorl12** 11 months ago

Did you pass?

upvoted 1 times

 **sk1803** 11 months ago

Hopefully you passed the exam. If not, Can you please advise how many questions came from this dump and do we have to purchase contributor access?

upvoted 2 times

 **plove** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

hi pakman i hope that you pass this exam and please tell us that howmuch questions comes feom here in exam.

upvoted 1 times

 **ayasalah** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I hope that you passed

upvoted 3 times

 **breakerboyz09** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct.

You don't need SAS.

upvoted 10 times

 **ajayasa** Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 3 times

 **peymani** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I think the correct answer is Yes

Log Analytics agent

Limitations of the Log Analytics agent include:

Cannot send data to Azure Monitor Metrics, Azure Storage, or Azure Event Hubs.

Difficult to configure unique monitoring definitions for individual agents.

Difficult to manage at scale since each virtual machine has a unique configuration.

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

upvoted 1 times

 **peymani** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

discard and ignore my explanation. I might be wrong.

upvoted 1 times

 **Mwavy** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Siting for the exam on 14/12/2021. Pray for me y'all!

upvoted 4 times

 **ITCOL2021** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Your pass de exam?

upvoted 1 times

 **SM22** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

you create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings.

upvoted 4 times

 **ChrisCheck** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was in Exam 15/11/21

upvoted 4 times

 **Zarzi** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Exam today at 6:30pm :(hope i pass

upvoted 1 times

 **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today on 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: Yes

upvoted 3 times

 **Philly_cheese_steak** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

No idiot

upvoted 5 times

 **practical_93** 9 months, 1 week ago

no its not, admins please delete his comment!!

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

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

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

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

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

Admin1 then installs a custom application in VM1.

You need to move the custom application to VNet2. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

Which two actions should you perform? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

First action:

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

Second action:

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

Answer Area

First action:

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

Correct Answer:

Second action:

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

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.

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/#migrate-an-azure-vm-between-vnets>

Correct , not possible to migrate from vnet to another vnet. Must delete VM while keeping the disk. then create a new vm using the saved virtual hard disk

upvoted 88 times

✉  **tom999** 1 year, 6 months ago

True. "You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet." (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/network-overview>)

upvoted 14 times

✉  **Def21** 3 months ago

Still true 5/2022

"You can change the subnet a VM is connected to after it's created. You can't change the virtual network."

upvoted 4 times

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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/#migrate-an-azure-vm-between-vnets>

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

upvoted 87 times

✉  **manalshowaei**  2 months, 3 weeks ago

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.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 3 months ago

Answer is correct - Currently azure does NOT allow for VNET migrations

upvoted 2 times

✉  **babzbabz** 3 months, 1 week ago

Came on exam today (24/05-2022)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Tested and indeed it is correct.

It is not possible to add a NIC from a different VNET, and you cannot detach the default NIC (for obvious reasons).

Only adding new NICs in the same VNET is allowed.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **bamosk** 5 months ago

Well in the real world I would just create a new NIC, attach it to the VM, unattach the old NIC. This would work, because there is no different location/region for VNET2 mentioned in the question.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **magichappens** 5 months ago

No you would not as you can't just detach the old NIC from the VM. You have to recreate it.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

You can detach NICs if you add another one.

Minimum 1 NIC must exist, but you can detach if you have more than 1.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 1 times

✉  **zr79** 6 months ago

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. You can't change the virtual network. Each NIC attached to a VM is assigned a MAC address that doesn't change until the VM is deleted

upvoted 1 times

✉  **awssecuritynewbie** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

how is that the least effort option lol i know the answer is correct but come on.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Vladobate** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

I'm also curios to know... and what will happened with this custom app...

upvoted 1 times

✉  **FTAZIT** 7 months ago

I wish they would've specified retaining the data disk along with "Delete the virtual machine". I didn't select the "delete VM" option because I thought it was implied that option was also deleting the data disk.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **263Jongaldo** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

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 attach the original disk to it.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/archive/blogs/canitpro/step-by-step-move-a-vm-to-a-different-vnet-on-azure>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **HenriKI2** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

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. You can't change the virtual network. Each NIC attached to a VM is assigned a MAC address that doesn't change until the VM is deleted.

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

upvoted 1 times

✉  **HenriKI2** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

If you create a VM and later want to migrate it into a virtual network, it isn't a simple configuration change. Redeploy the VM into the virtual network. The easiest way to redeploy is to delete the VM, but not any disks attached to it, and then re-create the VM using the original disks in the virtual network.

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

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Takloy** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

We can't just move a VM between VNETs. 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.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Kamex009** 1 year ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 08/22/2021

upvoted 2 times

✉  **khismail** 1 year ago

In Exam 21/08/2021, thanks to Mlantonis & Fedztedz

upvoted 2 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

I haven't come across this situation before. So thank you.

But the truth is, whether it's a custom app or not, think of it like you would on any application on your PC. How would you move MS Word from your PC to your laptop? The answer, you can't, not without a great deal of hacking anyway. You keep the data and reinstall MS Word on your new device using App image. Copy or attach that data to your new device.

I imagine that here the sole purpose of this VM is that Application; otherwise, deleting the VM would be of an overkill. So this answer for me is a little unsatisfactory.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **robertohyena** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Ur analogy is terrible. Don't you ever use OneDrive or any cloud drive. It's so easy to do nowadays.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

*unsatisfactory

upvoted 1 times

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
- C. a Recovery Services vault and a backup policy
- D. Azure Active Directory (AD) Identity Protection and an Azure policy

Correct Answer: A

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/>

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct. Answer is A using Azure Vault

upvoted 74 times

 **waterzhong** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

```
"adminPassword": {  
    "reference": {  
        "keyVault": {  
            "id": "GEN-KEYVAULT-RESOURCE-ID"  
        },  
        "secretName": "GEN-KEYVAULT-PASSWORD-SECRET-NAME"  
    }  
}
```

upvoted 41 times

 **Nathia** Most Recent 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure Key Value is used to store sensitive data like password, keys

upvoted 1 times

 **JacquesV** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

In exam on 10Aug2022

upvoted 2 times

 **geeta28** 2 months ago

This came in June 25 2022 exam. Didn't pass :(

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

Azure Key Vault to store password
and an access policy to control access to the vault

upvoted 3 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. an Azure Key Vault and an access policy

upvoted 2 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct, it is A

upvoted 2 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 3 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 4 times

 **rolling_potato_** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Got it on exam March 4 2022

upvoted 2 times

 **H3adcap** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Was in exam today 17/02/2022, but order was diff

upvoted 4 times

 **rdiaz** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct. Answer is A using Azure Vault

upvoted 1 times

 **ABhi101** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer - A.Azure Key Vault

upvoted 1 times

 **ITprof99** 8 months ago

On exam 01.02.22

Answer: A

upvoted 3 times

 **azzouz** 8 months, 1 week ago

The access policy is a keyvault access policy:

Enable Key Vault for VM and Template secret access

After this you'll need to enable the Key Vault for template deployment.

You can do this using the following commands:

PS > Set-AzKeyVaultAccessPolicy -VaultName Contoso -EnabledForTemplateDeployment

CLI # az keyvault update --name Contoso --enabled-for-template-deployment true

Source: <https://github.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/tree/master/quickstarts/microsoft.compute/vm-secure-password>

upvoted 2 times

 **enslow** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

This question appeared, correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

You need to identify which App Service plans can be used for the web apps.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

WebApp1:

- ASP1 only
- ASP3 only
- ASP1 and ASP2 only
- ASP1 and ASP3 only
- ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

WebApp2:

- ASP1 only
- ASP3 only
- ASP1 and ASP2 only
- ASP1 and ASP3 only
- ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

Answer Area

WebApp1:

- ASP1 only
- ASP3 only
- ASP1 and ASP2 only
- ASP1 and ASP3 only
- ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

WebApp2:

- ASP1 only
- ASP3 only
- ASP1 and ASP2 only
- ASP1 and ASP3 only
- ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

Correct Answer:

Box 1: ASP1 ASP3 -

Asp1, ASP3: ASP.NET Core apps can be hosted both on Windows or Linux.

Not ASP2: The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in.

Box 2: ASP1 -

ASP.NET apps can be hosted on Windows only.

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#>

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted  1 year, 9 months ago

Answer Correct. Web App can only be created and identified in App Service plan in same region and resource group.
For ASP.NET, it only can be created with Windows App Service Plan

upvoted 87 times

 **magichappens** 5 months ago

Not anymore. It supports Windows and Linux now.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/quickstart-dotnetcore?pivots=platform-linux>

upvoted 6 times

 **manajerOfEmptyness** 4 months, 1 week ago

ASP.NET Core (on Windows or Linux)
ASP.NET (on Windows)

Here is a better link:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview#next-steps>

upvoted 2 times

 **kilowd** 3 months ago

ASP.NET CORE (Windows or Linux)
ASP.NET(Windows)
PHP(Windows or Linux)
Ruby(Linux)
Node.js(Windows or Linux)
Java(Windows or linux)
Python (Linux)
HTML (Windows or Linux)

upvoted 6 times

 **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered:

App1: ASP1 and ASP3 only

App2: ASP1 only

upvoted 3 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: ASP1 and ASP3 only

ASP.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 it's 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>

upvoted 75 times

 **magichappens** 5 months ago

The shared article actually writes "ASP.NET web apps are cross-platform and can be hosted on Linux or Windows." like in the first paragraph...
upvoted 1 times

 **manajerOfEmptyness** 4 months, 1 week ago

ASP.NET Core web apps are cross-platform, not ASP.NET

upvoted 1 times

 **Socca** Most Recent  3 weeks, 3 days ago

.NET Core is multipurpose that means that applications using this framework can be hosted in Windows and Linux. ASP.NET is used only for Windows

Correct answer: WebApp1---> .NET Core & ASP.NET

WebApp2-----> ASP.NET

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Box1: ASP1 and ASP3 only as App and App service in same region and support both Linux and Windows

Box2: ASP1 only as in same region and supports Windows OS

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1: ASP1 ASP3 -

ASP1, ASP3: ASP.NET Core apps can be hosted both on Windows or Linux.

Not ASP2: The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in.

Box 2: ASP1 -
ASP.NET apps can be hosted on Windows only.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **whitezik** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

In this quickstart, you'll learn how to create and deploy your first ASP.NET web app to Azure App Service. App Service supports various versions of .NET apps, and provides a highly scalable, self-patching web hosting service. ASP.NET web apps are cross-platform and can be hosted on Linux or Windows. When you're finished, you'll have an Azure resource group consisting of an App Service hosting plan and an App Service with a deployed web application.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Scoobysnaks86** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://dotnet.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/dotnet/what-is-dotnet-framework>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Scoobysnaks86** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

seems this question is now outdated as .net core is retired and .net covers both linux and windows. If you get this question, asp.net 4.7 does not support linux. All new asp.net do though. Answer is correct, but this question should be removed from exams as it's outdated.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Both are correct.
All Apps must run in the same location as the ASP
ASP.NET 4 must run on Windows
.NETCORE can run on Linux and Windows.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rolling_potato_** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Got it on Exam March 4 2022.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Azure_daemon** 6 months ago

ASP.NET 4.x is for Windows only but ASP.NET Core is cross platform
ASP.NET Core ASP.NET 4.x
Build for Windows, macOS, or Linux Build for Windows
upvoted 3 times

✉ **zr79** 6 months ago

Lol now we need to know Microsoft languages. What next they will ask about Tyscript and VSCode
upvoted 9 times

✉ **zr79** 6 months ago

The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in. However, you cannot change an App Service plan's region. If you want to run your app in a different region, one alternative is app cloning. Cloning makes a copy of your app in a new or existing App Service plan in any region.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage#move-an-app-to-a-different-region>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ABhi101** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Given answer is reverse,correct one should be like >>
Webapp1 - ASP1 and ASP3 only and Webapp2 - ASP1 only
upvoted 2 times

✉ **deadhead82** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Ok, this was confusing so i checked in lab just now. ASP.Net app service can be hosted only on a Windows platform. Linux Option gets grayed out. .NETCore however has the option to pick both Linux or Windows based OS. So the answer i can confrm is 100% correct. go for it.
upvoted 4 times

✉ **ITprof99** 8 months ago

On exam 01.02.22
upvoted 2 times

✉ **fatihaxi** 8 months ago

Correct Answer. here is details of .net.core and .net.4.x specs
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/aspnet/core/fundamentals/choose-aspnet-framework?view=aspnetcore-6.0>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ARULRAJ** 9 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You create a virtual machine scale set named Scale1. Scale1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Create a virtual machine scale set

Basics Disks Networking **Scaling** Management Health Advanced

An Azure virtual machine scale set can automatically increase or decrease the number of VM instances that run your application. This automated and elastic behavior reduces the management overhead to monitor and optimize the performance of your application. [Learn more about VMSS scaling](#)

Instance

Initial instance count *

Scaling

Scaling policy Manual Custom

Minimum number of VMs *

Maximum number of VMs *

Scale out

CPU threshold (%) *

Duration in minutes *

Number of VMs to increase by *

Scale in

CPU threshold (%) *

Number of VMs to decrease by *

Diagnostic logs

Collect diagnostic logs from Autoscale Disabled Enabled

Review + create

< Previous

Next: Management >

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

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>

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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>

upvoted 113 times

✉  **GodfreyMbizo** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Powerful and very clear explanation

upvoted 2 times

✉  **McRowdy** 1 year, 2 months ago

Clearest explanation so far.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **matdin** 7 months ago

Clear explanation

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Sharathjogi** 6 months, 1 week ago

Thank you for the clear explanation. I was in confusion before.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **sjccde**  1 year, 9 months ago

Scale-out to 6 is correct.

Scale-in to 2 is also correct:

Starting with 4VMs.

Usage (25%) is below threshold, so scale-in happens to the min. of 2 machines.

(Calculate: If 4 VMs have 25%, then 2 VMs will have 50%; this does not trigger the Scale-out, so scale in will be done!)

Then for the next time it stays at 50%, so no changes are made and the set still consists 2 VMs

upvoted 93 times

 **Borbz** 1 year, 8 months ago

correct answer and justification.

upvoted 11 times

 **anilagio** Most Recent 5 days, 10 hours ago

There was a similar question in today's exam (26/08/2022), different figures given, however the concept was the same.

upvoted 1 times

 **HorseradishWalrus** 1 week, 2 days ago

All questions should be like this!

upvoted 1 times

 **JacquesV** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

In exam on 10Aug2022

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Yep 6 and 2 as per others comments

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1: 6 virtual machines -

Box 2: 2 virtual machines -

upvoted 1 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **H3adcap** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Was in exam today 17/02/2022

upvoted 2 times

 **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today on 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: 6, 2

upvoted 3 times

 **khengoolman** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed today with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

 **AubinBakana** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct.

When the VMSS kicks in at 25 it will be running at minimum capacity, which is 2.

upvoted 1 times

 **NarenderSingh** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Scale-out to 6 is correct.

Scale-in to 2 is also correct:

upvoted 1 times

 **Olaf187** 1 year ago

one of the questions, that everyone who passed school should get :D

upvoted 2 times

 **Kamex009** 1 year ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 08/22/2021

upvoted 2 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

And is correct.

It scales up above 80% and then, add 2 machines to the existing 4

Deallocate all the machines at 25% performance if performance if it lasts 6 minutes. Then add 2 machines when the demand increases to 50%.

My only worry is: if all the machines are shut down, isn't that a way to ensure that you can't cope? if no machine is running, how then are you going to 50% performance. I would leave to at least 1 VM

upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correction.

When the VMSS kicks in at 25 it will be running at minimum capacity, which is 2.

upvoted 1 times

 **Olaf187** 1 year, 1 month ago

simple math

6

2

upvoted 2 times

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
- E. Create a new virtual machine scale set in the Azure portal

Correct Answer: DE

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

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A and D

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>

upvoted 108 times

 **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered A and D

upvoted 3 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

I know this is 3 months ago & I gather you must have figured out this is not the correct answer.

You're talking about a custom script extension, NOT a configuration. And you have to actually create the VMSS - your choice misses that part completely. This option appears to be false

upvoted 3 times

 **61Reasons** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

hmmm. The question says "you plan to automate", which means he's not currently automating, thus no current configuration script, correct? Seems he'd have to initially upload one.

upvoted 1 times

 **boom66** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Actually I can't see "you have to to actually create the VMSS" in the question. I see "you plan to automate the deployment of the VMSS" and "you have to ensure..." So if we plan to automate the deployment we need to upload a configuration script and update Resource Manager Template. Then we can deploy the VMSS using those things today, tomorrow or someday else.

upvoted 4 times

 **SilverFox22** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

For the first time, I disagree with @mlantonis answer, but not the explanation. The reference link is spot on, and it has you 1. Create Custom Script Extension definition, which is editing the extensionProfile section So, D. Then 2. you create the Scale Set. That is E. So answer is D and E.

upvoted 9 times

 **GD01** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

As per question : "You plan to automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale".... so cannot be E and you require configuration script for post deployment installation of web server components...

upvoted 7 times

✉ **Netspud** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Using the page reference, the page states the following order:
Create/configure Custom Script extension
Add the script (in this case upload)
Create the scaleset
upvoted 4 times

✉ **Netspud** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

So A and D is correct
upvoted 4 times

✉ **MisterNobody** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

A and D?
upvoted 56 times

✉ **Dady9** 1 year, 11 months ago

yes, AD works better here
upvoted 9 times

✉ **somenick** 1 year, 10 months ago

Agree. Here is the step by step guide how to do that: <https://adamtheautomator.com/azure-dsc-arm-template/>
upvoted 10 times

✉ **juandsanchez666** 1 year, 9 months ago

Agree, the correct answer are A and D.
upvoted 9 times

✉ **marcellov** 1 year, 3 months ago

Yes, because of the word "automate" you can't use the portal. So A and D should be the right answer.
upvoted 14 times

✉ **anilagio** Most Recent 5 days, 10 hours ago

Appeared on the exam 26/08/2022.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Socca** 3 weeks, 3 days ago

E is not correct you need to automate this task you didnt need to create a new vm scale set I thik A and D are correct answer
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD
I Would agree with AD and as per others comments
upvoted 1 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE
D. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template Most Voted
E. Create a new virtual machine scale set in the Azure portal
upvoted 2 times

✉ **atilla** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

E makes no sense if you want to automate deployment
upvoted 1 times

✉ **autOpil0t** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AD
Change of mind: AD

"You need to ensure that when the scale set virtual machines are provisioned" - is referring to what you must have done "prior" to creating the scale set, more like a prerequisite. "E" is out of the picture at this point.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **autOpil0t** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: DE
It's ADE but we have the ability to use an existing script (scripts to install webservers are abundant) without uploading a new one so DE should be sufficient.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **justauser** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: AD
AD - read mlantonis
upvoted 3 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months ago

To me it's A&D, The behavior for a virtual machine scale set is identical to the behavior for a single VM. When a new VM is created, it is automatically provisioned with the DSC extension. If a newer version of the WMF is required by the extension, the VM reboots before coming online. Once it is online, it downloads the DSC configuration .zip and provision it on the VM.

upvoted 2 times

 **G_unit_19** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD

Agree with mlantonis

upvoted 2 times

 **9InchPianist** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DE

Putting yourself into the mindset of 'what are MS asking you to prove you understand' I believe the answer is correct as the two steps in the Tutorial are 'Create Custom Script Extension Definition' (Answer D) and 'Create a scale set' (Answer E).

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-template>

upvoted 2 times

 **theorut** 6 months ago

I agree, DE

upvoted 1 times

 **awssecuritynewbie** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

It states you need to deploy VMMS so therefore you need to create the VMMS and then create and upload the configuration profile.

upvoted 1 times

 **awssecuritynewbie** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

no it says " You need to ensure that when the scale set virtual machines are provisioned" you need to ENSURE THAT WHEN!! NOT YOU NEED TO CREATE BUT "WHEN"

upvoted 1 times

 **HenriKI2** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes it's A & D. As mentionned in the comments. It's about PLANNING not actually creating the VMSS : So E can't be right. The question is just asking us HOW to BE READY when we will provision a VMSS. So we need to use the custom script extension and a repo for our script. SO A & D.

upvoted 1 times

 **EleChie** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

The process to automate the deployment of VMSS with Web-Server components installed like (IIS):

1. Create a VMSS in Azure portal. (if it is already created go to 2)
2. From VMSS Extensions - Add an extension / Custom Script Extension (Install)
3. Upload the file (configuration script)

upvoted 1 times

 **_punky_** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/microsoft.azure.management.compute.models.virtualmachinescalesetvmprofile.extensionprofile?view=azure-dotnet>

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

az
docker
msiexec.exe
Install-Module

aks
/package
-name
pull

Install-cli

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

az
docker
msiexec.exe
Install-Module

aks
/package
-name
pull

Install-cli

To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command: az aks install-cli

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command.

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>
upvoted 76 times

✉  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Answered:

az aks install-cli
upvoted 4 times

✉  **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer correct
upvoted 26 times

✉  **JacquesV** Most Recent 2 weeks, 6 days ago

In exam on 10Aug2022
upvoted 2 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command: az aks install-cli

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Olram** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 4 times

✉  **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 04/12/2022. answer correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **sabyasachide** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

az aks install-cli

upvoted 1 times

✉  **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 4 times

✉  **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920

Correct answer: az aks install-cli

upvoted 5 times

✉  **ChrisCheck** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was in Exam 15/11/21

upvoted 2 times

✉  **JohnPhan** 10 months ago

az aks install-cli

upvoted 2 times

✉  **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today on 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: az ask

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

For some reason, it took me a while to notice they did say CLI, not Command prompt or Powershell :)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Thank you.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Jotess** 1 year, 1 month ago

This question was on Jul 23, 2021 - passed the exam. Answers given by fedztedz and mlantonis are correct.

upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP -

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.

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 the correct orders you select.

Select and Place:

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

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

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: Assign the node configuration

Then: 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>

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Not correct. The right order is:

1. Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration
2. Compile a configuration into a node configuration
3. Check the compliance status of the node.

upvoted 195 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration
2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration
3: Check the compliance status of the node.

Step 1: Create and upload a configuration to Azure Automation
Step 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Step 3: Register a VM to be managed by State Configuration
Step 4: Specify configuration mode settings
Step 5: Assign a node configuration to a managed node
Step 6: Check the compliance status of a managed node

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>
upvoted 87 times

✉️ **Dennis_SOn** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Based on the 2nd link you provided, your answer is wrong
Configure machines to a desired state
Article
02/05/2022
4 minutes to read
11 contributors

Azure Automation State Configuration allows you to specify configurations for your servers and ensure that those servers are in the specified state over time.

Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC
Upload a configuration to Azure Automation
Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Assign a node configuration to a managed node
Check the compliance status of a managed node
For this tutorial, we use a simple DSC configuration that ensures that IIS is installed on the VM.
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Dennis_SOn** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

sorry the option is not assign tagged, i think you are correct
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Lazylinux** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Given Answer is incorrect
Azure Automation State Configuration: is a configuration management solution built on top of PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC). State configuration works with Azure virtual machines, on-premises machines, and machines in a cloud other than Azure. Using state configuration, you can import PowerShell DSC resources and assign them to many virtual machines from a central location. Once each endpoint has evaluated and / or applied the desired state, state compliance is reported to Azure and can be seen on a built-in dashboard
More Detailed Steps:

Step 1: Create and upload a configuration to Azure Automation

Step 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration

Step 3: Register a VM to be managed by State Configuration

Step 4: Specify configuration mode settings

Step 5: Assign a node configuration to a managed node

Step 6: Check the compliance status of a managed node

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

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: Assign the node configuration
Step 4: Check the compliance status of the node
upvoted 2 times

✉️ **sankhagg** 5 months, 1 week ago

upload,compile and check
upvoted 4 times

✉️ **deadhead82** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Admin , please change the answer screenshot. The explanation provided however is accurate. tags make no sense.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Jonangar** 8 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>

Azure Automation State Configuration allows you to specify configurations for your servers and ensure that those servers are in the specified state over time.

Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC
Upload a configuration to Azure Automation
Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Assign a node configuration to a managed node
Check the compliance status of a managed node

upvoted 3 times

✉ **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.
2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration.
3: Check the compliance status of the node.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Sara_Mo** 8 months ago

Correct Answer:

1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration
2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration
3: Check the compliance status of the node.

Step 1: Create and upload a configuration to Azure Automation
Step 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Step 3: Register a VM to be managed by State Configuration
Step 4: Specify configuration mode settings
Step 5: Assign a node configuration to a managed node
Step 6: Check the compliance status of a managed node

upvoted 2 times

✉ **wacky** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Just curious, what if you got all the right answer in the wrong order? how was the pointing system for that?

upvoted 5 times

✉ **carzehuknu** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This comment make me hate myself, world and the universe

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Mukesh_Aggarwal_07** 11 months, 1 week ago

Step 1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.
Step 2: Compiling a configuration into a node configuration
Step 3: Onboard the virtual machines to Azure State Configuration
Step 4: Assign the node configuration.
Step 5: Check the compliance status of the node.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Snownoodles** 9 months, 1 week ago

"onboard the virtual machines to azure state configuration" should be the first step according to <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>

Step 1: Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC
Step 2: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation
Step 3: Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Step 4: Assign a node configuration to a managed node
Step 5: Check the compliance status of a managed node

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Kamex009** 1 year ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 08/22/2021

upvoted 4 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Tags? really? common, is this to mislead people or something? Yes we need to apply tags to every resource but for this question, I don't see why tags will precede any of the Automation operations. It seems to me like this question is about Automation Account!

The revealed answer is not correct. Most people in the comment section have the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **hosseny** 1 year, 1 month ago

please correct the wrong answer :
Upload a configuration to Azure Automation
Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Assign a node configuration to a managed node

upvoted 1 times

✉ **jecawi9630** 1 year, 2 months ago

Is this even a topic covered in AZ-104?

upvoted 8 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Yes! Azure Automation, DSC is absolutely covered

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mkoprivnj** 1 year, 2 months ago

1. Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration

2. Compile a configuration into a node configuration

3. Check the compliance status of the node.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **Raj_Rock** 1 year, 2 months ago

Azure Automation State Configuration allows you to specify configurations for your servers and ensure that those servers are in the specified state over time.

Onboard a VM to be managed by Azure Automation DSC

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation

Compile a configuration into a node configuration

Assign a node configuration to a managed node

Check the compliance status of a managed node

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state>

upvoted 3 times

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 resources section to westus
- B. Select West US during the deployment
- C. Modify the location in the variables section to westus

Correct Answer: A

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer A: 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 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

upvoted 77 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

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 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>

upvoted 52 times

 **61Reasons** Most Recent 3 weeks, 1 day ago

I would have thought better to set the location variable to the desired region (and default was not mentioned).

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct..See others comments

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Modify the location in the resources section to westu
upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
Not the best option in the real world but "A" is correct for this question.
upvoted 5 times

 **Veks** 4 months ago

Yes, NOT the best option. I would never do that. Continue with using that template if u can fix it in two little steps :). I vote for option Y - change resource file to use variable location and then modify variable location to westus.
Correct the mistakes of others and don't continue doing their mistakes on and on and on :).
upvoted 1 times

 **Pramu** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A
CORRECT
upvoted 2 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 2 times

 **H3adcap** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Was in exam today 17/02/2022 but answers were in a diff order
upvoted 3 times

 **adrian_borowski** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Is the answer A still valid in Dec 2021? I test this and even if I hardcode the location of the VM in the resources group I'm still being forced in Azure portal to choose the location during deployment of an ARM template with hardcoded locations.
upvoted 1 times

 **Mozbius_** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

There's no reason why it would be different as long as PARAMETERS (which is implied in the question), VARIABLES & RESOURCES sections still exist in the ARM template.

PARAMETERS : that section defines which value(s)/option(s) are available / can be input

VARIABLES : that section defines the values used throughout the template (wherever a variable is referred in the template, its associated value will come from this section)

RESOURCES : that section defines what actual values (resources) that will be deployed

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/syntax#template-format>
upvoted 2 times

 **JESUSBB** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In exam today 11-DEC-2021
Ans: A. Modify the location in the resources section to westus
upvoted 3 times

 **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today on 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: A
upvoted 3 times

 **khengoolman** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed today with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer
upvoted 4 times

 **Kamex009** 1 year ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 08/22/2021
upvoted 4 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Correct answer. Reads like a book.
upvoted 1 times

 **s_aoi** 1 year, 1 month ago

i mean you can change it to B during deployment what kind of question is this?
upvoted 1 times

 **s_aoi** 1 year, 1 month ago

you can change it to west us during deployment so B should also be a valid answer???
upvoted 1 times

 **Spandrop** 1 year, 1 month ago

I believe that the point is that although you have a variable for the location w/ few options, in the template the "location" is hard coded, it is not using that variable.

upvoted 4 times

 **wsscool** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021

upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: A

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>

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

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.

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>

upvoted 92 times

✉  **DA0410** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

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

upvoted 20 times

✉  **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

Yes A, and this is a better link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/azure-subscription-service-limits#app-service-limits>

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Mokilsin** Most Recent 1 week ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

app must be running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier in order for you to enable multiple deployment slots that you can use to test app in dev environment before deploy to production

upvoted 2 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. From Plan1, scale up the App Service plan

upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct, need to use Standard or higher.

upvoted 2 times

 **Pramu** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer

upvoted 2 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 3 times

 **Azure_daemon** 6 months ago

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. You scale up by changing the pricing tier of the App Service plan that your app belongs to.

upvoted 1 times

 **WS_21** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

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

upvoted 2 times

 **EleChie** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Changing your App Service plan (scale up)

Your App Service plan can be scaled up and down at any time. It is as simple as changing the pricing tier of the plan. You can choose a lower pricing tier at first and scale up later when you need more App Service features.

For example, you can start testing your web app in a Free App Service plan and pay nothing. When you want to add your custom DNS name to the web app, just scale your plan up to the Shared tier. Later, when you want to create an SSL binding, scale your plan up to Basic tier. When you want to have staging environments, scale up to Standard tier. When you need more cores, memory, or storage, scale up to a bigger VM size in the same tier.

The same works in the reverse. When you feel you no longer need the capabilities or features of a higher tier, you can scale down to a lower tier, which saves you money.

upvoted 2 times

 **EleChie** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

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. You scale up by changing the pricing tier of the App Service plan that your app belongs to.

Scale out: Increase the number of VM instances that run your app. You can scale out to as many as 30 instances, depending on your pricing tier. App Service Environments in Isolated tier further increases your scale-out count to 100 instances. The scale instance count can be configured manually or automatically (autoscale). Autoscale is based on predefined rules and schedules.

upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

They don't cover this section much in Az 104 Module for Apps. I struggled to understand this particular section. Still do but it's a little clearer now that I've had to look it up. Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **zr79** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

They do cover this one, though it says for you to use deployment slots you need to upgrade to the standard, premium, and isolated SKU which is adding more CPU, memory which is scaling up

upvoted 1 times

 **achmadirvanp** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is correct, Appear On Exam July 1 2021

upvoted 4 times

 **kkranthi** 1 year, 1 month ago

whats the percentage of questions from the list appeared in your exam?

upvoted 1 times

 **mkoprivnj** 1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct!

upvoted 1 times

 **armandolubaba** 1 year, 3 months ago

A is correct answer .

Scale up your pricing tier

upvoted 1 times

 **nfett** 1 year, 3 months ago

answer is correct according to <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

upvoted 1 times

 **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is correct

from plan 1 scale up the service plan

upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: C

An update domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that can undergo maintenance or be rebooted at the same time. As you create VMs within an availability set, the Azure platform automatically distributes your VMs across these update domains. This approach ensures that at least one instance of your application always remains running as the Azure platform undergoes periodic maintenance.

Reference:

<http://www.thatlazyadmin.com/azure-fault-update-domains/>

✉  **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is wrong. The correct Answer is A.

First: in case you created on fault domain, you are limited with one update domain. You can test this.

Second: By default, Azure uses 5 update domains and up to 3 fault domains. So, In case you created 10 vm in scale set. then you will have 2 vm in each update domain. So once one update domain is not available, then you get 4 domains with 8 vms as required.

upvoted 161 times

✉  **valente_sven1** 1 year ago

Thank you, now i know why.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **kilowd** 3 months ago

If A is correct why not D ..Atleast 8 means 8 or more..Even though 12 is an overkill the question does not specify any restriction with regards to Cost

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Mr_Marcus** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Given that either 10 or 12 VMs will do the job, cost efficiency would be implied when coming up with an answer. Good old Microsoft...

upvoted 2 times

✉  **ThatDowntownSmell** 2 months, 1 week ago

Good point, either A or D would work. Make me wonder if this question is not copied or translated correctly.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **DodgyD** 1 year, 7 months ago

Well researched and explained. Appreciated! Agree. Very sneaky question leading us to think it is C when ans is A.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **QiangQiang** 1 year, 7 months ago

but if A is good, then isn't D better, well costs more

upvoted 4 times

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

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>

upvoted 101 times

⊕ **Nhat_Quang** Most Recent ⓘ 1 week, 3 days ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **MetaForte** 2 months ago

I think it's C as suggested. Scaling is based on demand..the question doesn't talk about demand, it talks about maintenance, so this is availability, not scale.

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **David1990** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct, refer to :<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure/please-could-you-explain-why-the-c-option-is-the-correct-answer/mp/2097168>

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **AndrewDC** 6 days, 7 hours ago

That link explains why A is correct and C is wrong: "Didn't pay attention to "one" so you're right the C is not correct "

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. one Availability Set that has 10 update domains and one fault domain

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **ESAJRR** 3 months, 1 week ago

I just know that the given answer can't be right, because if you have 1 fault domain you can only have 1 update domain "The update domain count must be 1 when fault domain count is 1."

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes, A is correct.

20% only will unavailable

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-automatic-upgrade#how-does-automatic-os-image-upgrade-work>

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **itguy2** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I think the answer is C.

The question is asking...You need to ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance.
Run in at least 8 Virtual machines - Availability sets are collection of VMs and Scale set is identical images of VM, i.e., instances, so technically it's not a virtual machine.

VM needs to be available during maintenance - this only applies to VMs in availability set not the instances.

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **hungup** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

if A is correct, why can't we pick D. there we have 12 VMs instead of just 10!!

upvoted 2 times

⊕ **ahyaa** 6 months ago

This one comes in my exam today Feb 26, 2022 and I got 784! yay!! I passed!!! thank you review buddies!!

upvoted 2 times

⊕ **G_unit_19** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

fedztedz is correct

upvoted 2 times

⊕ **AzureDev777** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

In a 10 VM scaleset atleast 80% will remain available during planned upgrades

upvoted 2 times

⊕ **Mozbius_** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

H0lly sh1t that is a jerk question!!!

In Microsoft AZ104 courses you are taught that availability sets are designed specifically to prevent all VMs to be down for update all at the same time.

Therefore logically (C) would be the answer proving that you learned the topic during your courses. YET..... If you attempt to create an availability set of only 1 fault domain Azure will generate an error message:

[* The update domain count must be 1 when fault domain count is 1.]

To make matters worst there doesn't appear to be a logical explanation for this as it is possible to have 20 update domains spread on 2 fault domains!!! Therefore that limitation is apparently simply arbitrary.

<https://bettercoder.io/job-interview-questions/2035/you-are-creating-azure-availability-set-and-set-number-of-fault-domains-to-one-how-many-update-domains-can-you-have-in-this-availability-set>

So indeed (A) is the right answer as Scale Sets implicitly have update domains properties (again NEVER hinted during courses)!

(for reference search for Deprecated at):

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

upvoted 4 times

 **Silash** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **kevin9988** 7 months, 1 week ago

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

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.

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

Correct Answer: B

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>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

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>

upvoted 61 times

 **Pnraq** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

I can confirm, answer is correct.

upvoted 14 times

 **Lazylinux** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey because it is B... comments as per others

upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No B. No

upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 3 times

 **atilla** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

I just test, you cannot create an event subscription for a VM

upvoted 1 times

 **anaphm** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer: B - No

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.

upvoted 1 times

 **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today on 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: No

upvoted 3 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 11 months, 1 week ago

What's an event subscription? :)

upvoted 3 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Haha... They should have kept these questions together.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mkoprivnj** 1 year, 2 months ago

No is correct!

upvoted 2 times

✉ **nfett** 1 year, 3 months ago

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ms70743** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct.

Need to specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source, not VM.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

No :

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer B. is correct. You need to specify Log Analytics as the source for this alert, and not the VM as source for the alert.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **TheOne1** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct - you need log analytics workspace

upvoted 2 times

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

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

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

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

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

You would need to redeploy the VM.

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

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>

upvoted 66 times

 **yangxs** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I hope MS can automatically move it to another hardware/ do maintenance once the VM is deallocated.

upvoted 1 times

 **fedztedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is correct . NO (B)

Changing Subscription won't change any change for the downtime, Just you change the billing

upvoted 26 times

 **Lazylinux** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv honey because it is B

Changing Subscription or Resource group won't affect the downtime, it will just you change the billing. You would need to redeploy the VM. Remember Sun and RG keep the Metadata of the VM and hence irrelevant in this case

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No B. No

upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Moving subscriptions will not have an effect on the hardware.

upvoted 1 times

 **pappkarcsiii** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

hanging Subscription won't affect the downtime, it will just you change the billing.

upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

You redeploy the machine. Azure fundamental question
upvoted 2 times

 **mkoprivnj** 1 year, 2 months ago

No is correct!
upvoted 1 times

 **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

No! changing the subscription is not the solution you need to redeploy the vm
upvoted 2 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

No is correct :
Can Redeploy
upvoted 2 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 6 months ago

Set-AzVM -Redeploy -ResourceGroupName "myResourceGroup" -Name "myVM"
upvoted 3 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer B. is correct. From Overview there is no option to move the VM to another hardware to skip the maintenance. Also Re-deploying a new VM doesn't guaranty you that new VM will be placed in different Update Domain, you can only set this by creating an Availability Set and defining the Update Domains.
upvoted 4 times

Sorry, re-deploying the VM will also change the HW host as I am reading on: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>

upvoted 3 times

 **prashantjoge** 1 year, 8 months ago

redeploying does not make sense because 1) its a custom template 2) if the notification came from azure, isn't that why we have update domains
upvoted 2 times

 **vikki** 1 year, 7 months ago

According to the question: "You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately."
So the solution will be redeploy the VM.

After you redeploy a VM, the temporary disk is lost and dynamic IP addresses associated with virtual network interface are updated.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>
upvoted 4 times

 **gekkehenekie84** 1 year, 8 months ago

you actually do a redeploy from the blade, which changes hardware. Happened to me once on our staging environment, works like a charm.
upvoted 4 times

 **prashantjoge** 1 year, 8 months ago

the answer makes no sense. We need to redeploy but the answer is B?
upvoted 2 times

 **aaa112** 1 year, 8 months ago

I do not get what you don't get. "Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different subscription." as the real solution is to redeploy the machine, then the provided solution is false, hence B. Does it make sense?
upvoted 2 times

 **_Jue_13** 1 year, 9 months ago

Exam on 18 nov 2020.
upvoted 5 times

 **DA0410** 1 year, 10 months ago

I mean correct answer is B.
upvoted 9 times

 **DA0410** 1 year, 10 months ago

correct. we need to redeploy vm
upvoted 6 times

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

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

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

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

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Redeploy blade, you click Redeploy.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

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>
upvoted 56 times

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer Correct. YES (A)

The best solution , it will redeploy in a different location within Azure infrastructure in the same region

upvoted 18 times

 **magichappens** 5 months ago

You mean a different host. Given that "location" is often used for region your answer is confusing.

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

Yep Redeploy the VM will change the Host/Node/Hardware/Hypervisor

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

A. Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Perhaps "Disaster Recovery" replication would be a better option, but for this question the answer is "A" redeploy

upvoted 1 times

 **Pramu** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

 **shyams9977** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

This question is came up today on 3/20/2022

upvoted 2 times

 **atilla** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

is it guaranteed that the vm is redeployed to a new node?

upvoted 1 times

 **HenriKI2** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

From Azure Portal

Redeploy

Support+Troubleshoot > Redeploy + Reapply

Try redeploying your virtual machine, which will migrate it to a new Azure host. If you continue, the virtual machine will be restarted and you will lose any data on the temporary drive. While the redeployment is in progress, the virtual machine will be unavailable.Learn more about Redeploy

upvoted 1 times

 **anaphm** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **JESUSBB** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In exam todas 11-DEC-2021.

Ans: A. Yes

upvoted 2 times

 **zvasanth2** 1 year ago

If you have been facing difficulties troubleshooting Remote Desktop (RDP) connection or application access to Windows-based Azure virtual machine (VM), redeploying the VM may help. When you redeploy a VM, Azure will shut down the VM, move the VM to a new node within the Azure infrastructure, and then power it back on, retaining all your configuration options and associated resources. This article shows you how to redeploy a VM using Azure PowerShell or the Azure portal.

upvoted 1 times

 **thiago1004** 1 year ago

It's wrong. In the DEPLOYMENTS panel, we click on REDEPLOY, not on the REDEPLOY panel

upvoted 1 times

 **mkoprivnj** 1 year, 2 months ago

Yes is correct!

upvoted 1 times

 **nfett** 1 year, 3 months ago

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

upvoted 1 times

 **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

Yes correct Redeploy the vm

upvoted 1 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

Yes : Redeploy

upvoted 2 times

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

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

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

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

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

You would need to redeploy the VM.

Reference:

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

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

You would need to redeploy the VM.

Reference:

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

upvoted 28 times

✉  **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is Correct. NO (B)

upvoted 22 times

✉  **Lazylinux** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey because it is B

You would need to redeploy the VM.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No .

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Pramu** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Redeploying on the portal is very easy but you're using Powershell:

Set-AzVM -ResourceGroup MyResourcesGroup -Name MyVM -redeploy

upvoted 3 times

✉  **mkoprivnj** 1 year, 2 months ago

No is correct!

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nfett** 1 year, 3 months ago

previous question answers this one. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>. No it doesn't resolve the issue.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct - No.

upvoted 1 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

B :Is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer B. is correct. Only way is to re-deploy the VM. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node>

upvoted 2 times

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.

Correct Answer: A

You can use either a CNAME record or an A record to map a custom DNS name to App Service.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/Azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain>

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

You can use either a CNAME record or an A record to map a custom DNS name to App Service.

You should 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>

upvoted 65 times

✉  **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is correct. A.

upvoted 49 times

✉  **Lazylinux** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

U can use either a CNAME record or an A record to map a custom DNS name to App Service and as per traditional AD DS, always best use CNAMEs for custom records except the root record

Also as NOTE: dont confuse this app service custom domain with Azure custom domains where the later requires either MX or TXT record

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Vinod_Varma** 2 weeks ago

Is it Worth to purchase Contributor access ?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Create a DNS record

upvoted 1 times

✉  **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 04/12/2022. A answer correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **josevirtual** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 6 times

✉  **AMT23** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain?tabs=cname>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JESUSBB** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In exam today 11-DEC-2021.

Ans: A. Create a DNS record

upvoted 2 times

✉  **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer: A

upvoted 3 times

✉  **ChrisCheck** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on my exam 15/11/2021

upvoted 2 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Some of these answers are so funny! Upload a certificate? haha

I hope my sense of humour helps relieve some stress :)

upvoted 6 times

✉  **mkoprivnj** 1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct!

upvoted 3 times

✉  **nfett** 1 year, 3 months ago

A is the appropriate answer.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct.

Create a DNS record

upvoted 4 times

✉  **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

A is correct!

upvoted 4 times

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

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

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You move VM1 to RG2, and then you add a new network interface to VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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

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

Reference:

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

 **waterzhong** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

If you create a VM and later want to migrate it into a VNet, it is not a simple configuration change. You must redeploy the VM into the VNet. The easiest way to redeploy is to delete the VM, but not any disks attached to it, and then re-create the VM using the original disks in the VNet.
upvoted 51 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

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>

upvoted 43 times

 **Narendragpt** 8 months ago

Questions Says Need to connect VM1 to VNET2not saying to Move it . SO which answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

i Luv Honey because it is B

Remember this: Network interface ****(VM <--> VNET <---> NIC. All the three resources MUST be in the same location)***, so Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and subscription you create a network interface in.

upvoted 4 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No <

upvoted 1 times

 **DrJonesss** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Question appeared in exam today, April 7 2022
upvoted 2 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times

 **Bere** 9 months ago

The solution says:
You delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you create a new network interface for VM1 and connect it to VNET2.

The right answer would be:

You delete VM1. You copy the disk from West US region to East Asia region. You recreate VM1 from the disk you have copied, and then you can connect VM1 to VNET2.

upvoted 3 times

 **Gumer** 10 months, 1 week ago

I failed yesterday exam scored 697 and got this series of questions
upvoted 6 times

 **sachin007** 9 months, 1 week ago

So close , give it another shot .Sure pass all the best
upvoted 4 times

 **orion1024** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

It says "you need to connect" not "you need to move".
So setting up the VM as multihomed should be a valid answer, hence answer A ?

Besides, it seems possible to change the primary vNIC of a VM after deployment, so I'm not getting this whole "need to delete VM to change VNET" thing. What am I missing ?

upvoted 1 times

 **orion1024** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I found what I was missing, I mixed up VNIC and VNET. You can add multiple vNIC but they all belong to the VNET assigned to the VM at creation, which can't be changed.
upvoted 4 times

 **Kamex009** 1 year ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 08/22/2021
upvoted 4 times

 **Shiven12** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question came in the exam on 28/6/2021 - Passed the exam
upvoted 7 times

 **mkoprivnj** 1 year, 2 months ago

No is correct!
upvoted 1 times

 **nfett** 1 year, 3 months ago

B no you will have to delete the VM and rebuild it.
upvoted 1 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct: Can't delete Vnet only subnet can be change
upvoted 1 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Both Answer B. and explanation are correct. It is not possible to re-assign Vnet to a VM, only change the Subnet.
upvoted 1 times

 **SSTan** 1 year, 8 months ago

Need VM recreation .
upvoted 2 times

 **fedztedz** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is correct. NO (B). Even if moved it will be still connected to VNET1.
upvoted 30 times

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storage1	Storage account	West US
storage2	Storage account	East Asia
VM1	Virtual machine	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US
VNET2	Virtual network	East Asia

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you create a new network interface for VM1 and connect it to VNET2.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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

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

Reference:

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

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

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>

upvoted 41 times

✉  **panileka** 12 months ago

VNET1 and VNET2 are in two different regions.. I am not sure we can connect a VM to these two networks.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **ShivaUdari** 8 months, 1 week ago

We should move the OSdisk to destination region and then creating new VM will work.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **fedztedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is correct. YES (A). 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

upvoted 36 times

✉  **Lazylinux** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Yep A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 04/12/2022. Answer correct A

upvoted 3 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 3 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 2 times

 **josevirtual** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

YES - Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

 **Spandrop** 1 year, 1 month ago

You delete and recreate, fine. But the question says: you delete and recreate, and then you connect recreate where?! Same RG? Different one? ... I think that the question is not clear, but the overall idea is if you have to move a VM, delete and recreate it.

upvoted 5 times

 **dumz** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes, I have same concern as yours.

We should re-create VM1 in same region as VNET2.

upvoted 2 times

 **ranajoy97** 1 year, 2 months ago

The correct answer is NO. In order to attach a VM to a VNET the VM and the VNET needs to be in the same zone. As VNET2 is in a separate zone it won't work

upvoted 3 times

 **Ahmed_Root** 5 months, 1 week ago

I agree with you, I don't understand why all people here vote for YES !!!

upvoted 1 times

 **Shiven12** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question came in the exam on 28/6/2021 - Passed the exam

upvoted 1 times

 **RBV** 1 year, 4 months ago

Is it possible to create a VM without a network interface?

I am pretty sure that you cannot create a VNIC without a VNET.

So, if you have recreated the VM the question is: Where did you create it? VNET1 ou VNET2?

upvoted 2 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

YES is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **StixxNSnareS** 1 year, 6 months ago

Somehow the ans is correct. The solution is just not clear where you will recreate the VM.

upvoted 2 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

This question is not clear enough to provide a valid answer. If the new VM is deployed in East Asia, then Yes. If the new VM is deployed in another Region, then No.

upvoted 5 times

 **hbergun** 1 year, 7 months ago

Shouldn't vm and vnet be in the same region? the question is not clear enough because It does not contain an explanation that the region of vnet should be changed.

upvoted 5 times

 **DieWolke** 1 year, 5 months ago

I agree with you. It mentions that you recreate the VM, but doesn't specify in what resource group it's recreated in either.
upvoted 2 times

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.

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

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

Solution: You turn off VM1, and then you add a new network interface to VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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

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

Reference:

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

 fedzedz Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

The answer is correct . NO (B).

Even if you added a new network interface, this interface will be connected to the same VNET1.

upvoted 24 times

 panileka 12 months ago

i am not sure if we can connect a VM to two networks that are not in the same region..

upvoted 1 times

 Hibs2016 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct specified in the constraints page at the bottom of this link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-vm>

"You can connect network interfaces in the same VM to different subnets within a virtual network. However, the network interfaces must all be connected to the same virtual network."

upvoted 5 times

 mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

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>

upvoted 22 times

 klasbeatz 2 months ago

Question...If you didn't want to worry about loosing content of the VM in the OS could you just re-attach the disk to the new VM after you create it in the new desired VNET?

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** Most Recent 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

add new interface- dual homed VM maybe different subnets but still SAME VNET hence no way..Just delete VM and maintain the HD, create new one in other region attach the HD and then create new NIC

upvoted 1 times

 **klasbeatz** 2 months ago

So you can still attach the drive from the original VM to the new one right? So have the same content?

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No <

upvoted 1 times

 **dasEnder** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer. NO.

upvoted 2 times

 **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 4/12/2022. B correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 3 times

 **Bere** 9 months ago

The solution says:

You delete VM1. You recreate VM1, and then you create a new network interface for VM1 and connect it to VNET2.

The right answer would be:

You delete VM1. You copy the disk from West US region to East Asia region. You recreate VM1 from the disk you have copied, and then you can connect VM1 to VNET2.

upvoted 1 times

 **joydeep1** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct. answered B. In exam today

upvoted 2 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

No is the answer : Can't attach a Network in a different Vnet (Attach NIC option will not suggest)

upvoted 1 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer B. is correct. For two reasons: A VM cannot be connected to two different VNets, and second reason is VM cannot connect to a Vnet in different region.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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 machines to Subscription1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Size	vCPUs	Location	Status
VM1	Standard_B2ms	2	West US	Running
VM2	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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can deploy VM3 to West US.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy VM4 to West US.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy VM5 to West US.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer: You can deploy VM3 to West US.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy VM4 to West US.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can deploy VM5 to West US.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

The total regional vCPUs is 20 so that means a maximum total of 20 vCPUs across all the different VM sizes. The deallocated VM with 16 vCPUs counts towards the total. VM20 and VM1 are using 18 of the maximum 20 vCPUs leaving only two vCPUs available.

Reference:

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

 fedzedz Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct YES NO NO

The deallocated VM are still using and reserving the used 16 vCPU + 2 vCPU ,so in total we only have 2 vCPU available in the region upvoted 106 times

 walexkino 1 year, 3 months ago

it makes sense.. Thanks

upvoted 10 times

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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>

upvoted 92 times

✉  **HorseradishWalrus**  1 week, 2 days ago

Why is the total regional vCPUs quota set to 20? I only found: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/azure-subscription-service-limits>

But this is "Classic deployment model limits"

upvoted 1 times

✉  **somshivam** 2 months ago

Main point to note is deallocated VM are still counted and the other details of location and

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

YNN and hence answer is correct and explanation is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

yes No No

upvoted 1 times

✉  **malcubierre** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

New link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-portal/supportability/per-vm-quota-requests>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 3 months ago

Answer is correct YNN - see below link of MS

The vCPU quotas for virtual machines and virtual machine scale sets are arranged in two tiers for each subscription, in each region. The first tier is the Total Regional vCPUs, and the second tier is the various VM size family cores such as the D-series vCPUs. Any time a new VM is deployed the vCPUs for the VM must not exceed the vCPU quota for the VM size family or the total regional vCPU quota. If either of those quotas are exceeded, the VM deployment will not be allowed. There is also a quota for the overall number of virtual machines in the region.

Note:

Quota is calculated based on the total number of cores in use both allocated and deallocated. If you need additional cores, request a quota increase or delete VMs that are no longer needed.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 3 months ago

link is here

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

upvoted 1 times

✉  **michaelmorar** 4 months, 1 week ago

Ah, so deallocated VMs count against the quota. Got it!

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 1 times

✉  **cashey** 8 months ago

yes no no quick maths

upvoted 5 times

✉  **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

YES

NO

NO

upvoted 1 times

✉ **marco_aimi** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

TOTAL REGION MAX CPU: 20 (16 DEALLOCATED VM + 2 UP VM = 18 CPU) AVAILABLE CPU ONLY 2

upvoted 2 times

✉ **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer: Y-N-N

upvoted 6 times

✉ **rsamant** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct

Quota is calculated based on the total number of cores in use both allocated and deallocated. If you need additional cores, request a quota increase or delete VMs that are no longer needed.

Reference : <https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/virtual-machines/windows/quotas.md>

upvoted 5 times

✉ **whoami24** 4 months, 1 week ago

Thank you rsamant

upvoted 1 times

✉ **MrJR** 11 months, 4 weeks ago

Yes No No

Quota is calculated based on the total number of cores in use both allocated and deallocated.

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

upvoted 3 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

For a moment I thought BS was not a B series machine. I was wrong. Revealed answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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 Area

When Microsoft performs planned maintenance in East US 2, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

Correct Answer:

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

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>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: 2

There are 10 update domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 10 update domains, so 4 update domains will have 2 VMs and 6 update domains will have 1 VM. Only one update domain is rebooted at a time.

D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 D9 D10
vm1 vm2 vm3 vm4 vm5 vm6 vm7 vm8 vm9 vm10
vm11 vm12 vm13 vm14

Maximum Down = 2

Minimum Down = 1

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.

14 VM in 2 Fault Domain

Rack 1 Rack 2

vm1 vm8
vm2 vm9
vm3 vm10
vm4 vm11
vm5 vm12
vm6 vm13
vm7 vm14

Maximum Down = 7

Minimum Down = 7

upvoted 279 times

 **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

Box1: 2

Box2: 7

upvoted 4 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Oh thank you so much! Nowhere I have found anybody able to give a clear explanation of Update Domain. You've put in such a clear fashion. You deserve an award :)

upvoted 9 times

 **Ash_B38** 1 month ago

You are a legend mate! Very well explained.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **suriyaswamy** 1 year ago

Excellent Explanation

upvoted 6 times

✉ **ZUMY** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

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.

upvoted 51 times

✉ **basseemmkh** Most Recent 4 weeks ago

I didn't have a clear idea about update domains until I found Saravana12g' Comment, thank you :

UD1=VM1 and VM11

UD2=VM2 and VM12

UD3=VM3 and VM13

UD4=VM4 and VM14

UD5=VM5

UD6=VM6

UD7=VM7

UD8=VM8

UD9=VM9

UD10=VM10

4 UD's are having 2 VM's each

6 UD's are having 1 VM's each

=> Only one update domain is rebooted at a time. Therefore, a maximum of two VMs will be offline and a minimum of 1 VM will be offline.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Yep answer is correct and explanation is correct - 2 and 7

upvoted 2 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

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.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 3 months ago

Answer is correct 2 and 7 and explanation as per mlantonis (no need for me to reinvent the wheel)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **examsir** 3 months ago

how about the 14 VMs are shared across the 10 update domain as below, then max down is 3

UD1=VM1 and VM11 and VM12

UD2=VM2 and VM13 and VM14

UD3=VM3

UD4=VM4

UD5=VM5

UD6=VM6

UD7=VM7

UD8=VM8

UD9=VM9

UD10=VM10

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 1 times

✉ **marco_aimi** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

#UPDATE DOMAIN (nr°10) & 14 VM

UD1 : VM1 & VM11

UD2 : VM2 & VM12

UD3 : VM3 & VM13

UD4 : VM4 & VM14

UD5 : VM5

UD6 : VM6

UD7 : VM7
UD8 : VM8
UD9 : VM9
UD10: VM10

Only one update domain is rebooted at a time.
so a maximum 2 VMs will be offline.
so a minimum 1 VMs will be offline.

#FAULT DOMAIN (nr^o2) & 14 VM
Rack A Rack B
VM1 VM8
VM2 VM9
VM3 VM10
VM4 VM11
VM5 VM12
VM6 VM13
VM7 VM14

Fault RACK A: 14 VM -7VM OFF = 7 VM UP
Fault RACK B: 14 VM -7VM OFF = 7 VM UP

Maximum VM Down = 7
Minimum VM Down = 7
upvoted 22 times

✉️  **mikextreme** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Best Explain

upvoted 3 times

✉️  **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021
upvoted 5 times

✉️  **AubinBakana** 11 months, 1 week ago

Rack 1 Rack 2
VM1 VM21 ---> UD1
VM2 VM22 ---> UD2
VM3 VM23 ---> UD3
VM4 VM24 ---> UD4
VM5 VM25 ---> UD5
VM6 VM26 ---> UD6
VM7 VM27 ---> UD7

During a routine maintenance the number of machines to go down: 2
If there's a fault, a rack goes down: 7 machines will remain
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **Invisired** 10 months, 1 week ago

Nice example.
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **novac111** 10 months, 1 week ago

unfortunately your distribution for Update domains is wrong, check this: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability-set-overview>
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Altera2k** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

In exam 09/20/2021
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **udhdhhxhdhd** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Shouldn't the answer of the 2nd question be 9? As 7 vm's are down and a maximum of 2 vm's are updating making them also unavailable?
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

I thought I understood availability until this. I did some research and still couldn't get a clear explanation but some very smart dude in the comment section has been able to clear this out for me. Something I will not forget.
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

availability *set
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Steve107** 1 year ago

14 persons (VM) to fill up 10 hotel rooms (update domain), 4 rooms will be filled with 2 persons, other 6 rooms has 1 person.
2 Fault domains ~= 2 hotel floors, 14 persons live evenly each floor.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Saravana12g** 1 year, 1 month ago

Box 1 Answer :-
Fault Domain = 2
Update Domain = 10
Virtual Machines = 14

UD1=VM1 and VM11
UD2=VM2 and VM12
UD3=VM3 and VM13
UD4=VM4 and VM14
UD5=VM5
UD6=VM6
UD7=VM7
UD8=VM8
UD9=VM9
UD10=VM10

4 UD's are having 2 VM's each
6 UD's are having 1 VM's each
=>Only one update domain is rebooted at a time. Therefore, a maximum of two VMs will be offline.

upvoted 13 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 11 months, 1 week ago

Thank you
upvoted 1 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 11 months, 1 week ago

this is not correct
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Saravana12g** 1 year ago

Box 2 - 7
If One Server Rack is unavailable, then
Rack1/FD1 = VM1+VM2+VM3+VM4+VM5+VM6+VM7
Rack2/FD2 = VM8+VM9+VM10+VM11+VM12+VM13+VM14
7 VM's will be Down if One Rack/FD is Down.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **raph90fr** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct remember that azure spread vm accross each update and fault domain one by one sequentially. if for example you have 2 update domain in an availability that contains 3 vms, then:

- VM1 will be in update domain 1
- VM2 will be in update domain 2
- VM3 will be in update domain 1 (same as VM1).

apply this to question, the maximum number of vms per update domain is 2 and the maximum number of vms per fault domain is 7

upvoted 5 times

✉ **ShikshaGarg** 1 year, 1 month ago

Thanks a lot! Most clear explanation :)
upvoted 1 times

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
- B. 10.0.10.11
- C. 172.17.7.1
- D. 192.168.10.2

Correct Answer: A

 **fedztedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Answer. (A).

To be able to access applications on kubernetes , you need a application Load Balancer created by Azure which have public ip.

upvoted 98 times

 **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered A

upvoted 2 times

 **juniорccs** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

thanks for this

upvoted 2 times

 **Zonci** 3 months, 1 week ago

you're my idol

upvoted 5 times

 **vikki** 1 year, 7 months ago

Appreciate! Help a lots.

upvoted 7 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

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>

upvoted 53 times

 **JoeRogersHi** 1 year, 2 months ago

Plus, that's what "front end" means.

upvoted 3 times

 **Socca** Most Recent 3 weeks, 3 days ago

A is correct you need a proxy that is in the same time a load balancer such as nginx and haproxy the external users from internet uses the public ip address of the proxy to access internal applications and the proxy knows the internal addresses and convert the ip packet and send them to the destination.

upvoted 2 times

 **GowthamNara** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

ddsfssfd

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. 131.107.2.1

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct... For me when It says Internet users/Access and I see load balancer with front IP that's mean it's the public IP and hence is the answer but also the Cluster IP can be considered if public LD was not there

upvoted 2 times

 **Ephert** 3 months ago

This is the easiest of all if one is well versed with networking. Internet users will definitely require a public IP address to access the app and there is only one public IP in the provided answers.

upvoted 1 times

 **LHNing2** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

upvoted 3 times

 **prince89** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer : A

upvoted 2 times

 **Microgen** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

finally I answered correctly

upvoted 4 times

 **Gumer** 10 months, 1 week ago

Got this question in yesterday exam, failed by the way

upvoted 4 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

I was intimidated by this one because Azure Az104 does not cover k8s much. But with common, I was able to figure the answer out. Of course, it's the public IP address that customers would be using. The rest are internal PIPA

Answer must be righ.

upvoted 2 times

 **sreekan** 1 year ago

yes its Correct (A)

In order to access applications on kubernetes , you need a application Load Balancer created by Azure which have public ip.

upvoted 2 times

 **Bckz** 1 year, 4 months ago

4.18.21 exam*

upvoted 3 times

 **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct. ip address of load balancer front end. - To access the applications on kubernetes, we need ip address of load balancer front end.

upvoted 2 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

A is correct!

To be able to access applications on kubernetes , you need a application Load Balancer created by Azure which have public ip.

upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: B

You create Azure web apps in an App Service plan.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-hosting-plans>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

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>

upvoted 79 times

 **Borowik9** 1 month ago

Looks like the number changed: It now ranges from 8 to 64: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-hosting-plans#should-i-put-an-app-in-a-new-plan-or-an-existing-plan>

upvoted 1 times

 **Shadoken** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Yes, the correct is B. But i read in skillpipe that in an App Service plan:

Free: up 10

Shared: up 100

The rest plans unlimited web apps

upvoted 1 times

 **OmegaGeneral** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Correct: you only need a single App service plan, as your web apps will share the service plans resource availability.
Adding any of the other resources are pointless and not noted as a requirement.

upvoted 62 times

 **JacquesV** Most Recent 2 weeks, 6 days ago

In exam on 10Aug2022

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Creating one App Service Plan should be your first priority and what type of Plan i.e. Basic, STD, premium, Isolated will depends on needs and once done then you can support up to 10 Web Apps.

upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. one App Service plan

upvoted 1 times

 **shash_ank** 3 months, 1 week ago

Seeing all the jerky questions Microsoft asks, these types of questions bring surprise and joy lol!

upvoted 2 times

 **dasEnder** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 5 times

 **Fulforce** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct. One App Service plan as long as they can run on the same OS as eachother. This isn't specified in the question so we could assume it. It would need to be a Standard plan which will allow for up to 10 instances.

upvoted 3 times

 **JESUSBB** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In the exam today 11-DEC-2021.

Ans: B. one App Service plan

upvoted 8 times

 **ChrisCheck** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was in exam 15/11/2021

upvoted 6 times

 **maziokey** 1 year ago

correct answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 1 times

 **s_aoi** 1 year, 1 month ago

basically it's the app service plan that can give you details as to how much an app is gonna cost you, that's why it's the correct and most sensible answer. the other choices are just the resources that wont give you information about the costs. the phrasing of the question makes you think they need something more complicated like knowing what the cost of the resources are when it's basically simple, just look at the app service plan costs lol microsoft

upvoted 1 times

 **wsscool** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021

upvoted 5 times

 **lucky_18** 1 year, 2 months ago

came in exam on June 28 2021

upvoted 5 times

 **Bckz** 1 year, 4 months ago

4.18.21 exam*

upvoted 4 times

HOTSPOT -

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

```
{  
  "type": "Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups",  
  "apiVersion": "2018-10-01",  
  "name": "webprod",  
  "location": "westus",  
  "properties": {  
    "containers": [  
      {  
        "name": "webprod",  
        "properties": {  
          "image": "microsoft/iis:nanoserver",  
          "ports": [  
            {  
              "protocol": "TCP",  
              "port": 80  
            }  
          ],  
          "environmentVariables": [],  
          "resources": {  
            "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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

 **olsenOnS** Highly Voted 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct.

Can connect from any dev.

Will restart autom.

upvoted 18 times

 **Olram** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 3 times

 **mubba** 4 months, 1 week ago

well done....

upvoted 1 times

 **DrJonesS** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Question appeared in exam today, April 7 2022

upvoted 2 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 3 times

 **cirspass** 6 months, 1 week ago

i have a question ~ · there is no fill network policy · why it can acces from user of any device ?

upvoted 1 times

 **Paulwryan** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

In order to connect to the container wouldn't the RDP port 3389 need to be open?

upvoted 1 times

 **Odysseas** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

It will connect via http (port 80) and will get a response from the IIS

upvoted 5 times

 **helpaws** 8 months, 1 week ago

So does the "osType": "Windows" is there to throw you off?

upvoted 3 times

 **oscarfernand** 7 months ago

yes, it's a trap

upvoted 4 times

 **tmub47** 8 months, 1 week ago

What is the practical scenario for a Public access with just one OS type?

upvoted 1 times

 **space2201** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

The osType element has nothing to do with the clients connecting to the container. It specifies the container OS type.

upvoted 7 times

 **testmobile18** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer.

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

"port": {

"type": "int",

```
"defaultValue": 80,  
"metadata": {  
    "description": "Port to open on the container and the public IP address."  
}  
"restartPolicy": {  
    "type": "string",  
    "defaultValue": "Always",  
    "allowedValues": [  
        "Always",  
        "Never",  
        "OnFailure"  
    ]  
}
```

upvoted 2 times

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

Correct Answer: C

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

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

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-machines>
upvoted 71 times

 **multcloud** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Correct answer. Resizing VM will cause downtime.

upvoted 36 times

 **Lazylinux** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct as resizing requires shutdown because of the hardware specs also because the current hardware cluster may not be able to support it and hence VM will be moved to another one that have the resources to take on the new size

upvoted 1 times

 **amunator** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Change the size to D8s v3

upvoted 2 times

 **Carai** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

C is the correct answer, I actually tested it in my subscription and as soon as I restarted the resizing it shutdown the running VM
upvoted 2 times

 **Chole22** 6 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/resize-vm?tabs=portal>

If the virtual machine is currently running, changing its size will cause it to be restarted.

If your VM is still running and you don't see the size you want in the list, stopping the virtual machine may reveal more sizes.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **SanjSL** 10 months, 1 week ago

If the virtual machine is currently running, changing its size will cause it to be restarted.

If your VM is still running and you don't see the size you want in the list, stopping the virtual machine may reveal more sizes.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/resize-vm?tabs=portal>

upvoted 4 times

✉ **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Altera2k** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

In exam 09/20/2021

upvoted 2 times

✉ **kashi1983** 1 year ago

Answer is C

upvoted 1 times

✉ **sidharthwader** 1 year, 4 months ago

When you change your VM's disk it's must be in a stop state and then when u resize the VM you might have to wait for sometime then you are good to use the VM.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Bckz** 1 year, 4 months ago

4.18.21 exam*

upvoted 4 times

✉ **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct.

Change the size to vm1 will cause the downtime

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

C is correct : Resize will cause downtime.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **I** 1 year, 6 months ago

Yep, resize the VM will make it redeploy, in other words, downtime.

upvoted 2 times

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Correct Answer: AD

 **sk1803** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Answer is correct.

1.Deploy the App to "webapp1-test" which is staging environment and test it there.
2.Once the test is success swap the slots, so the new changes will be available under production.

upvoted 40 times

 **Takloy** 9 months ago

Thanks! straight to the point!

upvoted 3 times

 **Shailesh866** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

The answer is correct.

- 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.

upvoted 11 times

 **Olramp** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 2 times

 **mubba** 4 months, 1 week ago

well done....

upvoted 1 times

 **Carai** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD

it makes sense

upvoted 1 times

 **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 04/12/2022. Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **willt** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **DrJonesss** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AD

Question appeared in exam today. The answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **azuresam** 5 months ago

Correct:

1. Deploy the update to the webapp1-test and testing it there
2. If test successful then swap the slot with webapp1-prod

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

 **Anas007** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Is it bot ? I saw this comment almost all questions comment box..!

upvoted 2 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 4 times

 **Azure_daemon** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

How was the exam? did you get any of the tests from here in your exam?

upvoted 1 times

 **ahyaa** 6 months ago

This one comes in my exam today Feb 26, 2022 and I got 784! yay!! I passed!!! thank you, review buddies!!

upvoted 2 times

 **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 6 times

 **k_ree** 7 months ago

Congrats! I'm nervous about this exam and have been studying a loooong time for it.

upvoted 3 times

 **ABhi101** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct and tested, 1.We can deploy the updated App and do test on it and we can do swap of App later with production App easily.

upvoted 1 times

 **ChrisCheck** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam 15/11/2021

upvoted 6 times

 **AubinBakana** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Wrong answer. The webApp1-test is obviously not the correct version if we have a new version of the App. That version needs replacing by the new version we wish to use. But first it must be tested.

Answer is ED

upvoted 1 times

 **Bart31_Sa** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer ED looks good, but when I have read: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots> - correct answer is AD

upvoted 3 times

 **Mozbius_** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is really D followed by A.

What could have thrown you off is the question formulation that seems to ask what are the two steps to be done BEFORE swapping. But then again when you update a deployment you don't need to stop anything. Therefore E makes no sense and logical second choice is A.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-best-practices>

upvoted 2 times

 **Azure_daemon** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

I agree it has to be D and then A

upvoted 1 times

 **js_indore** 11 months, 1 week ago

The answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **pakman** 11 months, 1 week ago

correct.

upvoted 1 times

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 Azure Storage account.
- E. Register the Microsoft.Insights resource provider.
- F. Enable Azure Network Watcher flow logs.

Correct Answer: AEF

You can log network traffic that flows through an NSG with Network Watcher's NSG flow log capability.

- In the Azure portal, enable Network Watcher
- Register Insights provider. NSG flow logging requires the Microsoft.Insights provider.
- Enable NSG flow log. NSG flow log data is written to an Azure Storage account, Subscription1 has storage.

Reference:

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

 **jackAttew_1** Highly Voted  8 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct so AEF.

- 1.Create a VM with a network security group
- 2.Enable Network Watcher and register the Microsoft.Insights provider
- 3.Enable a traffic flow log for an NSG, using Network Watcher's NSG flow log capability
- 4.Download logged data
- 5.View logged data

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-portal>
upvoted 22 times

 **yeanlingmedal71** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

D, E, F - options are changed
upvoted 1 times

 **HenriKI2** Highly Voted  7 months, 3 weeks ago

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

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.

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

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 the following steps to create a storage account for the log data.

So you need to create a storage account before enable the NSG flow

Download logged data

View logged data

upvoted 21 times

 **_punky_** 7 months, 1 week ago

Checked! This ans is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **Armina** Most Recent 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AEF

A. Enable Azure Network Watcher in the East US Azure region.

E. Register the Microsoft.Insights resource provider.

F. Enable Azure Network Watcher flow logs.

Explanations:

Using a Network Security Group (NSG), you can filter incoming traffic to and outgoing traffic from a virtual machine. You can log the network traffic that runs through an NSG using Network Watcher's NSG flow protocol feature.

We must enable Network Watcher in the region that contains the VM, register the Microsoft.Insights provider, and enable the data flow protocol for the NSG using the Network Watcher feature for NSG flow protocols.

Info: Enabling NSG flow logs requires a storage account that can be created as part of activation. Alternatively, the existing storage account that contains the VM1 hard disk can be used. Since "Managed Disk: No" a storage account must already exist.

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

upvoted 3 times

 **cryptotafkar** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Typical M\$. Very tricky! EF are correct, but ... between A and D ???

A - is correct if the administrator opt-out of the auto watcher creator process - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-create>

D- When you enable flow log, you need to choose or create a storage account.

So, it's 50/50 :-) my guts says A, because D will be included, while enabling the flow data.

upvoted 1 times

 **Ahmed_Root** 5 months, 1 week ago

on the question description it is written that a storage is already registered. Why will we need to re-register a storage account ?! This question is so confusing. Anyone agree ?

upvoted 1 times

 **Ahmed_Root** 5 months, 1 week ago

network watcher is related to network flow and at level 3. You can see which ip address try a connection to a VM but you can't know if it is successful or deny. I think some options are missing here

upvoted 1 times

 **TtotheA2021** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

AEF as you have already the storage account (included).

upvoted 2 times

 **mohamed_123123** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: DEF

answer is DEF

upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

My two cents: To enable Azure Network Watcher flow logs, first you need to Microsoft Insights provider and a storage account so NSG flow log data can write the log data into so to me the correct answer is DEF (as the other reviewer mentioned the network watcher gets enabled in the region you create the virtual network)

upvoted 1 times

 **Ken88** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: AEF

AEF is correct.

You already have the Storage included in the subscription.

There is no need to create a storage account.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Ken88** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: AEF

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

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rS202002** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AEF

After reading all comments I think it's Aef

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is definitely AEF but DEF technically can easily be argued as a good answer too since Network Watcher gets automatically enabled for the region where a virtual network is created or updated in a subscription and creating a storage account is also required.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview#:~:text=Network%20Watcher%20is%20designed%20to%20monitor%20and%20repair,not%20work%20for%20PaaS%20monitoring%20or%20Web%20analytics.>

That being said I believe Microsoft is looking here for a specific scenario that it has well established which is in fact taking in consideration the possibility that (A) [Enabling Network Watched] may have already been taken cared of BUT it still puts (A) as the first step following the creation of a VM (Network Watcher could by some fluke be disabled I guess). Hence why AEF is really the answer that Microsoft is looking for.

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

upvoted 4 times

✉  **LuchianoTz** 7 months ago

A,E & F

To have all the logs

1. Enable Network watcher for the particular region
2. Register insight provider
3. Create a storage account
4. Enable NSG flow logs

Step #3 is not in the answer as the subscription already has the storage account

upvoted 5 times

✉  **NG15** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: AEF

Answer is: AEF

Explanation on

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

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Penguinyo** 7 months, 1 week ago

Nothing called Azure Network Watcher flow logs. It should be Azure Network Watcher NSG flow logs.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Penguinyo** 7 months, 1 week ago

Firstly, nothing called Azure Network Watcher flow logs. It should be Azure Network Watcher NSG flow logs.

secondly, the VM is using unmanaged disk which means the existing storage account is a premium storage performance, but the NSG flow logs requires standard storage account performance so you should create another standard account.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **peymani** 7 months, 1 week ago

Create a storage account is included in Enable NSG flow log section. --> Support that A is correct and D does not need an individual part or section. it is included when you enabling flow log.

Enable Network Watcher and register the Microsoft.Insights provider ---> support E and F

I think the answer is correct. AEF

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

upvoted 2 times

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.

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

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

 fedzedz Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is correct (D).

the main idea is to create 5 VMs asap. To do this you should let Azure do it for you with the least steps. either by using ARM template which is not mentioned here or VM scale set. That leaves us with 2 options C or D. C is like unmanaged Scale set where you add the VMs manually to the scale set as a unmanaged group. while D is managed scale set by Azure where it is based on configuration set during the setup of the VM Scale set

upvoted 131 times

 Shadoken 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The oschestration mode have different names at the present:

In flexible orchestration mode, you manually create and add a virtual machine of any configuration to the scale set. In uniform orchestration mode, you define a virtual machine model and Azure will generate identical instances based on that model.

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

upvoted 7 times

 mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

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>

upvoted 89 times

 AubinBakana 1 year ago

thank you for this. I wondered what the difference was between the 2. They sound the same. Never came across a situation where machines were to be added manually, which in my opinion defeats the purpose of using a scale set unless you've got legacy equipment of something like that. But hey, it must be there for a reason and at least I know. Again, thank you

upvoted 3 times

 Lazylinux Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Yep D

Optimized for large-scale stateless workloads with identical instances.

Virtual machine scale sets with Uniform orchestration use a virtual machine profile or template to scale up to desired capacity. While there is some ability to manage or customize individual virtual machine instances, Uniform uses identical VM instances. Individual Uniform VM instances are exposed via the virtual machine scale set VM API commands.

NOTE

You cannot add existing Machine to any type of VM scale set,

In Flexible Orchestration ScaleSet ONLY newly created VMs or VMS spawned by the Condition of the scaleset Can be added to scale set
Uniform Scaleset DO NOT allow of addition of newly created VM to the scale set

upvoted 1 times

 manalshowaei 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Deploy one virtual machine scale set that is set to ScaleSetVM orchestration mode

upvoted 1 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Change the size to D8s v3

upvoted 1 times

✉  **HenriKI2** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Question is outdated.

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

Now its UNIFORM mode and FLEXIBLE mode.

Uniform : Uniform uses identical VM instances. = ScaleSetVMs

Flexible : Achieve high availability at scale with identical or multiple virtual machine types. = VM orchestration

upvoted 14 times

✉  **JESUSBB** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In the exam today 11-DEC-2021

Ans:D. Deploy one virtual machine scale set that is set to ScaleSetVM orchestration mode.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Snownoodles** 9 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The scalesetVM has new name 'uniform' orchestration mode, which create uniform VMs and uses VMSS API to manage.

Another orchestration mode is Flexible Orchestration mode, which uses VM API to individually manages VMs.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **ChrisCheck** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam 15/11/2021

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Omar_Aladdin** 11 months, 1 week ago

Free Microsoft Learners, What's up :*

upvoted 3 times

✉  **chaudha4** 1 year ago

Shouldn't option C and D be updated to something like this:

C. Deploy one virtual machine scale set that is set to "Flexible" orchestration mode.

D. Deploy one virtual machine scale set that is set to "Uniform" orchestration mode.

Description:

Choose how virtual machines are managed by the scale set.

In flexible orchestration mode (preview), you manually create and add a virtual machine of any configuration to the scale set.

In uniform orchestration mode, you define a virtual machine model and Azure will generate identical instances based on that model.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

Hasn't this changed to Uniform orchestration or Flexible orchestration modes?

upvoted 3 times

✉  **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct

ScaleSetVm orchestration mode

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

D is answer.

Vm scale set can be created in 2 ways.

Virtual machine scale sets will support 2 distinct orchestration modes:

01- ScaleSetVM – 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. (Scale set vms are created in a single shot)

02 - VM (virtual machines) – Virtual machines created outside of the scale set can be explicitly added to the scale set. (Separately vms are created and added to scale set later)

upvoted 4 times

✉  **superb123** 1 year, 6 months ago

cum on 12/12/2023

upvoted 3 times

✉  **maffoo** 1 year, 3 months ago

Got any other nuggets of wisdom to share with us from the future?

upvoted 5 times

✉  **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer D. is correct. ScaleSetVM – 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.

upvoted 2 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 7 months ago

Virtual machine scale sets will support 2 distinct orchestration modes:

ScaleSetVM – 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.

VM (virtual machines) – Virtual machines created outside of the scale set can be explicitly added to the scaleset.

upvoted 3 times

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

Name	Runtime stack
WebApp1	.NET Core 3.1(LTS)
WebApp2	ASP.NET V4.8
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

Correct Answer: A

 **navgohil** 12 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

WRONG Answer

Correct Answer is B

ASP.Net - Win ONLY

Ruby - Linux ONLY

So need a minimum of 2 ASPs

upvoted 1 times

 **EleChie** 14 hours, 13 minutes ago

Correct Answer: B

.NET Core 3.0: Windows and Linux ASP

.NET V4.7: Windows only

PHP 7.3: Windows and Linux

Ruby 2.6: Linux only

Also, you can't use Windows and Linux Apps in the same App Service Plan, because when you create a new App Service plan you have to choose the OS type. You can't mix Windows and Linux apps in the same App Service plan. So, you need 2 ASPs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview>

upvoted 1 times

 **shadad** 21 hours, 31 minutes ago

There are runtimes that run only Linux and Only Windows. Ruby on Linux, ASP.NET on Windows.

The answer should be 2

upvoted 1 times

 **RichardBill** 1 day, 9 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Come on man! Its 2! Ruby is Linux only so a Linux Plan and ASP.Net is Windows Only so a Windows Plan. The other two run on both

upvoted 1 times

 **Dannxx** 1 day, 9 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

wasnt Ruby only available on Linux? it makes the answer 2...

upvoted 1 times

 **alexax578** 1 day, 17 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

You need one for ASP.NET 4.8 (Windows) and one for Ruby (Linux). The others can use any of the first two.

upvoted 1 times

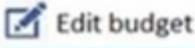
HOTSPOT -

You have a pay-as-you-go Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Daily cost
VM1	RG1	20 euros
VM2	RG2	30 euros

You create the budget shown in the following exhibit.

Budget1
Resource group

 Edit budget  Delete budget

BUDGET SUMMARY

CURRENT SPEND	5.93 EUR	Budget
		1,000.00 EUR

BUDGET ALERTS

Alert conditions	% OF BUDGET	AMOUNT	ACTION GROUP	ACTION GROUP
	50%	€500	AG1	1 Email
	70%	€700	AG2	1 SMS
	100%	€1,000	AG3	1 Azure app
Alert recipients (email)	User1@Contoso.com			

The AG1 action group contains a user named admin@contoso.com only.

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

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

Box 1: VM1 and VM2 continue to run

The budget alerts are for Resource Group RG1, which include VM1, but not VM2. However, 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.

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>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/tutorial-acm-create-budgets>

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: VM1 and VM2 continue to run

The Budget's scope is RG1, so only VM1 will be handled.

When the budget thresholds you've created are exceeded, only notifications are triggered.

To stop resources, you need to setup additional things, none of which are mentioned in the question.

Box 2: one email notification will be sent each month.

Budget alerts have scope in Resource Group RG1, which includes VM1, but not VM2.

VM1 consumes 20 Euro/day, so 20 euros * 30 days = 600 euros.

The 50%, 500 Euro limit, will be reached in 25 days ($25 \times 20 = 500$), so 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, because AG1 action group contains a user.

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.

upvoted 211 times

✉  **thuylevn** 1 year ago

policy apply only RG1 (VM1). so only VM1 stop

upvoted 2 times

✉  **ivanp8571** 6 months ago

But it requires an additional configuration to shut down the VM. Budget alerts only trigger alerts

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Takloy** 9 months ago

Yo Da'man!

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Hyrydar** 10 months ago

Sir, you are a rock star. I learn from you.

upvoted 9 times

✉  **Hyrydar** 10 months ago

I hope addressing you as sir, is correct. If not, fill it in.

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **Sharathjogi** 6 months ago

Picture perfect!

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is Wrong. Correct is

- VM1 and VM2 continues to run. First the Alerts is managed only for VM1 in the scope of RG1. Second, when alert hits 100%, the action group is a Azure app, which I assume a Azure logic App. It is not clear what this app does. accordingly, we can assume no action to stop the VM as a spending limit. It is just an alert.

- The second answer is wrong. the alert will send an two email notification , one based on Action group AG1 and another based on the alert recipients (the admin)

upvoted 95 times

✉️ **SnakePlissken** 1 year, 4 months ago

- VM1 and VM2 continue to run. 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.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/tutorial-acm-create-budgets>

- Only one email will be sent each month. Only if you don't specify a particular action group, an email is sent to the alert recipients.

<https://www.codit.eu/blog/control-your-azure-costs-through-budget-alerts>

upvoted 43 times

✉️ **Takloy** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

explain why there's only 1 email.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **e_karma** 9 months, 1 week ago

because if you see the daily consumption it is 20 usd.. multiply by 30 it comes around 600 usd..First alert is send around 500 usd.. Going by the current consumption it wont reach 700 usd when the second alert is triggered.

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **Takloy** 9 months ago

Thank you @e_karma!

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Junpeng** 1 year, 1 month ago

Make more sense, upvoted.

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **joelabc1234** 9 months ago

This is the correct answer. As stated the thresholds only affect RG1 where VM1 is located and it is not scoped on RG2 where VM2 resides.
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Hibs2016** 1 year, 8 months ago

Do you have any links explaining your point on the email notifications? I think it would only be one email notification.

upvoted 5 times

✉️ **nzwasp** 1 year, 8 months ago

I selected one email based on the math, AG1 is reached but AG2 is not reached because 30 days of 20 dollars a day is only \$600. Also even if AG2 was triggered it still wouldn't send out a 2nd email.

upvoted 12 times

✉️ **Lkk51** 1 year, 3 months ago

2nd mail is from "Alert recipient" to user1@contoso.com

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **e_karma** 9 months, 1 week ago

the alert is for resource group AG1 only. So no need of looking to AG2

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Lapiduse** 1 year, 7 months ago

Agree:

- the alert will send an two email notification:

one based on Action group AG1 (admin) 50% and another based on the alert recipients (user) 100% of the budget.

upvoted 5 times

✉️ **thuylevn** 1 year ago

what happened if they under budget ?

=> so answer 1 email is correct (policy apply only for RG1)

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **thuylevn** 1 year ago

when they 100% of budget will send SMS

upvoted 1 times

-  **Takloy** 9 months, 3 weeks ago
That's what I thought! Thanks for the clear-cut explanation.
upvoted 4 times
-  **JacquesV** Most Recent 2 weeks, 6 days ago
In exam on 10Aug2022
upvoted 2 times
-  **Gino_Slim** 2 months ago
Ugh...more math (lol)
upvoted 2 times
-  **most_lenyora** 3 weeks, 1 day ago
I feel you hahaha
upvoted 1 times
-  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago
Given answer is WRONG correct is
Box 1: VM1 and VM2 continue to run => budget scope is for VM1 ONLY and hence consider it, so if another option said VM1 running and VM2 is off then it can be correct but NOT other way round
Box 2: one email notification will be sent each month. as \$600 is reached which is above 500 but below 700
upvoted 1 times
-  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago
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.
upvoted 3 times
-  **Lazylinux** 3 months ago
Correct answer is
Box 1: VM1 and VM2 continue to run => it costs 600 per month for VM1 to run and hence in 2 months will exceed the budget.
Box 2: one email notification will be sent each month. => because cost 600 per month and email alert is set to 500
upvoted 2 times
-  **IAGirl** 3 months, 1 week ago
Box 1: VM1 and VM2 continue to run.
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
Box 2: one email notification will be sent each month
RG1 includes VM1 -> 20 euro/day * 30 days = 600 Eur. So 50% of the budget will be reached and an email will be sent.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/tutorial-acm-create-budgets>
upvoted 1 times
-  **Olrarn** 4 months, 1 week ago
Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22
upvoted 2 times
-  **itguy2** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
"pay as you go" kinda threw me off of thinking... but pay as you go means you will just have to pay monthly as you use them... budget limit has nothing to do with it!
So, Answer is VM1 and VM2 will continue to run and One email notification
upvoted 1 times
-  **zr79** 5 months, 4 weeks ago
When a budget is reached, only notifications will be triggered and the VM will continue running unless other automation is specified in the question like runbooks.
upvoted 1 times
-  **ahyaa** 6 months ago
This one comes in my exam today Feb 26, 2022, and I got 784! yay!! I passed!!! thank you, review buddies!!
upvoted 2 times
-  **LioneIM** 7 months, 1 week ago
Thanks to the contributors with the correct answers otherwise this website is useless with most of the answers incorrect
upvoted 3 times
-  **Ashwin2751** 9 months ago
The question there is what happens if vm1 hits Maximum budget it will stop and since vm2 is not in same RG this role won't apply for it and since the daily usage is 20 so $20 \times 30 = 600$ so as per rule 1 email will be sent so based on the questions it's a least suitable ans
upvoted 2 times

 **AubinBakana** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

The budget is scoped only to RG1. So only 1 email will be sent. And only VM1 will be turned 1 when budget is reached.

Answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 4 times

 **Mukesh_Aggarwal_07** 11 months, 1 week ago

VM1 and VM2 continues to run. - because this is pay as you go subscription and doesnt have any limit set

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates.

You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1.

Solution: From the Subscriptions blade, you select the subscription, and then click Programmatic deployment.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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>

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

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>
upvoted 49 times

✉  **bobbywilly** Highly Voted 2 years ago

No is the correct

upvoted 13 times

✉  **minix** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey because it is B => check from RG => Deployment

upvoted 2 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No .

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Olrarn** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 3 times

✉  **josevirtual** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct: B (No)

You can find this information in the RG1 Blade - Deployments

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Here's something I could only learn here. I often went to the Activity Log for the resource or in the Azure monitor. No wonder why it never found a good answer. :)

upvoted 2 times

✉  **zr79** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Technically you're correct. But azure does in its ways

upvoted 1 times

 **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct

To find the details of resource deployment - deployment from RG1 blade

upvoted 2 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is the Answer

upvoted 4 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer B. is correct. You should use the Deployments blade.

upvoted 4 times

 **fedzedz** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is correct. NO

upvoted 9 times

 **sanovi** 2 years, 1 month ago

how to check the timing for the deployment ???

upvoted 2 times

 **zyta** 2 years, 1 month ago

select resource group you have, open blade "deployments", go through the list of the events. You will see there log of events with statuses and timestamps of when the action was done

upvoted 9 times

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

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

VM1 connects to VNET1.

You need to connect VM1 to VNET2.

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

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

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

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

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>

upvoted 40 times

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is correct. NO (B)

upvoted 20 times

 **Lazylinux** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B => VM=>VNET=>VNIC cannot migrate/move MUST all be in same region so either redeploy VM or create NEW one and attach disk to it

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No .

upvoted 1 times

 **dasEnder** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 3 times

 **Azure_daemon** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

once you create a VM you can change the VNET unless redeploy the VM
upvoted 1 times

 **deltarj** 7 months ago

q27, q28, q29 & q42 are in pack. [remember: Delete&Recreate!]
upvoted 3 times

 **ChrisCheck** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam 15/11/2021
upvoted 5 times

 **Khana** 10 months, 1 week ago

repeated question
upvoted 2 times

 **nfett** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is B. repeated question.
upvoted 2 times

 **Sandroal29** 1 year, 5 months ago

The provided answer is correct.
upvoted 1 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

No is correct
upvoted 2 times

 **NickyDee** 1 year, 8 months ago

Delete and recreate VM
upvoted 3 times

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.

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

Correct Answer: C

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>

 fedzedz Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct . User 1 and User 2 only.

First the only user who can join Azure AD devices is User 1 . since User1 is admin on machine. So, the machine can be added.

Second, the ones that can be local admins on Windows 10 are managed under "Additional local administrators" , since this is not mentioned, so we can assume default.

By default, the ones are global administrator and device owners (device administrators). This lead us to User1 and User2 only

upvoted 143 times

 ik96 11 months, 1 week ago

correct answer

upvoted 11 times

 kt.tk_2020 Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

ans : D,

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

When you connect a Windows device with Azure AD using an Azure AD join, Azure AD adds the following security principals 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

upvoted 31 times

 Lkk51 1 year, 2 months ago

Cloud Device Administrator

Users in this role can enable, disable, and delete devices in Azure AD and read Windows 10 BitLocker keys (if present) in the Azure portal. The role does not grant permissions to manage any other properties on the device.

answer is C

upvoted 9 times

 lodo 1 year, 8 months ago

Ans C, cause the AZ AD device admin is added, not the AZ AD CLOUD device admin

upvoted 8 times

✉ **Pukacz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Yes, here are the role descriptions <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference> so the answer C is correct.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Rob89435** 1 year ago

It's the 'Azure AD joined device local administrator role' not the 'Cloud Device Administrator'. So C is correct.

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

The Azure AD global administrator role
The Azure AD joined device local administrator role
The user performing the Azure AD join

upvoted 13 times

✉ **akash2504** 1 year, 3 months ago

When you connect a Windows device with Azure AD using an Azure AD join, Azure AD adds the following security principals 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

ans is D

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Lazylinux** Most Recent ⓘ 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

When you connect a Windows device with Azure AD using an Azure AD join, Azure AD adds the following security principals 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
*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.
*Azure AD Join enables users to join their devices to Active Directory from anywhere as long as they have connectivity with the Internet
*The Users may join devices to Azure AD setting enables you to select the users who can join devices to Azure AD. Options are All, Selected and None. The default is All

**remember AZ AD device admin is NOT same as Cloud device admin, MS misleading here*

upvoted 6 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. User1 and User2 only

upvoted 1 times

✉ **scottims** 4 months ago

Ans. C

Tested this in lab

Azure Joined device with User1. Was presented with a box stating domain joining and User1 would be Administrator of device.

Added User2 to Cloud Device Administrator Role. Signed into the device and tried to run cmd as administrator. Result...UAC screen requesting administrative credentials. Entered User1 credentials and administrative cmd opened.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **josevirtual** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **vineetkchauhan** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

you only put this comment to every question.. Are you a bot or trying to just creditibity of this source.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

✉ **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022
Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 5 times

✉ **HenriKI2** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference>
For BuiltInRoles
upvoted 1 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

(Updating my previous comment.)

- A cloud administrator is not a built-in A AD role. It's not RBAC either - probably a custom for cloud resources at best. I did a quick search but found nothing in the built-in roles.

- Intune Administrator is an *AAD role but only applies to devices registered with Intune.

User1 is a local administrator

- When the device is joined to AAD the Global administrator is added to the device as a local and a domain admin - has access to everything

Revealed answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

apply to devices & *users...

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

How I wish I could delete this - coming back here after a month. I realise this is completely wrong. A Cloud Device Administrator is a built-in Role. I was looking at the wrong thing somehow, I must have been tired. My apologies.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

A cloud administrator is not a built-in A AD role.

Intune Administrator is a RBAC role.

User1 is a local administrator -

When the device is joined to AAD the global administrator is added to the device as a local and has access to everything

Answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

How I wish I could delete this - coming back here after a month. I realise this is completely wrong. A Cloud Device Administrator is a built-in Role. I was looking at the wrong thing somehow, I must have been tired. My apologies.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Above comment is innacure, please accept my appologies.

- A cloud administrator is not a built-in A AD role. It's not RBAC either - probably a custom for cloud resources at best. I did a quick search but found nothing in the built-in roles.

- Intune Administrator is an *AAD role but only applies to devices registered with Intune.

- User1 is a local administrator

- When the device is joined to AAD the Global administrator is added to the device as a local and a domain admin - has access to everything

Revealed answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

apply to devices & *users...

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Adebawale** 1 year ago

User1 and User2 only is correct

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

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **TestMaster** 1 year, 1 month ago

Question appeared in exam today

upvoted 4 times

 **rdsserrao** 1 year, 1 month ago

According to MS:

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

The Azure AD global administrator role

The Azure AD joined device local administrator role

The user performing the Azure AD join

Since the option "Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices" is set to "None", it only applies to Global Admin and the User who joined the device.

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

upvoted 4 times

 **nikitniks** 1 year, 2 months ago

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

The Azure AD global administrator role (User 2)

The Azure AD device administrator role (No one here it is mentioned cloud device admin)

The user performing the Azure AD join (Here it is User 1)

upvoted 1 times

 **ashishg2105** 1 year, 4 months ago

D is correct answer.

The user who joins the machine will be added the local administrator's group on the local machine. In addition to this, any users who have the Global Administrators role or the device administrator's role will be added to the local administrators group on the local machine.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
------------	-----	----

App1 can be moved to RG2

App1 can be moved to RG3

App1 can be moved to RG4

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
------------	-----	----

Correct Answer: App1 can be moved to RG2

App1 can be moved to RG3

App1 can be moved to RG4

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:

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/resource-manager/management/move-limitations/app-service-move-limitations>

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is Correct. Yes Yes Yes

- the lock is only effecting the resources itself with edit/delete. Which means If the resource is in a resource group with no lock types then it is free to move to any other group even if the other group has lock type read only or delete.

However if the resource is a RG with read-only lock , it can NOT be moved. In case of no delete lock , it can be moved.

upvoted 99 times

✉  **Gde360** 1 year, 1 month ago

N,Y,Y.

The first question was tested on Azure.

Created RG1, RG2. both are in West Europe. RG2 has assigned READ-ONLY lock.

Created web-App name App11223344 (same location as RG1,RG2) in RG1.

Removing App11223344 to RG2 failed.

{"code":"ResourceMovePolicyValidationFailed","message":"Resource move policy validation failed. Please see details. Diagnostic information: request correlation id 'fd5981c2-705b-4966-b438-cd760bd1a13f'."}, "details":

[{"code":"ResourceMovePolicyValidationFailed","target":"Microsoft.Web/Microsoft.Web/sites/App11223344","message":"\\\"error\\\" : \\\"ScopeLocked\\\" , \"message\\\" : \\\"The scope '/subscriptions/2df00a78-a9c5-4c98-92ef-aa1fbbb50e6f/resourcegroups/RG2/providers/Microsoft.Web/sites/App11223344' cannot perform write operation because following scope(s) are locked: '/subscriptions/2df00a78-a9c5-4c98-92ef-aa1fbbb50e6f/resourceGroups/RG2'. Please remove the lock and try again.\\\"}}"]}

upvoted 126 times

✉  **pappkarsiii** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Same here, can't move - N, Y, Y.

{"code":"ResourceMovePolicyValidationFailed","message":"Resource move policy validation failed. Please see details. Diagnostic information: subscription id '082877ab-8970-41b0-8ba8-5246ccda0cbe', request correlation id 'eec62f30-ecd6-49b1-995c-e8efc3072e0a'."}, "details":

[{"code":"ResourceMovePolicyValidationFailed","target":"Microsoft.Network/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/test1","message":"\\\"error\\\" : \\\"ScopeLocked\\\" , \"message\\\" : \\\"The scope '/subscriptions/082877ab-8970-41b0-8ba8-5246ccda0cbe/resourcegroups/pk_test_2/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/test1' cannot perform write operation because following scope(s) are locked: '/subscriptions/082877ab-8970-41b0-8ba8-5246ccda0cbe/resourceGroups/pk_test_2'. Please remove the lock and try again.\\\"}}"]}

upvoted 17 times

✉  **ThatDowntownSmell** 2 months, 1 week ago

Absolutely incorrect on the first answer. A simple test shows this when trying to move a resource into a resource group with a read-only lock:
...cannot perform write operation because the following scope(s) are locked: ...

The correct answers a N,Y,Y

upvoted 14 times

✉  **poosau** 8 months, 1 week ago

Incorrect. Tested in my account. Cannot move resources to a RG which has Read-only lock..

Ans is

N: Cant move

Y: Can move

Y: Can move

upvoted 19 times

✉  **ShivaUdari** 8 months, 1 week ago

Earlier it's possible to RG even if it has RO lock. After move the lock effects on App moved to.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **magichappens** 5 months ago

First answer should be no. A read-only lock makes the RG read-only (as indicated by the name). You won't be able to make ANY changes including moving resources into it so NO/YES/YES

upvoted 7 times

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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. For this reason, all of them are 'Y'.

Box 1: Yes

Box 2: Yes

Box 3: Yes

upvoted 39 times

✉  **sjb666** 4 months, 1 week ago

Just tried this in the lab, copying a web app to a ReadOnly locked RG and go the following:

{"code":"ResourceMovePolicyValidationFailed","message":"Resource move policy validation failed. Please see details. Diagnostic information: subscription id 'e37b5b3d-ffdd-48c0-9660-a7beaded46eb', request correlation id '2ff3ba94-5bde-474d-a119-955b8303e2c5'."}, "details": [{"code":"ResourceMovePolicyValidationFailed","target":"Microsoft.Web/Microsoft.Web/sites/WebApp12345989","message":"\\\"error\\\" : \\\"ScopeLocked\\\" , \"message\\\" : \\\"The scope '/subscriptions/e37b5b3d-ffdd-48c0-9660-a7beaded46eb/resourcegroups/VM1_group/providers/Microsoft.Web/sites/WebApp12345989' cannot perform write operation because following scope(s) are locked: '/subscriptions/e37b5b3d-ffdd-48c0-9660-a7beaded46eb/resourceGroups/VM1_group'. Please remove the lock and try again.\\\"}}"]}

So N,Y,Y.

upvoted 9 times

✉  **ckanoz** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I tested this in a Lab. You can not move to a Resource Group that has a Read-Only Lock

{"code":"ResourceMovePolicyValidationFailed","message":"Resource move policy validation failed. Please see details. Diagnostic information: subscription id '6c099931-f171-414c-8134-bcf8ce904d1b', request correlation id 'c50cf950-4b83-47ba-8e4f-5ac3d978c334'.","details":[{"code":"ResourceMovePolicyValidationFailed","target":"Microsoft.Web/Microsoft.Web/sites/aps1","message": "{\"error\": {\"code\": \"ScopeLocked\", \"message\": \"The scope '/subscriptions/6c099931-f171-414c-8134-bcf8ce904d1b/resourcegroups/HouseGreyjoy/providers/Microsoft.Web/sites/aps1' cannot perform write operation because following scope(s) are locked: '/subscriptions/6c099931-f171-414c-8134-bcf8ce904d1b/resourceGroups/HouseGreyjoy'. Please remove the lock and try again.\"}}"}]}
upvoted 5 times

✉ **osnop** 1 year, 2 months ago

I tested the first question and i cannot move resources in a RG with a Read-Only lock, so the Box1 should be "No"
upvoted 16 times

✉ **pappkarciii** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Tried again, same. Cant move:

{"code":"ResourceMovePolicyValidationFailed","message":"Resource move policy validation failed. Please see details. Diagnostic information: subscription id '082877ab-8970-41b0-8ba8-5246ccda0cbe', request correlation id 'eec62f30-ecd6-49b1-995c-e8efc3072e0a'.","details":[{"code":"ResourceMovePolicyValidationFailed","target":"Microsoft.Network/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/test1","message": "{\"error\": {\"code\": \"ScopeLocked\", \"message\": \"The scope '/subscriptions/082877ab-8970-41b0-8ba8-5246ccda0cbe/resourcegroups/pk_test_2/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/test1' cannot perform write operation because following scope(s) are locked: '/subscriptions/082877ab-8970-41b0-8ba8-5246ccda0cbe/resourceGroups/pk_test_2'. Please remove the lock and try again.\"}}"}]}
upvoted 6 times

✉ **Dileep75** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Box 1 is No, you can not move when you have read only lock.
upvoted 6 times

✉ **Jdrr** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

A lot of answers in this discussion are based on the theory which can be found in different web sites. I also was convinced that first option would be Y based on the theory and also what I learned in the PlurqaSight training. Therefore I tested in my lab and I could not move to RG2. All people who say they tested in their lab say NYY. Everyone who based their answer on the theory (and do not provide info that they have tested it in a lab), say YYY (or NNN or something else). So please, everybody who wants to contribute to this discussion, TEST before you answer here, and don't rely on the theory alone.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Jdrr** 1 week, 5 days ago

fedztedz and mlantonis are very good and provide reliable answers, but they don't convince me in this case and they don't say they have tested it themself.
upvoted 4 times

✉ **SGTAY** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

No, Yes, Yes
ReadOnly means authorized users can read from a resource, but they can't delete it or perform any actions on it.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Jdrr** 1 month ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/concepts/resource-locking>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Jdrr** 1 month ago

Lock type Read Only of a RG means you cannot modify the properties of the RG. You can move resources to it. It is mentioned in Plural Sight
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Villaran** 2 months ago

Tested right now in my azure account. You CAN'T move a resource when the resource group is in read only. So, first answer is NO.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

I was going to say YYY but after reading link below and seeing example at bottom of page i changed my answer to NYY
So given answer is correct NYY..here is from MS
Lock inheritance
When you apply a lock at a parent scope, all resources within that scope inherit the same lock. Even resources you add later inherit the same parent lock. The most restrictive lock in the inheritance takes precedence.
If you have a Delete lock on a resource and attempt to delete its resource group, the feature blocks the whole delete operation. Even if the resource group or other resources in the resource group are unlocked, the deletion doesn't happen. You never have a partial deletion.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>
So for those that say the lock applies ONLY to RG is INCORRECT i.e. Fedztedz comments are not correct
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Raj_1984_22** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Yes Yes Yes
upvoted 1 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

No Yes Yes
upvoted 1 times

EleChie 3 months ago

Answer is correct: NO, YES, YES

upvoted 1 times

scottims 4 months ago

N

Y

Y

Tested each scenario in lab. Destination region did not prevent the move.

upvoted 2 times

Pasmo 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer should be NYY

How can you make changes in a resource group that you only have Read-only access?

Please don't post if you don't have enough info

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

upvoted 1 times

kmeena 4 months, 2 weeks ago

No, No, No

1) No because of Read only lock

2) No. Documentation says "App Service resources are region-specific and can't be moved across regions. You must create a copy of your existing App Service resources in the target region, then move your content over to the new app."

3) No. same reason as above

upvoted 8 times

pythonier 5 days, 23 hours ago

I politely disagree. You can have resource-groups on a region and your resources inside the resource groups on another different region.

upvoted 1 times

Jdrr 4 months, 3 weeks ago

A Read Only lock on a RG will not block adding new resources. I will block editing of the RG itself, like changing or adding a tag on the RG

<https://www.azureguru.org/az-900-guide-control-and-organize-azure-resources-with-azure-resource/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

upvoted 1 times

Jdrr 4 months, 3 weeks ago

not locked resources can be moved to a Read Only locked RG according to <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/concepts/resource-locking>. Then answer is YYY

upvoted 2 times

Jdrr 4 months, 3 weeks ago

You cannot move app service resources to another region. This is an app, not an app service resource. You would not be able an app service plan.
You can move app1 to another region.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

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

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Tags assigned to RG1:

- "tag1": "value1" only
- "tag2": "value2" only
- "tag1": "value1" and "tag2": "value2"

Tags assigned to storage1:

- "tag3": "value3" only
- "tag1": "value1" and "tag3": "value3" only
- "tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3" only
- "tag1": "value1", "tag2": "value2", and "tag3": "value3"

Answer Area

Tags assigned to RG1:

- "tag1": "value1" only
- "tag2": "value2" only
- "tag1": "value1" and "tag2": "value2"

Correct Answer:

Tags assigned to storage1:

- "tag3": "value3" only
- "tag1": "value1" and "tag3": "value3" only
- "tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3" only
- "tag1": "value1", "tag2": "value2", and "tag3": "value3"

Box 1: "tag1": "value1" only -

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

Tags applied to the resource group are not inherited by the resources in that resource group.

Reference:

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

✉  **michaelmorar**  4 months ago

Tag assigned to RG1 - tag1: value1
Tag assigned to storage1: tag2: value2 and tag3: value3

RG1 already exists so does not receive tag2.
According to the documentation:

"Add a tag to resources"

Adds the specified tag and value when any resource missing this tag is created or updated. Existing resources can be remediated by triggering a remediation task. If the tag exists with a different value it will not be changed. Does not modify tags on resource groups.

upvoted 22 times

✉  **Lazylinux**  2 months, 1 week ago

I was not sure til i read the following, i think part important to pay attention to it the "Append a tag and its value to resources" and as per below

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. New 'modify' effect policies are available that support remediation of tags on existing resources (see <https://aka.ms/modifydoc>).

Ans is

Tag assigned to RG1 - tag1: value1
Tag assigned to storage1: tag2: value2 and tag3: value3

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

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Jdrr**  1 week, 5 days ago

New resources created in Subscription1 will receive tag2:value2 from policy. Additional, Storage will get tag3:value3 set on the storage account itself. RG1 will only have tag1:value1. Confirmed in lab.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **franekfranek** 1 month, 1 week ago

Resources don't inherit the tags you apply to a resource group or a subscription. To apply tags from a subscription or resource group to the resources, see Azure Policies - tags.

That's why tags assigned to storage1: tag2: value2 and tag3: value3

upvoted 5 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

C. User1 and User2 only

upvoted 1 times

✉  **bluefoot** 4 months, 1 week ago

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

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

In Subscription1, you create an alert rule named Alert1.

The Alert1 action group is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

```
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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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 Area

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

0
4
6
12
60

Correct Answer:

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

0
4
6
12
60

Box 1: 60 -

One alert per minute will trigger one email per minute.

Box 2: 12 -

No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes can be sent, which equals 12 per hour.

Note: Rate limiting is a suspension of notifications that occurs when too many are sent to a particular phone number, email address or device.

Rate limiting ensures that alerts are manageable and actionable.

The rate limit thresholds are:

⇒ SMS: No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes.

↳ Voice: No more than 1 Voice call every 5 minutes.

↳ Email: No more than 100 emails in an hour.

↳ Other actions are not rate limited.

Reference:

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

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: 60

One alert per minute will trigger one email per minute.

Box 2: 12 or 0

-If it's a typo and it means Alert1, then Answer = 12 ($60/5 = 12$)

-If it is actually Alert2 then Answer = 0

No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes can be sent, which equals 12 per hour ($60/5 = 12$).

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>

upvoted 138 times

✉  **Gadzee** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Alert 2 should be 0.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

This is so much work you've done for us all. They probably meant alert1 in that next question

upvoted 16 times

✉  **krisbla** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

** Take another look *

BOX 1: 60

BOX 2: Not sure if its a typo.. but it says "Alert2" .. they do not mention Alert2 only Alert1.

-If they meant Alert1 then Answer = 12

-If they meant Alert2 then Answer = 0

upvoted 16 times

✉  **minix** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Box 1: 60

Box2: 12

see below guidelines and remember test environments are double that

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 in production 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.

The rate limit thresholds for test action group are:

SMS: No more than 1 SMS every 1 minute.

Voice: No more than 1 Voice call every 1 minute.

Email: No more than 2 emails in every 1 minute.

Other actions are not rate limited.

More info here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

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.

upvoted 1 times

 **Olramp** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 2 times

 **Toastbroodjie** 5 months ago

MS expecting people to know the rate limit thresholds by heart, like if someone wakes you up at 2am to ask if how many sms alerts can they send and hour.

upvoted 13 times

 **Ahmed_Root** 5 months, 1 week ago

I found the below text on that page <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-rate-limiting>

The rate limit thresholds in production 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.

The rate limit thresholds for test action group are:

SMS: No more than 1 SMS every 1 minute.

Voice: No more than 1 Voice call every 1 minute.

Email: No more than 2 emails in every 1 minute.

So here we have an Action Group, there will be also 60 sms (for alert1 not alert2)

upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes can be send so for an hour only 12 SMS is sent, the emails are 60 an hour so the answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Gadzee** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Agreed

upvoted 1 times

 **starseed** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

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.

upvoted 2 times

 **theOldOne** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Is this a typo or are they looking for an alert2 that does not seem to exist?

upvoted 2 times

 **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 2 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

60emails, 60sms for alert1 in 1hour

There's no alert2 mentioned anywhere.

upvoted 2 times

 **jrv116psu** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

this is wrong.. sms is rate limited to 1 for every 5 mins

upvoted 1 times

 **Saravana12g** 1 year ago

Answer:

Box 1: 60

One alert per minute will trigger one email per minute.

Keyword in Question - Alert1 alert criteria triggered every minute.

Box 2: 12

-If it's Alert1, then Answer = 12 ($60/5 = 12$)

SMS: No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes = 12 SMS per Hour

The rate limit thresholds are:

- SMS: No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes = 12 SMS per Hour
- Voice: No more than 1 Voice call every 5 minutes = 12 Voice Call per Hour
- Email: No more than 100 emails in an hour.
- Other actions are not rate limited.

upvoted 1 times

 **sham21** 1 year, 3 months ago

It seems like full diagram is not there in question.

upvoted 4 times

 **nfett** 1 year, 3 months ago

box 1 is 60. but box two has to be zero. there is no note in there about alert2.

upvoted 4 times

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

Correct Answer: D

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.

Reference:

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

 fedzedz Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. D

The following criteria is important for vault backup, the data source (VM) must be in the same region and subscription. It works with any resource group or any Operating system. Accordingly the answer is correct.

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

upvoted 76 times

 mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

To create a Recovery Services 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. It works with any resource group or any Operating System.

Reference:

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

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

upvoted 56 times

 Socca Most Recent 2 weeks, 3 days ago

The vault must be in the same region as the VMs that you want to backup to this vault so correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 Raks06 2 weeks, 5 days ago

Correct, the VM must be in the same region as the Vault.

upvoted 1 times

 M1M31I 1 month ago

Answer is correct. D

upvoted 1 times

 tt2tt 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer D

VMs should be in same location with recovery services vault.

This is really sad as it's last available questions from this site on az104. Is there any other site you would recommend?

upvoted 1 times

 **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

They could have simply written VM1,VM2,VM3,VM4,VM5 but it seems they're more interested in confusing a candidate than him/her passing with proper logic.

Some questions seem to be purposefully written in this way.

upvoted 1 times

 **knotty25** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

DOES ANYONE HAS ACCESS TO ALL 250 QUESTIONS? after 150 questions, it says blocked further access.

upvoted 2 times

 **IRISone** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct as stated by others. Resource Group doesn't matter. Only region and subscription. Backup van be for any VM

upvoted 1 times

 **aleksandarivanov** 2 months, 1 week ago

Wow, this is the last available question here... this is unfortunate.

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct Just remember this and you are same
Vent-VNIC-VM-Vault all MUST be in same region

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. VM1, VM3, VMA, and VMC only

upvoted 1 times

 **Olram** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 1 times

 **willt** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct, the VM must be in the same region as the Vault.

upvoted 1 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

The Select virtual machines pane will open. Select the VMs you want to back up using the policy. Then select OK.

- 1- The selected VMs are validated.
- 2- "You can only select VMs in the same region as the vault."
- 3- VMs can only be backed up in a single vault.

So D is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **josevirtual** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The location is the only relevant parameter

upvoted 2 times

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

Correct Answer: AB

A: The following example uses the kubectl autoscale command to autoscale the number of pods in the azure-vote-front deployment. If average CPU utilization across all pods exceeds 50% of their requested usage, the autoscaler increases the pods up to a maximum of 10 instances. A minimum of 3 instances is then defined for the deployment: kubectl autoscale deployment azure-vote-front --cpu-percent=50 --min=3 --max=10

B: Use the az aks update command to enable and configure the cluster autoscaler on the node pool for the existing cluster.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/tutorial-kubernetes-scale> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

✉  fedzedz  1 year, 8 months ago

The Answer is not correct. The right is B & D.

B is for az aks command , check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

D is for Azure portal. Under node pools, press scale, then choose auto scale.

The Answer A is not correct as it is confusing with Horizontal pod autoscale which is not asked here. The pod autoscale use kubectl.

upvoted 134 times

✉  marcellov 1 year, 3 months ago

To corroborate with your answer, kubectl autoscale "creates an autoscaler that automatically chooses and sets the number of pods that run in a kubernetes cluster":

<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/generated/kubectl/kubectl-commands#autoscale>

According to Microsoft, this is a Horizontal pod autoscale, not a Cluster autoscale:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler#about-the-cluster-autoscaler>

upvoted 4 times

✉  jantoniosargatica 1 year, 3 months ago

But we are not talking about the pods, we are talinkg about the nodes, so is B and D. Think that this service is managed by Azure, and they will not allow to do this by yourself, and this is the reason why you must choose the portal.

upvoted 3 times

✉  diligent176 1 year, 8 months ago

The article does a good job explaining the difference of "cluster autoscaler" and "horizontal pod autoscaler"...

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

FYI also - the PowerShell command that can do this same task is "Set-AzAksCluster" (not Set-AzAks). B and D it is!

upvoted 10 times

✉  Hibs2016 1 year, 8 months ago

Do you have any links for doing the scaling in the portal?

upvoted 4 times

✉  jantoniosargatica 1 year, 3 months ago

There are 2 things to understand:

- a) Are we talking about pods?
- b) Are we talking about nodes?

The question is regarding how to autoscale the AKS, so it means that we are talking about the nodes. As we are talking how to scale the nodes:

a) az aks is neccesary

b) Then you scale the nodes in the portal.

The correct answers are B & D.

If we want to scale the pods, the options would be kubelet, but it is not the case. We are not talking about the containers, we are talking about the infrastructure behind this.

upvoted 59 times

✉ **juniорccs** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

thanks for the clarification

upvoted 3 times

✉ **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B and D

We need to configure autoscaler for the AKS cluster. We do not want to scale Kubernetes pods, so kubectl command is not needed.

A: kubectl command is used for configuring Kubernetes and not AKS cluster.

B: The az aks command is used for the AKS cluster configuration.

C: Set-AzVm cmdlet is used for VMs.

D: Azure portal, under node pools, press scale, then choose auto scale.

E: Set-AzAks, creates or updates an AKS cluster, the correct cmdlet is Set-AzAksCluster.

AKS clusters can scale in one of two ways:

- The cluster autoscaler watches for pods that can't be scheduled on nodes because of resource constraints. The cluster then automatically increases the number of nodes.

- The horizontal pod autoscaler uses the Metrics Server in a Kubernetes cluster to monitor the resource demand of pods. If an application needs more resources, the number of pods is automatically increased to meet the demand.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

upvoted 108 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Thank you for the very clear explanations!!!

upvoted 2 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

B and D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **David1990** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: BD

b and d are correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

The answer is B & D

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lu5ck** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

This is a problematic question. There is only one correct answer while the rest are wrong.

AZ AKS is right because

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

The other correct answer is Set-AzAksCluster

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/scale-cluster?tabs=azure-powershell>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lu5ck** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

You can edit in portal but it is highly not recommended but I guess best practice don't apply here.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BD

Answer for sure is BD - see below

First to be clear that there are tow type of autoscale in AZ kubernetes cluster - but first lets define the diffenece between POD and NODE
Kubernetes cluster - comprises of Master Nodes and Node

Master Node: it is used to control the nodes in the cluster, all calls to cluster are via Master node, state of cluster etc. Master node and other nodes are hosted on Azure VMs. All calls to cluster go to apiserver (Also known as etcd - clouter store) which in turn stores state of the cluster

Nodes: Which are hosted on Azure VMs are used for hosting your containers and are controlled via the Master node.

PODs: Pods are the smallest deployable units of computing that you can create and manage in Kubernetes and are part of Kubernetes cluster and reside on the Nodes and the PODs host the containers

The cluster autoscaler watches for pods that can't be scheduled on nodes because of resource constraints. The cluster then automatically increases the number of nodes.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

The horizontal pod autoscaler uses the Metrics Server in a Kubernetes cluster to monitor the resource demand of pods. If an application needs more resources, the number of pods is automatically increased to meet the demand.

Now the question DO NOT refer to Horizontal pod autoscaler, it is strictly refers to cluster autoscaler and that can be created via two AZ AKS command and Azure Portal - just note regarding Azure portal - you can ONLY create/enable the cluster autoscaler at time you create the Kub cluster and it is NOT recommended that you edit the cluster autoscaler with Azure portal after that, you will need to use the AZ aks command (please read the link below carefully)

Now back to horizontal pod autoscaler this can only be enabled via kubectl autoscale command - here is snippet from article
Configure the horizontal pod autoscaler

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Kubernetes supports horizontal pod autoscaling to adjust the number of pods in a deployment depending on CPU utilization or other select metrics. The Metrics Server is used to provide resource utilization to Kubernetes. You can configure horizontal pod autoscaling through the kubectl autoscale command or through a manifest. For more details on using the horizontal pod autoscaler,

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Vladan0** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Base on links:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure-stack/aks-hci/work-with-horizontal-autoscaler#change-an-existing-akshciautoscalerconfig-profile-object>

I think correct answer is B & A.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Sorry u wrong..refer to my comments

upvoted 1 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

A and B

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Reds00** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

B & D are correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Armina** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

More Explanations why A and B are correct:

To meet the application requirements in Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS), you may need to adjust the number of nodes running your workloads. The automatic cluster scaling component can check for pods in your cluster that cannot be scheduled due to resource restrictions. Once problems are detected, the number of nodes in a node pool is increased to meet application requirements. The nodes are also regularly

To adapt to changing application requirements, e.g. between working day and evening or on a weekend, clusters often need a way to scale automatically. AKS clusters can be scaled in two ways:

Autoscale for clusters checks for pods that cannot be scheduled for nodes due to resource restrictions. In this case, the cluster automatically increases the number of nodes.

With horizontal automatic pod scaling, the metric server in a Kubernetes cluster monitors the resource requirements of the pods. If an application requires more resources, the number of pods is automatically increased to meet demand.

Ref1: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler> Ref2: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/tutorial-kubernetes-scale?tabs=azure-cli>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Armina** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: AB

A and B are correct

-Update an existing AKS cluster to enable autoscaling for clusters

Use the az aks update command to enable and configure autoscaling for the existing cluster in the node pool. Use the parameter --enable-cluster-autoscaler and specify a --min-count- and a --max-count value for the nodes.

-Automatic scaling of pods

-To use the automatic scaling function, CPU requirements and limits must be defined for all containers in your pods as well as for your pods.

The following example uses the kubectl autoscale command to automatically scale the number of pods in the azure-vote-front deployment. If the average CPU utilization of all pods exceeds 50% of the requested usage, autoscaling increases the pods to a maximum of 10 instances. At least 3 instances are then set for deployment:

kubectl autoscale deployment azure-vote-front --cpu-percent=50 --min=3 --max=10

Ref1: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

Ref2: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/tutorial-kubernetes-scale?tabs=azure-cli>

upvoted 2 times

spectrusrage 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

ab is the answer

upvoted 2 times

fjvela 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BD

kubectl command is to scale deployments not to setup cluster autoscaler

upvoted 2 times

albertohitech 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AB

The following example uses the kubectl autoscale command to autoscale the number of pods in the azure-vote-front deployment. If average CPU utilization across all pods exceeds 50% of their requested usage, the autoscaler increases the pods up to a maximum of 10 instances. A minimum of 3 instances is then defined for the deployment: kubectl autoscale deployment azure-vote-front --cpu-percent=50 --min=3 --max=10

Use the az aks update command to enable and configure the cluster autoscaler on the node pool for the existing cluster.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/tutorial-kubernetes-scale>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

INCORRECT ANSWERS:

the Set-AzVm cmdlet - This command sets VM as generalized

the Azure portal - Not a valid command

the Set-AzAks cmdlet - Creates or updates a Kubernetes cluster

upvoted 2 times

benvdw 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 3 times

webfunky 6 months ago

The answer is B and D

Kubectl - if you want to scale horizontally e.g. below

kubectl scale --replicas=10 deployment/nginx-deployment

az aks - If you want to scale out the cluster

az aks scale --resource-group examplersg --name exampleakscluster --node-count 2

upvoted 1 times

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.

Correct Answer: C

You should sign in and push a container image to Container Registry.

Run the az acr build command to build and push the container image. az acr build \

```
--image contoso-website \
--registry $ACR_NAME \
-file Dockerfile .
```

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/aks-deploy-container-app/5-exercise-deploy-app>

 **VANSI** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

I have this same question in the exam (passed) and does not have the option C.
So I choose the Docker push.

upvoted 99 times

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is Correct . C.
The question has a lot of missing steps.
If we go with Answer A. then we need the following:

- Make sure that ACR is integrated to AKS.
- docker tag has been run with the right ACR.
- docker push
- create kubectl apply with the right deployment and right ACR.

In case we go with Answer C.

- No need for docker push or tag.
- still need to make sure that ACR is integrated to AKS.
- then run kubectl apply

upvoted 75 times

 **David1990** Most Recent 11 hours, 32 minutes ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **MartyMart** 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is docker push

upvoted 1 times

 **klexams** 1 month ago

Answer is A. Here is why:

Push images to registry

With your image built and tagged, push the azure-vote-front image to your ACR instance. Use docker push and provide your own acrLoginServer address for the image name as follows:

docker push <acrLoginServer>/azure-vote-front:v1

It may take a few minutes to complete the image push to ACR.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/tutorial-kubernetes-prepare-acr?tabs=azure-cli>

upvoted 1 times

 **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I go with Vansi comment.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Break down the question first:

1. You already have a container and an AKS cluster for your app - so no need to "create" these.
2. You have a container image named App1 already on your location machine, ready to be pushed" to your Azure container.
3. What do you need to do first?

Therefore the next thing to do is Push the container instant to your Azure Container registry using the Docker command (answer A):
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-get-started-docker-cli?tabs=azure-cli#push-the-image-to-your-registry>

No need to create a App Service Plan (B) - Not required

No need to use az acr build (C) - Already created Azure Container Registry

No need to user az aks create (D) - Already created Azure AKS cluster

upvoted 2 times

✉ **tweedo** 1 month ago

> No need to use az acr build (C) - Already created Azure Container Registry

This is incorrect, as per <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/acr?view=azure-cli-latest#az-acr-build> az acr build command is used to trigger an application build and place it IN acr. It doesn't create an ACR asset.

So again, why not C?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **AlexBa** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

You need to push your image inside ACR so "docker push command"

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

This is really confusing question..Just obvious enough that MS will never give you chance to get full Marks because that will make Bill Gates look like clown in cooperate dinner party!!

Anyway reason i chose A is because image already build and just needs be pushed to ACR backed up by this link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-get-started-docker-cli?tabs=azure-cli>

Reason i did not chose C which also correct except if you chose it then you need to build the image and push it but image i already created and this proven by this useful link

<https://markheath.net/post/build-container-images-with-acr>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Run the az acr build command.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **epomatti** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The reason C looks correct is because A requires you to login to ACR using "docker login".

If you run "docker push" it will fail. If you do "acr build" it won't.

Both C and A achieve the objective which is deploy the App, however only C will work immediately.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **klezlil** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

A needs a lot of prereqs as fedzetz describet, what is not mentioned in the question.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **cloudera** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

You need to deploy App1 to Cluster1.

What should you do first?

The question is asking "what should you do F I R S T - before deploying App1 to Cluster1"

So the answer has to be pushing the docker image "A" because this is the only option you can do before you build the image.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **scottims** 4 months ago

A

<https://www.educba.com/docker-push/>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **sjb666** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Just watched a PluralSight course on the back of this, answer is C

upvoted 2 times

✉  **fjvela** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the answer correct, you already build an image in your machine.

the command az acr build will enqueue a new build task in acr <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/acr?view=azure-cli-latest#az-acr-build>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **lisn0** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

wish me luck tomorrow

upvoted 9 times

✉  **NadirM_18** 5 months, 1 week ago

So how did it go then?

upvoted 2 times

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

Correct Answer: A

Resource Group location of VMSS1 is the RG2 location, which is West US.

Only Proximity2, which also in RG2, is location in West US

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/introducing-proximity-placement-groups/>

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

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/en-us/blog/introducing-proximity-placement-groups/>

upvoted 79 times

✉  **Throwitawaynow** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

This should be proximity 1 only, proximity 2 is not in the same region as the VMSS

upvoted 41 times

✉  **NarenderSingh** 11 months, 1 week ago

It should be Proximity 2 only as its in the same region.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Ashfarqk** 1 year, 3 months ago

Did you understand the table properly???

Proximity 01 is in Central US

upvoted 6 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Hahaha

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Kiano** 1 year, 3 months ago

They have changed the question and the table since the comment has been made. Basically the proximity group and the VMSS1 should be in the same region.

upvoted 28 times

✉  **maloumba87** 5 months, 1 week ago

Proximté 2 se trouve dans la même régions que VMSS

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent ⓘ 1 week, 5 days ago

Correct Answer : A

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is correct and so is explanation

upvoted 1 times

✉  **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Proximity2 only

upvoted 1 times

✉  **michaelmorar** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A - proximity 2 is the only one in the same region as VMSS

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Pasmo** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer is A

upvoted 3 times

✉  **wsrudmen** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer 1.

If it's not in the same region it doesn't make sense regarding the purpose of a placement groups (colocate resource for performance improvement)

upvoted 2 times

✉  **VinothKM** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

it should be c

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

✉  **josevirtual** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Only Proximity 2

upvoted 2 times

✉  **ahyaa** 6 months ago

This one comes in my exam today Feb 26, 2022, and I got 784! yay!! I passed!!! thank you, review buddies!!

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Juli98** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Think to learn is that the proximity placement group and the VMs locations have to be in the SAME REGION.

Tested in LAB

Created 2 PG One in West US and One in East US.

Created One VM

If VM Location = West US, I only get West US Proximity Group, with a message saying "You should select a Proximity Group within the Region West US."

If VM Location = East US. I can choose the other PG.

If VM Location = Something Else like West Europe, I can't choose anything.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **VinothKM** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

then it should be C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **TLS1127** 8 months ago

So Whats the answer?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **zr79** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

A is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Zubaer** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

To get VMs as close as possible, achieving the lowest possible latency, you should deploy them within a proximity placement group. 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. If you want to use availability zones together with placement groups, you need to make sure that the VMs in the placement group are also all in the same availability zone.

upvoted 2 times

 **HananS** 9 months ago

A is the answer
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/proximity-placement-groups-portal>

upvoted 1 times

 **anoopjoseph** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Proximity2 only
upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates.

You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1.

Solution: From the Subscriptions blade, you select the subscription, and then click Resource providers.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

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>
upvoted 35 times

 **Wizard69** Highly Voted  1 year, 5 months ago

I agree, you should look at the Deployments under the Resource Group
upvoted 13 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

 **minix** 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022
upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey because it is B,
Can be viewed via RG Blade => deployment
upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No <
upvoted 1 times

 **Olram** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22
upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

similar question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times

 **N4d114** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

The correct answer is B - No.

To check date and time when RG1 create, u have to go at RG1 Resource, go to setting and click at deployment.

upvoted 1 times

 **deltarj** 7 months ago

Q41, 51, 52 & 53 [remember: RG1 blade-->deployment]
upvoted 3 times

 **AbhiYad** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.
upvoted 2 times

 **Thanishn** 1 year, 4 months ago

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.
upvoted 1 times

 **nikhilmehra** 1 year, 4 months ago

deployments
upvoted 2 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

NO > RG1 -> Deployment
upvoted 2 times

 **I** 1 year, 6 months ago

RG1->Deployments
upvoted 3 times

 **wendysgp** 1 year, 8 months ago

to check go to deployments under GROUP
upvoted 2 times

 **fedzedz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct . NO (B)
to check go to deployments under subscription
upvoted 5 times

 **LexusNX425** 1 year, 5 months ago

Or just go to deployments under RG1
upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates.

You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1.

Solution: From the RG1 blade, you click Automation script.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

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>
upvoted 26 times

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

correct. Programmatic deployment are used for API/CLI
upvoted 13 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

 **minix** 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022
upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
I Luv Honey because it is B
From RG Blade => deployment
upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
>B. No
upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

similar question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

There's not even an automatic script blade in RGs. Not that I am aware of
upvoted 1 times

 **AntOnY** 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct, tested and confirmed
upvoted 1 times

 **Sandroal29** 1 year, 5 months ago

The provided answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

B. No - Bcoz it's under RG1 blade Settings ->Deployment

upvoted 2 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

B. is correct. On Deployment blade you will find this information

upvoted 1 times

 **TheOne1** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **NickyDee** 1 year, 8 months ago

RG1 > Deployments

upvoted 10 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates.

You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1.

Solution: From the RG1 blade, you click Deployments.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

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>
upvoted 29 times

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

correct

upvoted 24 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

yep correct way

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

similar question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

 **zr79** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

I see why they do not allow you to review a question after. makes sense with their options

upvoted 1 times

 **deltarj** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I love these "clustered" questions, like these FOUR: 41, 51, 52 & 53 (remember the only positive ans: RG1 blade - Deployments)

Thanx mlantonis and fedzedz

upvoted 4 times

 **MarzMazd** 1 year, 2 months ago

There are multiple repeats of same question in previous 25 pages.

upvoted 4 times

 **oriduri** 1 year, 4 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Danny1** 1 year, 5 months ago

This question came in the exam, all three versions of this..!! Best of luck

upvoted 6 times

 **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

Correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Jacek_** 1 year, 6 months ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **WYLC** 1 year, 6 months ago

Given Answer is Correct!

upvoted 1 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

A. is correct.

upvoted 1 times

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. Azure HDInsight
- B. Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 3.0
- C. the AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension
- D. Azure Analysis Services

Correct Answer: B

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>

✉  **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Not correct. Answer is B. it is linux server accordingly Linux Diagnostic Extension should be used which download the Diagnostic Extension (LAD) agent on Linux server.

upvoted 102 times

✉  **RRRSSS** 1 year, 2 months ago

Cool, but probably there is a trick with LAD version?

Question refers to LAD 3.0, However this article refers to v 4.0 version.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux?tabs=azcli>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **jimmyli** 1 year, 1 month ago

no. It's actually in the link you provided, "Important

For information about version 3.x, see Use the Linux diagnostic extension 3.0 to monitor metrics and logs. For information about version 2.3 and earlier, see Monitor the performance and diagnostic data of a Linux VM."

so LAD version doesn't matter.

B is the right answer!

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Sanin** 1 year, 3 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux?tabs=azcli>

upvoted 5 times

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

The Linux diagnostic extension helps a user monitor the health of a Linux VM running on Microsoft Azure. It has the following collection and capabilities:

- Metrics
- Syslog
- Files

A: Azure HDInsight is a managed, full-spectrum, open-source analytics service in the cloud for enterprises. You can use open-source frameworks such as Hadoop, Apache Spark, Apache Hive, LLAP, Apache Kafka, Apache Storm, R, and more.

C: Azure Performance Diagnostics VM Extension is used for Windows VM only.

D: Azure Analysis Services is a fully managed platform as a service (PaaS) that provides enterprise-grade data models in the cloud.

upvoted 85 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux?tabs=azcli#supported-linux-distributions>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B: Here's why...

Some of the feature in "the AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension" do not work for Linux VMs: (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en->

[us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/performance-diagnostics#select-an-analysis-scenario-to-run](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/performance-diagnostics#select-an-analysis-scenario-to-run)

Where as the "Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 3.0" doc mentions the question's two requirements Metrics and Logs in the first two sentences of the introduction of this article:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux-v3>

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

For sure B

the Linux diagnostic extension helps a user monitor the health of a Linux VM running on Microsoft Azure. In summary is used to monitor metrics and logs of Linux VM. It has the following collection and capabilities:

New in LAD 4.0

This extension works with both Azure deployment models (Azure Resource Manager and classic).

You can enable this extension for your VM and virtual machine scale set by using the Azure PowerShell cmdlets, Azure CLI scripts, Azure Resource Manager templates (ARM templates), or the Azure portal.

upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. the AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension

upvoted 1 times

 **Azurefox79** 3 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct, supports both Linux and Windows

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/performance-diagnostics>

upvoted 2 times

 **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer B: Here's why...

Some of the feature in "the AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension" do not work for Linux VMs: (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/performance-diagnostics#select-an-analysis-scenario-to-run>)

Where as the "Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 3.0" doc mentions the question's two requirements Metrics and Logs in the first two sentences of the introduction of this article:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux-v3>

upvoted 1 times

 **MikeyNg756** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux?tabs=azcli>

upvoted 1 times

 **albergd** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Use the Linux diagnostic extension 4.0 to monitor metrics and logs:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux?tabs=azcli>

Azure Performance Diagnostics VM Extension is for Windows:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/performance-diagnostics-vm-extension>

upvoted 1 times

 **G_unit_19** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

It is clearly B

upvoted 1 times

 **EleChie** 7 months, 1 week ago

Important

For information about version 3.x, see Use the Linux diagnostic extension 3.0 to monitor metrics and logs. For information about version 2.3 and earlier, see Monitor the performance and diagnostic data of a Linux VM.

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux?tabs=azcli>

Azure Diagnostics extension overview

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

upvoted 1 times

 **never4baby777** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B

The Linux diagnostic extension helps a user monitor the health of a Linux VM that runs on Microsoft Azure

upvoted 1 times

 **Juli98** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is B but question is outdated :

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

Azure Monitor recently launched a new agent, the Azure Monitor agent, that provides all capabilities necessary to collect guest operating system monitoring data. While there are multiple legacy agents that exist due to the consolidation of Azure Monitor and Log Analytics, each with their unique capabilities with some overlap, we recommend that you use the new agent that aims to consolidate features from all existing agents, and provide additional benefits. [Learn More](#)

The Azure Monitor agent is meant to replace the Log Analytics agent, Azure Diagnostic extension and Telegraf agent for both Windows and Linux machines.

upvoted 7 times

 **Mozbius_** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Thank you! Much appreciated! I was getting confused as this is exactly what I have learned in the courses.

upvoted 1 times

 **El_gatux** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Linux Diagnostic is part or AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/diagnostics-linux?tabs=azcli>

upvoted 1 times

 **weril** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Okay my lads. It's LAD

upvoted 3 times

 **beem84** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B

upvoted 1 times

 **Mtrx** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

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

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

Network Interface: vm1441		Effective security rules	Topology				
Virtual network/subnet: VNET1/default		NIC Public IP: 52.160.123.200	NIC Private IP: 10.0.6.4	Accelerated networking: Disabled			
Inbound port rules		Outbound port rules	Application security groups	Load balancing			
Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1441) Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces						Add inbound port rule	
Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action	...
100	Rule2	50-60	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...
300	RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Any	Allow	...
400	Rule1	50-500	Any	Any	Any	Allow	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

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

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

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

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

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

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

Box 1:

Rule2 blocks ports 50-60, which includes port 53, the DNS port. Internet users can reach to the Web server, since it uses port 80.

Box 2:

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.

Reference:

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

✉  **khengoolman** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed today with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer
upvoted 34 times

✉  **nimeshabhinav** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

It looks like all 300 questions appeared in your exam :D . I see your comments everywhere.
upvoted 25 times

✉  **Kumud31** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

YES,I bet
upvoted 1 times

✉  **miloashis** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

VERY TRUE BRO!!
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Sohail_Ryder** 4 months, 1 week ago

There are bunch of other people too saying the same thing.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **subramani2018** 6 months, 1 week ago

Is all questions with same pattern come from here or any changes
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Juli98** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct.
Usually :
DNS = Port 53
WEB = Port 80 (http) or 443 (https).

Rule are processed by priority order

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

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

Rule 2 Blocked DNS (Range 50-60) First match > DNS Blocked

Rule 1 Allow http (Range 50-500) First Match > http Allow.

If we delete Rule 2, Rule 1 Allows http and DNS. First match > It works.

upvoted 14 times

✉  **Pasmo** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct

Rule 2 Blocked DNS (Range 50-60) First match > DNS Blocked. port 80 not affected

After deleting rule 2

Rule 1 Allow DNS (Range 50-500) First Match > port 53 and the port 80 and 443 is allowed.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **DrJones** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Question appeared in exam today. The answer is correct.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **shyams9977** 5 months, 1 week ago

This question was in exam on 20-03-2022
upvoted 1 times

✉  **shyams9977** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

This question on exam 20/3/2022
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022
upvoted 1 times

✉  **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

✉  **theorut** 6 months ago

keep also in mind dns uses UDP on port 53.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **ahyaa** 6 months ago

This question appeared in my exam today Feb 26, 2022, and I got 784! yay!! I passed!!! thank you, review buddies!!

upvoted 2 times

✉  **subramani2018** 6 months, 1 week ago

Do we have voucher code to unlock all questions in az104..if 50percent off, please let me know

upvoted 2 times

✉  **H3adcap** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Was in exam today 17/22/2022

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Krypt11** 10 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **omw2wealth** 11 months ago

new question hehe, hopefully i find it later in my exam !

upvoted 3 times

✉  **nsknexus478** 11 months ago

There was a similar question previously as well.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **pakman** 11 months ago

Correct

upvoted 7 times

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

Correct Answer: C

Use availability zones to protect from datacenter level failures.

Reference:

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

 **allray15** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

i always get nervous when the discussion count hits 30-50+ . You know something isn't right :D , if its just below 20, then i just skip and continue
upvoted 98 times

 **sarpay784** 1 year, 2 months ago

:D :D :D me too
upvoted 2 times

 **ciscogeek** 1 year, 5 months ago

or, 30+
upvoted 4 times

 **Izee24** 1 year ago

Me too.
upvoted 1 times

 **Tarifa123** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Same :D
upvoted 1 times

 **kt_tk_2020** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

C is the correct answer - if you want Datacenter level high availability - vms should be deployed in different zones.
upvoted 88 times

 **Somewhatbusy** 1 year, 8 months ago

Availability set - Within data centre - configure update domains and fault domains
Availability zone - Within region (usually three data centres per region)
upvoted 52 times

Simply adding that an availability zone can have only one datacenter. That's why i think it can't be option A. C option ensures the availability,

even if each zone is made of only one datacenter each
upvoted 6 times

your explanation was simple and precise unlike other sprouting nonsense here.

upvoted 8 times

 **61Reasons** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

A is tempting, but remember, according to MSFT an AZ "could" have just ONE data center, and if that failed then no redundancy. So the only option that is 100% sure in all situations is C.
upvoted 3 times

 **EmnCours** 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 2 times

 **klexams** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Your confusion stops here. Answer is A. This comment jrv116psu below led me to A.

jrv116psu 9 months ago

Mlantonis ... i completely agree about the AZ AS description.. but AZ's dont have limit of number of available machines do they? it says ensure that at least 2 machines are available... if you ave VM1 in AZ1 vm2 in AZ2, vm3 in AZ3, there's nothing stopping AZ1 and 2 going offline... AZ3 wont autocorrect and spinup new vms... thoughts?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Pravda** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Key phrase "... if a single Azure datacenter becomes unavailable." Can't be A, B or D. Go with C

upvoted 3 times

✉ **suryamk** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is C

You can think of each availability zone as a separate fault domain and update domain. So in a given azure region if you have 3 availability zones, then it's like you have 3 fault domains and 3 update domains.

So, for example, if you create three VMs across three availability zones in an Azure region, your VMs are effectively distributed across three fault domains and three update domains.

If one of the Availability Zones has gone down for some reason, we still have 2 VMs from the rest of the 2 availability zones. Similarly, if there is an update or a patch to be applied, azure schedules these at different times for different availability zones. So this means, we have just one of the availability zones affected while the update is being applied. The rest of the 2 zones are unaffected.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **BorisBoef** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Placing in three seperate zones does not guarantee availability over these zones

upvoted 1 times

✉ **GregGG** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Put all VMs in "one" AZ will not guarantee redundancy.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C for me.. AV zone should be 3 as refers to 3 different Data centers, hence lose one 2 available

upvoted 3 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. each virtual machine in a separate Availability Zone

upvoted 2 times

✉ **epomatti** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer: C - each virtual machine in a separate Availability Zone

upvoted 2 times

✉ **adamp54** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Definitely C ... separate Availability Zones protect in case of datacenter failure

upvoted 2 times

✉ **whitezik** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

An Azure REGION consists of at least 3 availability zones,

An availability zone consists of 1 or more data-centers,

Now the question say 'if a single Azure datacenter becomes unavailable',

valid options are A & C.

A= ... in a single availability zone

C=...in a separate availability zone.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **GregGG** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

As an AZ "could" consist 1 DC only, how it can prevent issue 'if a single DC becomes unavailable'?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Azurefox79** 3 months, 1 week ago

A

Availability zones are designed so that if one zone is affected, regional services, capacity, and high availability are supported by the remaining two zones.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/availability-zones/az-overview>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **GregGG** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

That's true, but if option A, how the remaining two zones provide HA for you if the zone you put all VMs in is failed? You need to deploy VMs "manually" into different zones to have the HA.

upvoted 1 times

 **babzbabz** 3 months, 1 week ago

Came on exam today (24/05/2022)

upvoted 1 times

 **shash_ank** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A, if cost should be minimal.

C, if cost don't matter and require high redundancy.

As a company, it would not want to incur extra costs for high redundancy, esp when Option A does what they need

upvoted 2 times

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

Correct Answer: B

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

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

Reference:

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

✉  **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

not correct. Answer is Resource Group. I tried the only ones that need to be updated manually are resource group and password.
upvoted 133 times

✉  **rawkadia** 1 year, 2 months ago

Confirming RG.

Manual steps: log in, deploy VM1. Accept all defaults. Go to resource > template > save to library. View library > deploy template, It pre-populates the subscription but you have to set an RG. VM Name can be customized, admin user/pass are pulled from template.

Costs about \$.15 to verify and less than 5 minutes, if you're in doubt sign up for azure pass and do it yourself.
upvoted 26 times

✉  **Shailesh** 1 year, 2 months ago

yes D. Resource Group is the correct answer: Admin user, password, vm size and os are the part of ARM templates. But resource group is not hence needs to be mentioned while deployment! Refer below sample ARM template for reference in which all above attributes passed in parameter.

<https://github.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/blob/master/101-vm-simple-windows/azureddeploy.json>
upvoted 10 times

✉  **Max19** 5 months ago

The file is missing by the link, please send a new one.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **cmbkc88** 1 year, 2 months ago

I go adm psw. We can configure the name of rg for vm, not rg itself.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **itmp** 1 year, 2 months ago

what "adm psw" ? maybe in another question ...
upvoted 2 times

✉  **jecawi9630** 1 year, 2 months ago

@itmp adm psw means administrator password
upvoted 1 times

✉  **RoastChicken** 1 year, 1 month ago

This is correct. Answer is Resource Group.
upvoted 4 times

✉  **IvanDan** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

"what can you configure"... you can't configure a resource group, but you can choose one. A resource group should be already configured. An administrator username is not preconfigured, so you have to make a new one. I will go with B
upvoted 44 times

✉  **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

You can select a RG for a selection - so you are configuring which RG to use.

upvoted 4 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

You are not paying attention to the fact that this was being created from an ARM template. All these can be specified in the template. It is not however recommended to enter keys and secrets in plain text in your code.

upvoted 2 times

 **EmnCours** (Most Recent) 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: D

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

upvoted 2 times

 **David1990** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct answer

upvoted 2 times

 **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

RG has to be mentioned

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is D:

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.

upvoted 4 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. each virtual machine in a separate Availability Zone

upvoted 2 times

 **Deepakijzer** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

You are just ctrl c ctrl v the wrong answer in the wrong question.

upvoted 2 times

 **Carai** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **sabyasachide** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

You cannot declare RG

upvoted 1 times

 **willt** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Resource Group is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **fjvela** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Just tested. Correct answer is D - resource group

upvoted 2 times

 **TtotheA2021** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Tested, you can only perform admin password or RG. So it is answer D

upvoted 3 times

 **TtotheA2021** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

tested, the only thing what you can us RG or password. i vote for answer C

upvoted 1 times

 **Azure_daemon** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

As others said it's the resource group, the only I did change during a VM build with a template was resource group and password

upvoted 1 times

 **Ken88** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B should be the correct answer.

Administrator username and password - to be exact

upvoted 1 times

 **theorut** 6 months ago

D Recourse group is not the same as Resource group NAME. So it's B.

upvoted 2 times

 **atilla** 6 months ago

I checked, created an image and after that I tried to create a vm from that image, resource group was filled as the same resource group. Admin username and password not. I am confused now

upvoted 1 times

 **atilla** 6 months ago

checked again, if you create an arm template and deploy, then rg as well as username password should be filled in.... :/

upvoted 1 times

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.

Correct Answer: E

Reference:

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

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Here we need to modify the size of the VM to increase the number of vCPU's assigned to the VM. This can be included as a task in the runbook. The VM size property can be modified by a runbook that is triggered by metrics, but you can schedule it monthly.

C: Scheduled vertical scaling could be a solution, but then you don't need a scheduled runbook and it states that it does not support multiple active instances. Scale Set is not an option.

E: DSC is only useful to keep the resources on a VM (OS, File shares, etc.) in a consistent state, not to change VM properties.

Reference:

<https://www.apress.com/us/blog/all-blog-posts/scale-up-azure-vms/15823864#:~:text=If%20you%20select%20the%20option,to%20the%20next%20larger%20size>
upvoted 127 times

✉  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **GenjamBhai** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Agreed. Correct Answer: B

Refer to <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pQ9dQ13B2vM>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **klasbeatz** 2 months ago

The only part that confuses me is that I didn't think size was a determining factor when increasing processor capacity / power? Unless this is a different when referring to VM's? I figure the two are un-related

upvoted 1 times

✉  **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

not correct. Answer is B. Scale up the VM using Automation virtual scale set runbooks which trigger a webhook

upvoted 98 times

✉  **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

why not create a scale set and scale up?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **biglebowksi** 1 year, 2 months ago

Do you think it's a good job to be executed in runbook every month?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **T___T** 1 year, 2 months ago

you can scale up or down via the run book check the portal.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **T___T** 1 year, 2 months ago

the question asks about runbook specifically so you have to go with that context
upvoted 5 times

 **sandipk91** 1 year ago

this the reason why we can't use scale set - "App1 that does not support multiple active instances"
upvoted 10 times

 **alex88andru** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I don t get it, B. Modify the VM size property of VM1. How is this a runbook? or any relation to your B answer? Thanks
upvoted 2 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **Pravda** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

I'm not so sure B is the correct answer. How does modifying the VM size property create a scheduled runbook to increase the processor performance at the END OF THE MONTH? Modifying the VM size is what the script needs to do, but modifying the VM size doesn't have anything to do with scheduling. I would choose answer E, only one that makes sense.

upvoted 1 times

 **tweedo** 1 month ago

It makes perfect sense. This app can only be single-instanced, which rules out scaling out - we cannot use VMSS with load-balancers. What we can do is only scale up. Changing VM size will increase the computing power (more available vCPUs, we assume that app is multithreaded) and will reduce the processing time.

upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: E

E. Add a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension to VM1.

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Definitely B

Azure Automation uses runbooks to run tasks such as:

Restart/Stop VM

Remove VM

Scale up or Scale Down VM

It adds New run as account as per following paragraph taken from azure

upvoted 2 times

 **elhafdi** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **michaelmorar** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B- increase VM size. The app heavily uses CPU during peak workloads and cannot scale laterally (it only supports one instance), so the only option is to beef up the CPU.

upvoted 1 times

 **Olramp** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 1 times

 **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 04/12/2022

upvoted 3 times

 **willt** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Since vertical scaling is required the solution should increase the VM size

upvoted 2 times

 **Pramu** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

VM Size needs to be modified for increasing CPU Performance

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **sabyasachide** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

This comment is common in all questions

upvoted 7 times

✉️  **Allfreeen** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

B is wrong, as question clearly say to schedule not resize
correct answer is E

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 5 times

✉️  **MuralikumarCh** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

@AjaruddinAli66 what are the right answers for these questions. Are you followed discussion/voted answers or admin provided answers.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Sara_Mo** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

answer is B

upvoted 2 times

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

Correct Answer: B

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>

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

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

upvoted 137 times

✉  **ABhi101** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Thanks

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Takloy** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Thanks!

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Volh** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

thanks !

upvoted 2 times

✉  **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is correct "B" with ARM templates, DSC is used.

upvoted 19 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 2 times

 **devilcried** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The Azure DSC extension uses the Azure VM Agent framework to deliver, enact, and report on DSC configurations running on Azure VMs.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-overview>

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey because it is B
Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
upvoted 3 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. A Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
upvoted 2 times

 **KIRANdxc** 4 months ago

Got his question in exam !!
upvoted 1 times

 **Olram** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22
upvoted 3 times

 **willt** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct
upvoted 1 times

 **ahyaa** 6 months ago

This question appeared in my exam today Feb 26, 2022, and I got 784! yay!! I passed!!! thank you, review buddies!!
upvoted 4 times

 **az4o2n** 7 months ago

Thank you so much, your contributions are highly valued
upvoted 1 times

 **pappkarcsviii** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

1. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
upvoted 1 times

 **N4d114** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer is B : Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
upvoted 1 times

 **SoSoLiD** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

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

upvoted 1 times

 **subhuman** 9 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer is B. DSC is only useful to keep the resources on a VM (OS, File shares, etc.) in a consistent state.
upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer is correct by the revealed answer has a PowerShell code to create a VM rather than a Scale Set. Correct answer would be

```
az vmss extension set --name
--publisher
--resource-group
--vmss-name
[--enable-auto-upgrade {false, true}]
[--extension-instance-name]
[--force-update]
[--no-auto-upgrade {false, true}]
[--no-auto-upgrade-minor-version {false, true}]
[--no-wait]
[--protected-settings]
[--provision-after-extensions]
```

```
[--settings]  
[--subscription]  
[--version]  
upvoted 2 times
```

✉️ **AubinBakana** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is correct *but the revealed answer has a PowerShell code to create a VM rather than a Scale Set. Correct answer would be upvoted 1 times

✉️ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Correct.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that has the network profile shown in the following exhibit.

Network profile	
Type (plugin)	Basic (Kubnet)
Pod CIDR	10.244.0.0/16
Service CIDR	10.0.0.0/16
DNS service IP	10.0.0.10
Docker bridge CIDR	172.17.0.1/16
Network options	
HTTP application routing	
Enabled	Disabled

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

10.244.0.0/16
10.0.0.0/16
172.17.0.1/16

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

10.244.0.0/16
10.0.0.0/16
172.17.0.1/16

Answer Area

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

10.244.0.0/16
10.0.0.0/16
172.17.0.1/16

Correct Answer:

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

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>

mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: 10.244.0.0/16

The Pod CIDR, because containers live inside Pods.

Note: 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>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-azure-cni#plan-ip-addressing-for-your-cluster>

upvoted 79 times

krisbla Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

I'm writing the exam in 3 hours .. I'll go with the given selections - wish me luck!

upvoted 17 times

JimBobSquare101 1 year, 1 month ago

Im guessing you passed as you havent been back...lol

upvoted 8 times

kennynelcon 4 months, 1 week ago

The author won't get notification when one even replies, so it is tough to say

upvoted 2 times

yellownikk 1 year, 3 months ago

what was the result?

upvoted 3 times

walexkino 1 year, 3 months ago

lol witch

upvoted 2 times

shnz03 1 year, 3 months ago

Personally amazing for me and kind of funny also

upvoted 2 times

EmnCours Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

manalshowaei 2 months, 3 weeks ago

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.

upvoted 1 times

babzbabz 3 months, 1 week ago

Came on exam today (24/05/2022)

upvoted 3 times

fodocel235 4 months ago

B1: 10.244.0.0/16

B2: 10.0.0.0/16

upvoted 1 times

DrJones 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Question appeared in exam today. The answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

Dobby25 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 4 times

 **antivrillee** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Doing the exam tomorrow
upvoted 2 times

 **soportepueblobasnuc** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Good luck
upvoted 1 times

 **ahyaa** 6 months ago

This question appeared in my exam today Feb 26, 2022, and I got 784! yay!! I passed!!! thank you, review buddies!!
upvoted 3 times

 **Voldemort** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Most Simplest Question in the whole of exam, the answer is literally in the question itself.
POD CIDR for address allocation and Service CIDR for internal service assignment.
upvoted 2 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

I guessed this one even though I have not studied K8s in depth. My next target is mastering K8s
upvoted 1 times

 **zr79** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

You do not need K8s' deep knowledge to answer this type of question
upvoted 1 times

 **JimBobSquare101** 1 year, 1 month ago

In exam 30 July 2011
upvoted 6 times

 **JimBobSquare101** 1 year, 1 month ago

In exam 30 July 21
upvoted 7 times

 **marcellov** 1 year, 3 months ago

The answer is correct. Just pay attention that Pod CIDR is also called just Subnet:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-azure-cni#plan-ip-addressing-for-your-cluster>
upvoted 3 times

 **denccc** 1 year, 4 months ago

I think the answer is correct. A pod gets an IP. If a pod consists out of multiple containers they share the same pod IP address and can talk to each other over localhost. I also tested with some docker container which prints its IP. When I run it in docker it prints its container IP. When I run it in a pod in Kubernetes it prints the pod IP.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

The screenshot shows the 'Default' autoscale condition configuration. It includes:

- Delete warning:** A note stating "The very last or default recurrence rule cannot be deleted. Instead, you can disable autoscale to turn off autoscale".
- Scale mode:** Set to "Scale based on a metric".
- Rules:**
 - Scale out:** When "homepage" (Maximum) CpuPercentage > 85, Increase count by 1.
 - Scale in:** When "homepage" (Average) CpuPercentage < 30, Decrease count by 1.
 - + Add a rule:** Link to add more rules.
- Instance limits:** Minimum 1, Maximum 5, Default 1.
- Schedule:** A note: "This scale condition is executed when none of the other scale condition(s) match".

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

The screenshot shows the configuration for a scale-in rule:

- Operator ***: Less than.
- Metric threshold to trigger scale action ***: 30 %.
- Duration (in minutes) ***: 5.
- Time grain (in mins)**: 1.
- Time grain statistic ***: Average.
- Action**:
 - Operation ***: Decrease count by.
 - Instance count ***: 1.
 - Cool down (minutes) ***: 5.

The scale out rule is configured with the same duration and cool down time 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.

Hot Area:

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	

Correct Answer:

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	

Box 1: 5 -

The maximum 5 will kept as the CPU Usage ≥ 30 .

Box 2: 3 -

As soon as the average CPU usage drops below 30%, the count will decrease by 1. After the 5 minute cool-down it will decrease by another 1, reaching 3.

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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 9minutes. So, from the default of 1 it will scale in to the max 5 ($60/5 = 12$, which means 6 times scale 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>

upvoted 215 times

✉  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

Box1: 2

Box2: 4

upvoted 2 times

✉  **xayay74894** 1 year, 3 months ago

nope, for box 2 it will stay 5 as there's the cool down as well for scale in, so after 9 mins @ 25% you have to subtract 5 mins of cool down and you remain with only 4 mins which is not reaching the 5 mins period.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **teraboop** 1 year, 3 months ago

cooldown is counted after last scale out event. So those 4 mins are gone long back.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **tmub47** 8 months, 1 week ago

6 instances will always be the maximum, regardless of how long (it starts at 1 and scales out for maximum of 5 times) = 6 instances. Then, it will scale in by -1 every 5 minutes. 9 minutes will mean we would have lost 2, hence 4.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EleChie** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

BOX2: since the scale is max 5 VM "as shown in the first picture"

so we have total 5 vms after 90% cpu for 1 hour

then

25% for 9 minutes which will decrease 1 vm only since:

1st decrease it will need 5 min only, but

2nd decrease it will need 5 + 5 cool down time = 10 min

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Takloy** 9 months ago

I respect your answer mlantonis, but your explanation on box 2 confused me.

Can't we just say that while it was on 90% we all know that it stays at 5 instances. When the threshold dropped down to 25% for 9 minutes, the count decreased by 1 only since it didn't reach 10 minutes.

Nonetheless, Mlantonis is correct and explanation is also correct.

upvoted 14 times

✉  **Exilic** 3 months, 1 week ago

Also came to the conclusion 2, 4 perhaps my math is wrong

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Juli98** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

it starts at 1. Scale out if CPU > 85% over 5 min and pause during 5 min (Cool Down).

Assuming instant scaling...and CPU still at 90% at all time (very simplified view).

If CPU is at 90% for one hour we have

0 min : 1 (default)

5 min : 2

5-10 min : Still 2 (Cooldown time)

10 min : 3 (average last 5 is still CPU>90%)

10 min-15 min : Still 3

15 min : 4

and so on until we reach 5 (maximum capacity).

The calculation provided by Fed seems not correct as it is assumed that after the cool down time, the system waits another 5 min to collect metrics which seems not the case.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Moyuihftg** Highly Voted  1 year, 4 months ago

I think:

2

4

upvoted 122 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent  1 week, 5 days ago

I think:

2

4

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Isacco** 1 month ago

incorrect answer, 1--> 2 and 2--> 4

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

for sure 2 and 4

Box 1: is 2 start with 1 and adds 1 because threshold of 85% exceed ones

Box2: 4 because threshold 85% been exceed for 1hr hence total vms is max vms that is 5 then goes down below since threshold of 30% for only 9 minutes hence only scale in by 1 vm and hence total left is 4

upvoted 4 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1: 5 -

The maximum 5 will kept as the CPU Usage ≥ 30 .

Box 2: 3 -

In 9 minutes the count will be decreased twice from 5 reaching 3.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **waqarahmed78** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

For Box 2: it would be 4 as utilization at 25% was for 9 minutes.

Hence, after 1 hour of 90 % utilization of maximum, 5 \rightarrow will reduce to 4 after 5 minutes of utilization at 25%.

In the next 4 minutes, it will not scale in as cool down time is 5 minutes.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Chrys941** 3 months ago

*****The scale out rule is configured with the same duration and cool down tile as the scale in rule 5Min

70 %for 1 hour that mean

60 min - 1

65 min +1 = 2 total 2

box 2

90 % 60 min - 5 - which is the maximum

25 % 61 min - 5

25 % 62 min - 5

25 % 63 min - 5

25 % 64 min - 5

25 % 65 min - 5

25 % 66 min - 4

25 % 67 min - 4

25 % 68 min - 4

25 % 69 min - 4

25 % 66 min - 4

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Olramp** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Ahmed_Root** 5 months, 1 week ago

actually it will scale out at the end of the first 5 minutes. So:

as a diagram

minutes-instance

0-1

5-2

10-2

15-3

20-3

25-4

30-4

35-5

40-5

45-5

50-5

and so on

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Dhanya2022** 5 months, 1 week ago

5 (no cooldown period), 3(initially when <30 , decreases 1 and after 5 min)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **TtotheA2021** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

yes, i totally agree with MLANTONIS. He explained it well if you understand the numbers.

as we using 9 minutes in less than 30% it is $5 - 1 = 4$

upvoted 1 times

✉ **anantasthana2002** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

2 and 4

upvoted 2 times

 **ZacAz104** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

answer seems wrong correct answer is 2 and 4 you have 70% for one hour so no scale then 90% for 5 minutes so goes to 2

Then you hve 90 peercent for 1 hour so you reach 5 VM then 9 minutes at 25% decreases it to 4

upvoted 3 times

 **deadhead82** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

As per me the reason why Box2 should be 4 and not 3 is because COOL DOWN period if the time when no auto-scale action will happen, this is required so that the scaling workloads can stabilize. Think it like a break time :) .. After COOL DOWN period Auto Scale gets into action again. Now, since the time duration mentioned is 9 minutes - the instance count dropped from 5 to 4 after the resources were underutilized for 5 minutes. Once that happened Auto Scaling went into BREAK MODE. So at the 9th minute nothing was happening. The instance count stayed at 4 and did not dip any further.

upvoted 1 times

 **okeyken1** 8 months ago

The question came out 29th Dec 2021

2 and 4

upvoted 3 times

 **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

it should be 2 and 4

upvoted 1 times

 **Pythonlkjh** 8 months, 1 week ago

2 and 4

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019. The VM was deployed using default drive settings.

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

Correct Answer: C

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

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>

upvoted 95 times

 **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered C

upvoted 1 times

 **ahyaa** Highly Voted 6 months ago

In the exam on Feb 26, 2022, I passed today's exam 784. happy weekend!!

upvoted 20 times

 **General45** 1 week, 6 days ago

Yyyyghhhhy

upvoted 1 times

 **zr79** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

You must have the great muscle memory to remember the questions that appeared. Congrats btw

upvoted 5 times

 **Gino_Slim** 2 months ago

That's what I'm thinking. It's also weird to see people pass and then come all the way back here

upvoted 7 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. the new files on drive D

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct D drive is temp and Microsoft warns about its usage i.e. temp storage and lost via reboot

upvoted 1 times



 **Phani1701** 3 months, 1 week ago

Any data stored on D:\ will be gone after a reboot/redeployment therefore the answer is C:

upvoted 1 times

 **Olramp** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 2 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 5 times

 **ahyaa** 6 months ago

This question appeared in my exam today Feb 26, 2022, and I got 784! yay!! I passed!!! thank you, review buddies!!

upvoted 1 times

 **ITprof99** 8 months ago

This question on exam 01.02.22

Answer: C

upvoted 4 times

 **sanbt** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

This question on 12/12/21.

Most of the questions from this dump.

upvoted 5 times

 **fabylande** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

In exam October 16, 2021

upvoted 6 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

C it's D

upvoted 3 times

 **mhker** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct C:D

upvoted 2 times

 **Tamilarasan** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct Answer is C

Redeploy

Try redeploying your virtual machine, which will migrate it to a new Azure host. If you continue, the virtual machine will be restarted and you will lose any data on the temporary drive. While the redeployment is in progress, the virtual machine will be unavailable.

upvoted 5 times

 **DanishMam** 1 year, 3 months ago

A. the modified screen saver timeout

upvoted 2 times

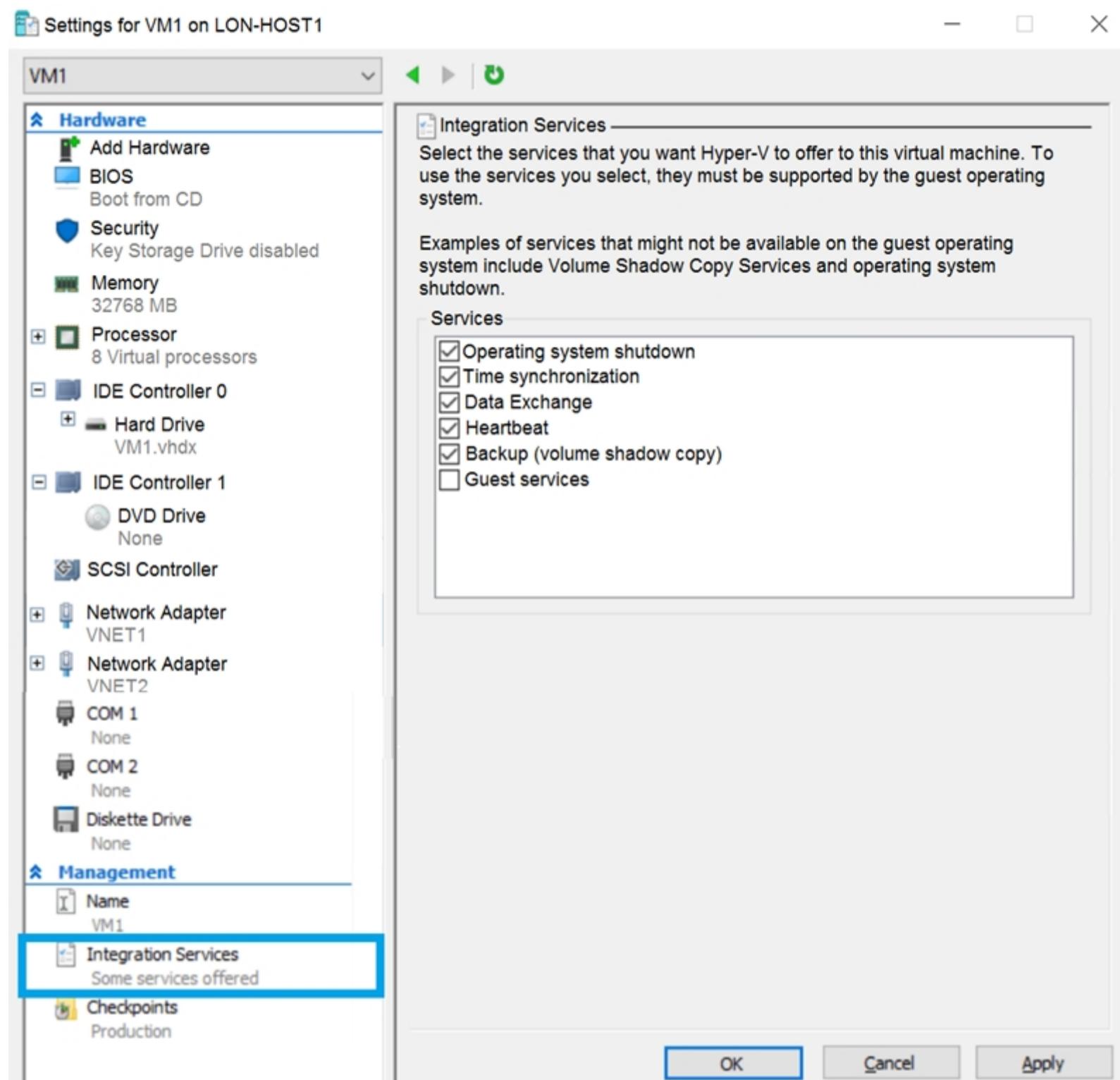
 **nfett** 1 year, 3 months ago

answer is D. <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/virtual-machines-best-practices-single-vms-temporary-storage-and-uploaded-disks/>

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription.

You have an on-premises virtual machine named VM1. The settings for VM1 are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



You need to ensure that you can use the disks attached to VM1 as a template for Azure virtual machines.

What should you modify on VM1?

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

Correct Answer: C

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>

mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

The Virtual hard disk is VHDX, it should be formated to VHD before migration from on-premises to Azure. 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>

upvoted 63 times

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted  1 year, 9 months ago

Correct. the Virtual hard disk is VHDX, it should be format to VHD before migration from on-premis to Azure

upvoted 48 times

 **Vgopi** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct

upvoted 6 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

the Virtual hard disk is VHDX, it should be format to VHD before using it in Azure cloud environment as Azure VMs support only VHD format

upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. the hard drive

upvoted 2 times

 **babzbabz** 3 months, 1 week ago

Came on exam today (24/05/2022)

upvoted 2 times

 **michaelmorar** 4 months ago

SO they've highlighted Integration Services simply to misdirect the candidates attention? Nefarious!

upvoted 2 times

 **Olramp** 4 months, 1 week ago

Passed today. this is part of the exam. 4/23/22

upvoted 4 times

 **yolap31172** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Not relevant to actual question, but how is that possible that this machine has two network interfaces connected to two different VNets?

upvoted 1 times

 **pr_cerda** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

on-prem VM, in that case Hyper-V according to the picture, so it can have multiple VNets.

upvoted 1 times

 **Hemang_Vyas** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes that is possible , Its a Hyper V VM & it can have multiple NIC which can be associated with the different VNET(different different networks)

upvoted 2 times

 **DrJones** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Question appeared in exam today. The answer is correct. VHDX will not work

upvoted 2 times

 **LuciosVanHatter** 5 months, 1 week ago

wish me luck writing tomorrow and I am stressed

upvoted 2 times

 **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 2 times

 **ahyaa** 6 months ago

This question appeared in my exam today Feb 26, 2022, and I got 784! yay!! I passed!!! thank you, review buddies!!

upvoted 2 times

 **okeyken1** 8 months ago

Came out 29 Dec 2021 hard disk

upvoted 5 times

 **exam99999999** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Good luck!!
upvoted 2 times

 **rigonet** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer: C
C. the hard drive
- The Virtual hard disk is VHDX, it should be formated to VHD before migration from on-premises to Azure.

Azure supports both generation 1 and generation 2 VMs that are in VHD file format and that have a fixed-size disk. The maximum size allowed for the OS VHD on a generation 1 VM is 2 TB.

Before you upload a Windows virtual machine (VM) from on-premises to Azure, you must prepare the virtual hard disk (VHD or VHDX). You can convert a VHDX file to VHD, convert a dynamically expanding disk to a fixed-size disk, but you can't change a VM's generation.
upvoted 3 times

 **silver_bullet666** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer correct, convert HDD from VHDX to VHD however the explanation is not entirely correct as Gen2 VM's are also supported, with VHD disks only; see <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/prepare-for-upload-vhd-image>
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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 Area

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

Correct Answer:

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

0
1
2
4

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

Box 1: 0 -

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

Box 2: 4 -

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

Reference:

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

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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 $20\% \text{ of } 4 = 0.8$.

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>

upvoted 115 times

 **yoelalan14** 9 months, 1 week ago

For Box 2, what about the Automatic Updated feature that is turned "off"? Wouldn't the answer be 0?

upvoted 5 times

 **e_karma** 9 months, 1 week ago

That is patches where as this is os upgrades

upvoted 3 times

 **solarwinds123** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

The question asks "if the administrator changes the size", not if it gets scaled up vertically. I tested this, and if you resize the scale set all the virtual machines get resized at once, thus 4 is the correct answer. For the second part, automatic OS updates update 20% of the VMs at once, with a minimum of 1 VM instance at a time.

upvoted 77 times

 **ciscogeek** 1 year, 6 months ago

Most trustworthy, and correct as per other explanations and references as well.

upvoted 9 times

 **oshoparsi** 1 year, 4 months ago

$20\% \text{ of } 4 = 0.8$ but minimum would be 1 vm.

upvoted 3 times

 **tt2tt** Most Recent 1 month ago

There're seven more confusing comments here, I am totally lost... as usual, I will follow the answer from mlantonis

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Part one: Answer 0

The Administrator is doing a manual change to the virtual machine scale set MODEL (AKA OS Build), however this model change does not take immediate affect for the existing machines in the Scale Set, see this section of the doc:

Read Here:

(<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-upgrade-scale-set#how-to-update-global-scale-set-properties>)

Part 2: Answer 4

The Upgrade policy (Don't get confused with "Update" Policy, which is for OS Patches) is set to Automatic. When the Upgrade policy is set to automatic, all the VMs may be taken down and upgraded at the same time, as per the MS docs:

Read Here:

(<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-upgrade-scale-set#how-to-bring-vms-up-to-date-with-the-latest-scale-set-model>)

NB: The 20% policy for upgrades mentioned in other comments is for Extensions in a VMSS, not the actual VM scale set.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1: 0 -

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

Box 2: 4 -

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

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Scoobysnaks86** 3 months, 1 week ago

I'm tired of these questions being more of tests of English comprehension than actually doing the job. Trick questions with diagrams that are unimportant or intentionally misleading does not do anything to test knowledge.

upvoted 17 times

✉️ **EleChie** 7 months, 1 week ago

Explanation

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

Box 1: 0

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

Box 2: 1

Below is clearly mentioned in the official Website

"The upgrade orchestrator identifies the batch of VM instances to upgrade, with any one batch having a maximum of 20% of the total instance count, subject to a minimum batch size of one virtual machine." So, 20% from 4 ~1

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **c64basic** 7 months, 1 week ago

So basically, what we are looking at here is the UpgradePolicy only, as neither of the two actions (resizing the VM and upGRADING the OS) concern Windows settings. The top command (WindowsConfiguration) doesn't have anything to do with the questions.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Mozbius_** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1:

In case we want to disable the windows updates, we need to set "enableAutomaticUpdates" as false

<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure-paas-blog/azure-service-fabric-enableautomaticupdates/ba-p/834246>

This is not a windows update but a VM size change.

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **Juli98** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

For Q2

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

For scale sets using Windows virtual machines, starting with Compute API version 2019-03-01, the property

virtualMachineProfile.osProfile.windowsConfiguration.enableAutomaticUpdates property must set to false in the scale set model definition. The enableAutomaticUpdates property enables in-VM patching where "Windows Update" applies operating system patches without replacing the OS disk. With automatic OS image upgrades enabled on your scale set, an extra patching process through Windows Update is not required.

So its not 0 but

An upgrade works by replacing the OS disk of a VM with a new disk created using the latest image version. Any configured extensions and custom data scripts are run on the OS disk, while data disks are retained. To minimize the application downtime, upgrades take place in batches, with no more than 20% of the scale set upgrading at any time.

Its $4 \times 0,2 = 0,8 \Rightarrow 1$ (minimum)

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

it should be 4 and 1

upvoted 2 times

arkadius 8 months, 2 weeks ago

For scale sets using Windows virtual machines, starting with Compute API version 2019-03-01, the property virtualMachineProfile.osProfile.windowsConfiguration.enableAutomaticUpdates must be set to false in the scale set model definition. The enableAutomaticUpdates property enables in-VM patching where "Windows Update" applies operating system patches without replacing the OS disk. With automatic OS image upgrades enabled on your scale set, an extra patching process through Windows Update is not required.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-automatic-upgrade>

upvoted 2 times

Sara_Mo 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Option1: 4

Option2: 1

upvoted 1 times

[Removed] 10 months, 3 weeks ago

0 and 4

as nothing changes simultaneously

upvoted 4 times

Mukesh_Aggarwal_07 11 months, 1 week ago

The correct solution is 4 and 0 since the automatic update is off.

upvoted 5 times

Orel123 11 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct solution is 4 and 0 since the automatic update is off.

upvoted 2 times

AubinBakana 1 year ago

(Correction - I got it mixed. Sorry)

The answer is false.

The EnableAutomaticUpdate is a property for the Windows OS configuration. Because it is set to false, the 1 VM the admin is updating will receive an update. So the option for this option, the answer is: 1

On the other end, VM update policy is set to Automatic. This affects updates from Windows(AutomaticOSUpgradePolicy). Meaning, if there's a new version of Windows, all machines in the scale set will receive an update. The answer here is: 4.

Option1: 1

Option2: 4

upvoted 4 times

AubinBakana 1 year ago

I meant I got the previous post wrong. This is what I think is the correct answer.

upvoted 1 times

AubinBakana 1 year ago

It's completely the opposite I'm afraid. The answer is false.

The EnableAutomaticUpdate is a property for the OS, Windows. Because it is set to false, none of the VM will receive an automatic update. So the option for this is:

On the other end, VM update policy is set to Automatic. Meaning, if 1 machine is updated, the rest of the will be updated. The answer here is: 4.

Option1: 0

Option2: 4

upvoted 3 times

AubinBakana 1 year ago

(Correction - I got my answer above mixed. Sorry)

The answer is false.

Here is the correct answer...

The EnableAutomaticUpdate is a property for the Windows OS configuration. Because it is set to false, the 1 VM the admin is updating will receive an update. So the option for this option, the answer is: 1

On the other end, VM update policy is set to Automatic. This affects updates from Windows(AutomaticOSUpgradePolicy). Meaning, if there's a new version of Windows, all machines in the scale set will receive an update. The answer here is: 4.

Option1: 1

Option2: 4

upvoted 1 times

Holasyaa 10 months, 1 week ago

Why do you even answer the questions?? To confuse people???

Lol

upvoted 15 times

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

Name	Type
storage1	Storage account
RG1	Resource group
container1	Blob container
share1	File share

Another administrator deploys a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure Storage account named storage2 by using a single Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to view the template used for the deployment.

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

- A. VM1
- B. RG1
- C. storage2
- D. container1

Correct Answer: B

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.

The screenshot shows the 'Resource group' blade for a resource group named 'exportsite'. On the left, there's a navigation menu with 'Overview' selected. In the center, under 'Essentials', it shows 'Subscription name (change)', 'Microsoft Azure Consumption', and 'Subscription ID'. To the right, a 'Deployments' section is shown with a red box around the text '1 Succeeded'. Below this, there's a table with columns 'DEPLOYMENT NAME' and 'STATUS'.

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

The screenshot shows a table with two columns: 'DEPLOYMENT NAME' and 'STATUS'. A single row is visible, showing 'Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabased1...' in the 'DEPLOYMENT NAME' column and 'Succeeded' with a green checkmark in the 'STATUS' column. A red box highlights the 'DEPLOYMENT NAME' cell.

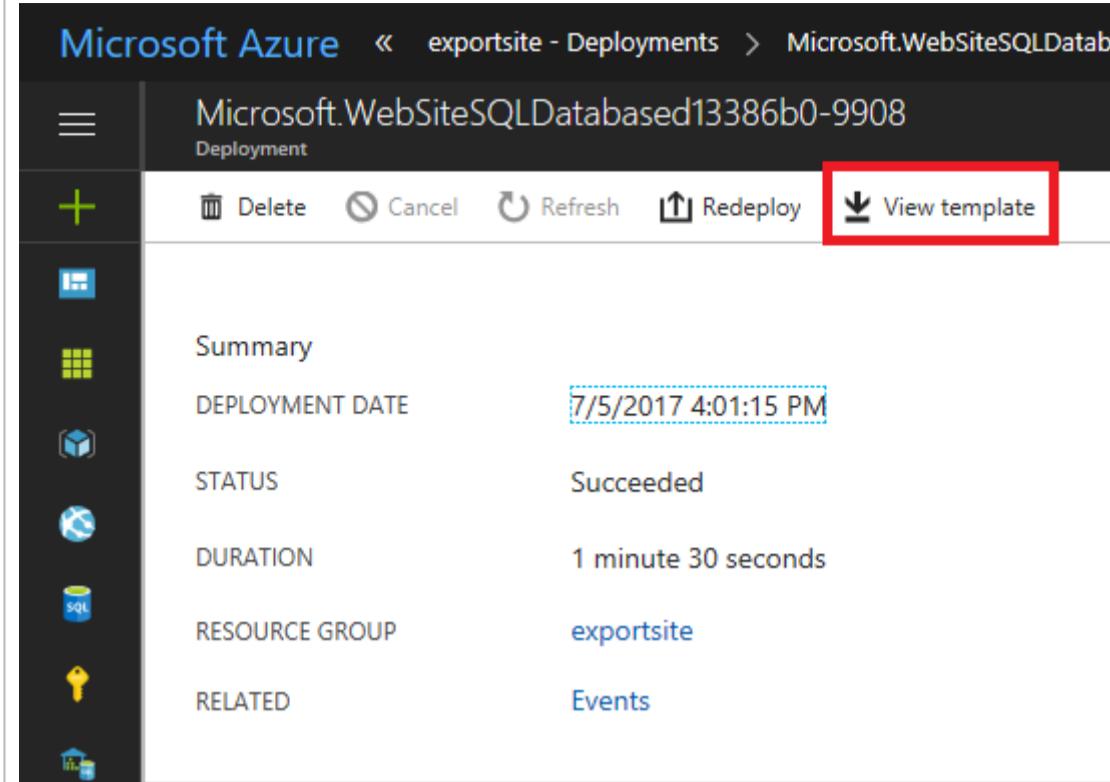
3. The portal displays a summary of the deployment. The summary includes the status of the deployment and its operations and the values that you provided for parameters. To see the template that you used for the deployment, select View template.

Microsoft Azure < exportsite - Deployments > Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabase

Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabase13386b0-9908
Deployment

+ Delete Cancel Refresh Redeploy View template

Summary
DEPLOYMENT DATE 7/5/2017 4:01:15 PM
STATUS Succeeded
DURATION 1 minute 30 seconds
RESOURCE GROUP exportsite
RELATED Events



Reference:

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

fedzedz Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Correct answer B RG1. the only way to see both together storage and VM

upvoted 47 times

Holydud 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered B

upvoted 1 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 34 times

EmnCours Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

upvoted 2 times

manalshowaei 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. RG1

upvoted 1 times

ajayasa 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 3 times

sid132 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

Pasmo 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

awssecuritynewbie 6 months, 1 week ago

you can only deploy resources into resource group so that is where you would see the history of your deployments!

upvoted 1 times

pappkarcsii 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer B RG1. the only way to see both together storage and VM

upvoted 2 times

 **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

yes it should be visible from resource group

upvoted 2 times

 **Krypt11** 10 months ago

Correct answer B RG1.

upvoted 2 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

They really want to know that we know the portal inside out. And I'm definitely getting more practice. Easy, this one.

upvoted 1 times

 **McRowdy** 1 year, 2 months ago

The clue here is that it is in the same RG (RG1). Hence the answer is "B"

upvoted 1 times

 **Tamilarasan** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct answer is B

Automate deploying resources with Azure Resource Manager templates in a single, coordinated operation. Define resources and configurable input parameters and deploy with script or code.

upvoted 2 times

 **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 4 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct!

upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: B

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>

✉  fedzedz  1 year, 9 months ago

Correct Swap slots. this is advantage of using slots. where each slot has its own host name while the app content and configuration elements are the one who are swapped. this is done seamlessly for traffic direction and no requests are dropped or downtime happens.
upvoted 50 times

✉  solomonmana 8 months ago

Correct

upvoted 5 times

✉  mlantonis  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

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.

Deployment slots are live apps with their own host names. App content and configurations elements can be swapped between two deployment slots, including the production slot.

Deploying your application to a non-production slot has the following benefits:

1. You can validate app changes in a staging deployment slot before swapping it with the production slot.
2. Deploying an app to a slot first and swapping it into production makes sure that all instances of the slot are warmed up before being swapped into production.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

upvoted 42 times

✉  EmnCours  1 week, 5 days ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

upvoted 2 times

✉  Lazylinux 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Swap slots, this is Beauty of using slots. you can test at ease and as please

upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. Swap the slots
upvoted 2 times

 **babzbabz** 3 months, 1 week ago

Came on exam today (24/05-2022)
upvoted 1 times

 **dasEnder** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer
upvoted 2 times

 **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022
upvoted 3 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 2 times

 **kipp** 8 months ago

i took the exam on 2/1/2021.. overall 59 question.. failed the exam 652.. not even 10 question come from this dump.. they change to new set
upvoted 3 times

 **Abhi101** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I am depressed now, i have mine tomorrow :(
upvoted 1 times

 **pmzone** 7 months, 1 week ago

@ABhu101 - Did the questions come from this dump ?
upvoted 1 times

 **zr79** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

is it 2022 or 2021?
upvoted 1 times

 **aliasif** 8 months, 1 week ago

contributor access is mandatory to access content?
upvoted 1 times

 **Cloudpie** 8 months ago

Looks like it is mandatory because i am unable to browse beyond this page...Not sure if its worth it to buy the subscription as my exam is on 31-Dec-21
upvoted 1 times

 **ChrisCheck** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was in exam on 15/11/2021
upvoted 1 times

 **cryptokrust** 10 months, 1 week ago

I PASSED!!!!!! 10-23-2021 YESSSSSSSSS!!!! I F*CKING LOVE YOU SMART BASTARDS!!!
upvoted 14 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

I guess this is why it's a premium feature huh! faster than backup restore.
upvoted 1 times

 **JimBobSquare101** 1 year, 1 month ago

In 30 July 21
upvoted 2 times

 **Lkk51** 1 year, 3 months ago

"Discover that App1 is experiencing performance issues"
if it's about performance in App1, will swapping slot help? They are in the same infrastructure. Let's say the developer create infinite loop and eat up server memory.

I guess the answer would be Restore from backup
upvoted 2 times

 **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

No, remember that you tested on the -test slot and swapped it with -prod, meaning that the Staging slot contains the original -prod app which has not been changed. You can now simply swap it back and the prod slot will have the original unchanged app.

upvoted 4 times

 **whynotguru** 1 year, 4 months ago

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.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains two Azure virtual machines 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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

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

You can restore VM1 to:

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

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

You can restore VM1 to:

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

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

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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-from-vm.md#for-windows-os>
upvoted 94 times

✉ **imartinez** 1 year ago

The provided answer from ETopics is correct
Box1: VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only.
You and MS docs clearly says that Windows Server 2016 or Windows 10 are suitable, but these are not all OS Windows system on the internet.
Box2 it's correct
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Lkk51** 1 year, 3 months ago

VM1 is affected by ransomware that encrypts data.
Can we use VM1 to recover file?
upvoted 5 times

✉ **juniorcscs** 4 months ago

exactly what I thought
upvoted 1 times

✉ **SanjSL** 10 months, 1 week ago

Answer to same question before was "You can recover the files to any VM within the company's subscription". Therefore answer to box1: VM1 & VM2
upvoted 5 times

✉ **Kizz** 10 months ago

Box 1 should be VM1 and VM2 only:
"Restoring files and folders is available only for Azure VMs deployed using the Resource Manager model and protected to a Recovery Services vault."
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>
Box 2: VM1 or New AZure VM only:
When restoring a VM, you can't use the replace existing VM option for ADE encrypted VMs. This option is only supported for unencrypted managed disks.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/restore-azure-encrypted-virtual-machines>
upvoted 8 times

✉ **DrMiyu** 2 months, 1 week ago

Agree this should VM1 or VM2 as in the docs they wrote "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."

So the scenario is made to run everything within azure. I'm expecting that this should be doable via another machine but then with connection to the Azure / Account / configuration (that are not really specified here)
upvoted 1 times

✉ **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

File recovery can be done from any machine on internet. for restoring the VM, you can restore the backed up disk and either restore the disk before the malware (VM) or create a any virtual machine

upvoted 85 times

✉ **Meesaw** 1 year, 8 months ago

the question is file recovery to VM1 and not from any machine on internet.
upvoted 8 times

✉ **Netspud** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Restore (Q2) is correct VM1 or new. But Q1, file recovery a little harder, After reading:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>
It constantly say VM, so they can only be restored to a VM. (Anyway the internet one says any windows PC, and support only goes back to 7, so that not ANY windows PC).
Then there are some restrictions, that we have no idea if VM1 or WM2 comply with, along with recommendations if drivers are over a certain size.
So assuming we can create a VM with the same OS (or client compatible OS) in the same region (which is a reasonable conclusion) we can only recover to a New VM, because this is the only way we can be sure everything complies. But this question in my opinion is somewhat incomplete with details.
My vote:
Q1 New Only
Q2 VM1 and New
(I am confident it is NOT internet PCs)
upvoted 1 times

✉ **magichappens** 5 months ago

How can Q1 be not any? Every other answer excluded VM2 which does not make any sense. So only possible answer is any machine with internet as you can mount the storage via script. Compatibility is not relevant for this question.

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **diligent176** 1 year, 8 months ago

Yes, file recovery can be done from any computer with internet connection (provided it meets a few other compatibility requirements in this article):

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

2nd part - the Restore can be done to the same VM1 or to a new VM

upvoted 7 times

✉️ **Miles19** 1 year, 5 months ago

For file recovery, I wouldn't suggest going for the option "any computer with the internet connection" because of the OS compatibility problem. When recovering files, you can't restore files to a previous or future operating system version. In this case, we need either Windows Server 2016 machine or windows 10 client machines, not windows 8.1, or windows 8. Here is the link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm#for-windows-os>

Therefore, I suggest the option "VM1 and VM2 only" as we definitely know that their O.S. is compatible.

upvoted 11 times

✉️ **KOSACA** 1 year, 8 months ago

If you read step 3 only Windows 10 PC can be used to restore the file from Windows Server 2016. So the "Any computer with internet activity" is not correct. So I guess the answers are correct.

upvoted 11 times

✉️ **GenjamBhai** 2 months, 1 week ago

Box 1 = VM1 and VM2 Only

"When recovering files, you can't restore files to a previous or future operating system version"

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

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **oshoparsi** 1 year, 4 months ago

the mars agent is for when we want to restore to the on-prem machine. and it says we don't have it so the option of to any win computer is wrong .and to any new azure vm is also impossible because of the os type and region restriction concern on both scenarios.on first it should be restored to just vms with os compatible not any new azure vm. and in second one it should be a vm in the same azure region so again no all the new azure vms.

upvoted 5 times

✉️ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 5 days ago

Box 1: Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Part 1: Answer 3 - VM1 and VM2 only

The File Recovery needs to be on a VM with a compatible OS to the one where the backup originated. From the question we know that VM2 is also a Windows Server 2016, so that is allowed. VM1 can also be used for the Recovery as it does not mention it contains "Storage Spaces" which is one limitation of the using the origin VM.

Read Here:

(<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm#step-2-ensure-the-machine-meets-the-requirements-before-executing-the-script>)

Part 2: Answer 2 - VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only

This is referring to the entire VM restore from a restore point, not the individual File Recovery. Entire VM1 restores can be to the origin VM (OLR) or to a new Azure VM (ALR).

IT wouldn't make sense to restore to VM2 as that would overwrite the contents of VM2 and leave you with one less VM.

Read Here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/about-azure-vm-restore#concepts>

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is incorrect as other also pointed out

Box 1: Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

Box 2: VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only

For restoring a VM, you either options Create new vm or Replace existing one

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Vladan0** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

1.VM1and VM2 only

Without any another conditions, file recovery of VM1 can be done on "VM1and VM2 only".

2.VM1 or new Azure virtual machine only

This is better solution then "VM1 and VM2 only".

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

Restore option:

Create a new VM

Replace existing

upvoted 1 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Armina** 4 months ago

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:

ref1: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>

ref2: <https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm.md#for-windows-os>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **wsrudmen** 5 months ago

Correct answer

Box 1: VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only

Restoring files and folders is available only for Azure VMs deployed using the Resource Manager model and protected to a Recovery Services vault. From Azure/Backup dashboard/File recovery select the recovery point, and download the script that allows you to mount the disk from the recovery point for 12hours.

VM requirements to be able to execute the scripts:

- Don't have dynamic disks
- Don't have Windows Storage Spaces
- Don't have large number of disks (>16) or large disks (>4TB)

OS requirements:

- You can't restore files to a previous or future operating system version

Box 2: VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only

For restoring a VM, you can choose 'Create new' or 'Replace existing'.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **9InchPianist** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

The fact that the notes say 'Note: The new VM must be in the same region' makes me think some detail is missing from the question and the answer is probably correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I want to point out that in the provided solution's link it is possible to restore a VM disk to a paired region not only same region.

[Cross Region restore can be used to restore Azure VMs in the secondary region, which is an Azure paired region.

You can restore all the Azure VMs for the selected recovery point if the backup is done in the secondary region.]

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Snownoodles** 9 months ago

No correct answer for the first box. the correct answer should be: any Windows2016 or Win10 computer with internet connection.

"You can restore files from a VM to the same server operating system, or to the compatible client operating system".

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **sabin001** 10 months, 1 week ago

Correct answer

Box1: VM1 and VM2 because both vm are running same OS so we can restore file on only these two vms. (This is more specific answer)

Box2: VM1 or a new VM only

upvoted 3 times

✉ **[Removed]** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

can't restore on encrypted ransomware vm.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **theOldOne** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Does the VM one back up without the agent have any relevance to the question?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **theOldOne** 11 months ago

When I see discussions like this it really makes me question whether the provided answers are really "expert verified". The question itself is horrible and the discussion is all over the place as to what the answer is that they are looking for on the test.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Top answer is false:

- From any computer on Windows you can log on to your account with your credentials to download a file. From the File recovery option blade, you do the following:

- Download an executable
- Copy & enter the credentials given to you when prompted.

Then you will be presented with a file explorer from which you can select the files to download.

Second box: Answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

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 is stopped.
- B. VM1 does not have the latest version of the Azure VM Agent (WaAppAgent.exe) installed.
- C. VM1 has an unmanaged disk.
- D. A Recovery Services vault is unavailable.

Correct Answer: B

The Warning state indicates one or more issues in VM's configuration that might lead to backup failures and provides recommended steps to ensure successful backups. Not having the latest VM Agent installed, for example, can cause backups to fail intermittently and falls in this class of issues.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-vm-backup-pre-checks/>

 **Omar_Aladdin** Highly Voted  11 months ago

Answer is Correct,

Check the REF they provided, and this REF by Microsoft also, proves that:

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/backup/backup-azure-manage-windows-server.md>

upvoted 6 times

 **Mozbius_** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Mozbius_** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

[Warning: This state indicates one or more issues in the VM's configuration that might lead to backup failures. It provides recommended steps to ensure successful backups. For example, not having the latest VM Agent installed can cause backups to fail intermittently. This situation will provide a warning state.]

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/main/articles/backup/backup-azure-manage-windows-server.md>

upvoted 1 times

 **Dobby25** Most Recent  5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 2 times

 **Pasmo** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

Warning indicates one or more issues in the VM's configuration that might lead to backup failures. It provides recommended steps to ensure successful backups. For example, not having the latest VM Agent installed can cause backups to fail intermittently. This situation will provide a warning state.

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/main/articles/backup/backup-azure-manage-windows-server.md>

upvoted 1 times

 **JIGT** 8 months ago

vm is stopped

upvoted 2 times

 **Netspud** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

You can backup a stopped VM.

upvoted 5 times

 **Gumer** 10 months, 1 week ago

Got this on 27/10 exam

upvoted 2 times

 **LeomHD** 11 months ago

correcto según la URL

upvoted 1 times

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

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

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

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

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

You would need to redeploy the VM.

Reference:

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

✉  **Omar_Aladdin** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Redeploy the machine, Reply If i was wrong
upvoted 8 times

✉  **theOldOne** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

As the other questions of this type have stated. Redeploy the machine.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Dannxx** Most Recent 1 day, 9 hours ago

The Q says "...move the virtual machine to a different resource group", which basically does not do anything, used just for management purposes.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **j777** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

So, what is the difference between move and redeploy? Because from what I read redeploy is actually turning off the machine. While moving is just going to another location without powering down. I would think you would still have the same settings.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Dannxx** 1 day, 9 hours ago

The Q says "...move the virtual machine to a different resource group", which basically does not do anything, used just for management purposes.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **JIGT** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

redeploy

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:**Answer Area**

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

Box 1: 2 -

Use two fault domains.

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

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://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>

✉  **pakman** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

first box: platformFaultDomainCount should be 3 (since its in East US)

ref: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/49779604/how-to-find-maximum-update-domains-fault-domains-available-in-an-azure-region>

second box: platformUpdateDomainCount = 20

upvoted 45 times

✉  **vijesh_shenoy** 11 months ago

Yes, but they have the below caveat:

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

East US - you could have 2-3 fault domains.

So, Correct answer is 2 and 20

upvoted 2 times

✉  **juniорccs** 4 months ago

if you can have 2 or 3 and it asks for the max of VM, why would you choose 2 fault domains ? if you have to and 50 VM, if you domain fails you will lose 25, in the case of 3 fault domains you would loose only 18 or 18 or 14, because the 50 are split in the 3 domains...

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Omar_Aladdin** 11 months ago

Yeah it is a trick; UpdateDomains are up to 20 Domains only,
there isn't 30/40 update domains available for a single availability-set, so far in azure

upvoted 1 times

✉  **MahadevVasista** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with 3 FD , since we have condition "You need to ensure that as many virtual machines needs to be available on failure"
Having 3 FD will ensure - 1FD: 17vM, 2FD : 17VM and 3FD : 16VM each.

If One FD goes down we will have max VM's available at any given time rather than choosing 2 FD 's of 25VM each.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **EleChie** Highly Voted 7 months ago

Number of Fault Domains per region

Region Max # of Fault Domains

East US 3

East US 2 3

West US 3

West US 2 2

Central US 3

North Central US 3

South Central US 3

West Central US 2

Canada Central 3

Canada East 2

North Europe 3

West Europe 3

UK South 2

UK West 2

East Asia 2

South East Asia 2

Japan East 2

Japan West 2

South India 2

Central India 2

West India 2

Korea Central 2

Korea South 2

UAE North 2

China East 2

China East 2 2

China North 2

China North 2 2

Australia East 2

Australia Southeast 2

Australia Central 2

Australia Central 2 2

Brazil South 2
US Gov Virginia 2
US Gov Texas 2
US Gov Arizona 2
US DoD Central 2
US DoD East 2
Ref: <https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/includes/managed-disks-common-fault-domain-region-list.md#number-of-fault-domains-per-region>
upvoted 6 times

✉ **juniorccs** Most Recent 4 months ago

I tested today, you can create 3 fault domains (max) in eastus, so the answer is 3 and 20, because the update domain max is 20. Don't know why 2, it's not right in my point of view

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Armina** 4 months ago

update: eastUS -> 3 fault domains (region dependent)
update domains is 20 everywhere
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/availability>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Armina** 4 months ago

Explanations:

An availability group is a logical grouping feature that allows you to ensure in Azure that the VM resources it contains are isolated from each other when they are deployed in an Azure data center. Azure ensures that the virtual machines within an availability group are distributed across multiple physical servers, compute racks, storage units and network switches. If a hardware or software error occurs in Azure, only a part of your VMs will be affected and the application as a whole remains operational and will remain available to your customers. Availability groups are an important function for creating reliable cloud solutions.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Armina** 4 months ago

In a typical VM-based solution, there may be four front-end web servers and two back-end VMs. You can define two availability groups in Azure before deploying your VMs: an availability group for the web level and an availability group for the back-end level. When creating a new VM, you can then specify the availability group as a parameter for the "az vm create" command so that Azure automatically ensures that the VMs created in the availability group are isolated across multiple physical hardware resources. If there is a problem with the physical hardware running your web server or back-end VMs, you can be confident that the other instances of your web server and back-end VMs will continue to run properly because they are on other hardware.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Armina** 4 months ago

Each virtual machine in the availability group is assigned to an update domain (UD) and an error domain (FD) of the underlying Azure platform. For a specific availability group, five non-user-configurable update domains are assigned by default (Resource Manager deployments can then be enlarged to provide up to 20 update domains) to identify the virtual machine groups and their physical hardware elements that can be restarted at the same time. If more than five virtual machines are configured within an availability group, the sixth virtual machine is stored in the same update domain as the first virtual machine, the seventh in the same update domain as the second virtual machine, etc. During scheduled maintenance, the update domains may not be restarted in order, but only one update domain will be restarted at a time. A newly started update domain waits 30 minutes before initiating maintenance for another update domain.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Armina** 4 months ago

Moreover, Fault domains define the group of virtual machines that share a power source and a network switch. By default, the virtual machines configured within your availability group are distributed over up to three error domains for Resource Manager deployments (two error domains for classic deployments). Although availability groups cannot fully protect your application from operating system or application failures itself, they reduce the impact of potential hardware failures, network failures or power interruptions.

The number of error domains for managed availability groups vary by region: two or three per region.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **karrigen** 4 months, 1 week ago

Another ridiculous question, how can we remember all the maximum number of fault domain for each region?

upvoted 3 times

✉ **juniorccs** 4 months ago

agree with you

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Pasmo** 6 months ago

Correct answer

So far Microsoft has a maximum of 3 fault domains on selected regions.

Maximum of 20 Update Domains.

Since you want to deploy 50 VM's you have to select the maximum number for both Fault domains and update domains.

Box1: 3

Box2: 20

upvoted 1 times

✉ **theorut** 6 months ago

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/main/includes/managed-disks-common-fault-domain-region-list.md>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **joergsi** 8 months, 1 week ago

Availability sets can be configured by assigning a fault domain and an update domain. Fault domain represents a group of servers that have shared power, cooling, and networking, while an update domain represents a group of servers that can be rebooted at the same time. Each availability set can have up to 20 update domains and 3 fault domains. This reduces the impact to VMs from physical hardware failures, such as server, network, or power interruptions on one of the physical racks. It is important to understand that the availability set must be set at creation time of the virtual machine.

Washam, Michael . Exam Ref AZ-104 Microsoft Azure Administrator (S.153). Pearson Education. Kindle-Version.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Vlad_83** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

update: eastUS -> 3 fault domains (region dependent)

update domains is 20 everywhere

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Vlad_83** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

should be region dependent; some have 3 some have only 2 fault domains - a nice Q from microsoft as usual

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Plextor** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

[https://stackoverflow.com/questions/49779604/how-to-find-maximum-update-domains-fault-domains-available-in-an-azure-region-platformfaultdomaincount max](https://stackoverflow.com/questions/49779604/how-to-find-maximum-update-domains-fault-domains-available-in-an-azure-region-platformfaultdomaincount-max)

for example if it's japan: it's 2 , if it's us it will be 3

upvoted 1 times

✉ **majedidi** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

- 3 not 3

- 20

upvoted 1 times

✉ **sachin007** 9 months, 1 week ago

its 3 and 20 not 2

upvoted 2 times

✉ **theOldOne** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

USEast - Of we used 3 fault domains and 1 failed we would still have 13 devices minimum available. If we only used 2 then we would have 10 available on failure. How is the answer provided of 2 correct? The math does not show it to be so.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **jrv116psu** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

can someone explain what the effect is of having 2 vs 3 fault domains in the case of a fabric failure?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **binq** 9 months, 1 week ago

Having 3 fault domains, will spread 50 VMs over 3 unplanned failures/maintanance. In each group you'd have apox 16VMs, so that's how many could be affected by single failure. With 2 groups you have 25 each, and 25 VMs go out on single failure.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **theOldOne** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

I did in my comment

upvoted 2 times

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.

Solution: 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

Correct Answer: A

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>

 **ScoutP** Highly Voted 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 9 times

 **odisor** Highly Voted 6 months, 3 weeks ago

The answer 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.

upvoted 7 times

 **dasEnder** Most Recent 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

 **MentalG** 5 months ago

900 is a score not a percentage, but congrats on you passing mate :)

upvoted 2 times

 **Pasmo** 6 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **pakman** 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription.

You deploy a virtual machine scale set that is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Create a virtual machine scale set

Basics Disks Networking Scaling Management Health Advanced

An Azure virtual machine scale set can automatically increase or decrease the number of VM instances that run your application. This automated and elastic behavior reduces the management overhead to monitor and optimize the performance of your application. [Learn more about VMSS scaling](#)

Instance

Initial instance count * ✓

Scaling

Scaling policy Manual Custom

Minimum number of VMs * ✓

Maximum number of VMs * ✓

Scale out

CPU threshold (%) * ✓

Duration in minutes * ✓

Number of VMs to increase by * ✓

Scale in

CPU threshold (%) * ✓

Number of VMs to decrease by * ✓

Diagnostic logs

Collect diagnostic logs from Autoscale Disabled Enabled

Scale-In policy

Configure the order in which virtual machines are selected for deletion during a scale-in operation.
[Learn more about scale-in policies.](#)

Scale-in policy

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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	

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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	

Reference:

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

 **shravan101** Highly Voted  8 months, 1 week ago

box-1 : 3

box-2: 1

upvoted 17 times

 **mufflon** 7 months, 1 week ago

why is it 1 on the second question, it decreases by 1 when CPU utilization goes below 25%, but there is no rule for when to count down again and so on ? it only exist for the scale out rule.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **MentalG** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Why is the second box not 3 aswell?
It starts with 5 instances at 10:00AM
10:25: After 25 minutes, it decreases by 1. =4
10:50: After 25 minutes, it decreases by 1. =3
10:50 - 11 - Not enough time to decrease again.

Can someone correct me on this?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **MentalG** 4 months, 1 week ago

My mistake, there is no duration in minutes for the scale in.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 1 times

✉  **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Nichols** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Impossible to answer box-2, because we don't know the duration and cool down for scale in...
upvoted 2 times

✉  **webfunky** 6 months, 1 week ago

The answer for box-2 is 1. After creating a scale set, go to 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 Scale in.
upvoted 5 times

✉  **HananS** 8 months ago

It says it is for 15 minute so the minimum is 1 and add one after 10 minute then it is 2
The answer is
box-1 : 2
box-2: 1
upvoted 2 times

✉  **cjAzure** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

I think you are mistaking the initial instance count (which is 2) as the minimum (which is the number of VMs to add when the threshold is crossed).
upvoted 6 times

✉  **sls1** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Agree, since it says that the scale set starts at 9:00, it means it starts with 2 instances.
upvoted 5 times

✉  **safwansalama** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

correct
upvoted 1 times

✉  **drainuzzo** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

correct for me
upvoted 2 times

✉  **olsenOnS** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Scale out: 3
Scale in: 1
upvoted 2 times

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.

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

What should you recommend?

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

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

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

✉  **JESUSBB** Highly Voted 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In the exam today 11-DEC-2021.

Ans: A. West US, Central US, or East US

upvoted 15 times

✉  **LeomHD** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

how do you know?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **AZ_Guru_Wannabe** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

He took the exam, that's how he knows that question was in his exam

upvoted 11 times

✉  **Snownoodles** Highly Voted 8 months, 1 week ago

Hi guys:

What does this question want to test?

I couldn't get the point.

upvoted 12 times

✉  **JohnCox** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I might be missing something but it seems to be an absolutely pointless question

upvoted 7 times

✉  **DikSoft** Most Recent 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Strange question)

upvoted 2 times

✉  **michaelmorar** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Since the question does not specify any requirements or restrictions, we can choose any region.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Pasmo** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A

still not sure what is this question trying to test

upvoted 1 times

✉  **wsrudmen** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer: A

It's a free point question. There's no restriction regarding region for an App Service Plan related to an OS. Or i didn't find exception in Microsoft documentation...

upvoted 3 times

 **rdiaz** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **oyetd** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I think C... I believe not A though.

upvoted 1 times

 **pappkarciii** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **blockhead72** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **MrMacro** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

You are creating a new App Service Plan so you can deploy to any of the locations listed, hence the correct answer is A.

upvoted 6 times

 **nicepraveen** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

i think its C?

upvoted 2 times

 **olsenOnS** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

"You need to identify in which of the currently used locations you can deploy ASP5"

A. West US, Central US, or East US

upvoted 8 times

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 New-AzConfigurationAssignment cmdlet
- B. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
- C. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Application Proxy
- D. Azure Application Insights

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

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

✉  **olsenOnS** Highly Voted 8 months, 3 weeks ago

B. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
upvoted 11 times

✉  **reddragondms** Highly Voted 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct Answer: B

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
upvoted 6 times

✉  **InvisibleShadow** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Empel** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Question 59 was the same, is repeated. Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension by the way
upvoted 5 times

✉  **JIGT** 8 months ago

Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration
upvoted 1 times

✉  **blockhead72** 8 months, 1 week ago

Correct. B.
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

```
$adminPassword = Read-Host -Prompt "Enter the administrator password" -AsSecureString
```

New-AzVm	-Tag Tag1'
New-AzResource	-ResourceGroupName RG1'
New-AzTemplateSpec	-GroupName ManagementGroup1'
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment	-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

Correct Answer:

```
$adminPassword = Read-Host -Prompt "Enter the administrator password" -AsSecureString
```

New-AzVm	-Tag Tag1'
New-AzResource	-ResourceGroupName RG1'
New-AzTemplateSpec	-GroupName ManagementGroup1'
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment	-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

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-6.6.0>

✉  **ninja** Highly Voted  8 months ago

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>

upvoted 17 times

✉  **olsenOnS** Highly Voted  8 months, 3 weeks ago

I think the answer is correct.

```
$resourceGroupName = Read-Host -Prompt "Enter the Resource Group name"
$location = Read-Host -Prompt "Enter the location (i.e. centralus)"
$adminUsername = Read-Host -Prompt "Enter the administrator username"
$adminPassword = Read-Host -Prompt "Enter the administrator password" -AsSecureString
$dnsLabelPrefix = Read-Host -Prompt "Enter an unique DNS name for the public IP"
```

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/azuredetect.json" ` 
-adminUsername $adminUsername ` 
-adminPassword $adminPassword ` 
-dnsLabelPrefix $dnsLabelPrefix
```

(Get-AzVm -ResourceGroupName \$resourceGroupName).name
upvoted 7 times

✉ **sid132** Most Recent 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 4 times

✉ **husam421** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

```
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -ResourceGroupName myResourceGroup -TemplateFile
```

```
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment `
```

```
-Name ExampleDeployment `
```

```
-ResourceGroupName RG1 `
```

```
-TemplateFile
```

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **MaximKotov** 8 months, 1 week ago

The answer is correct! Don't take the command name literally. It's using for custom template deployment. We specify the name of an existing group and the path to the template.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **S3ktar** 8 months, 1 week ago

The resource group is already created as per the question. It is asking for the command to deploy a vm, thus the answer is "New-AZvm"....second part "-ResourceGroupName RG1"

upvoted 1 times

✉ **MrBlueSky** 8 months ago

No. The fact that this is a VM is already specified in the ARM template. We only need to give it a command to deploy into a resource group, and then specify which resource group.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **adrian_borowski** 8 months, 1 week ago

Lab thing guys before posting! You are wrong. New-AzVm does NOT accept argument TemplateUri
upvoted 4 times

✉ **Yaydel** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/ko-kr/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-0.10.0>
upvoted 2 times

✉ **hanahjane13** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

```
New-AzVm ` 
-ResourceGroupName "myResourceGroup" ` 
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/quick-create-powershell
```

upvoted 1 times

✉ **adrian_borowski** 8 months, 1 week ago

You are wrong. New-AzVm does NOT accept argument TemplateUri
upvoted 2 times

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 questions sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From Azure Cloud Shell, you run az aks.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

To deploy a YAML file, the command is:

kubectl apply -f <file_name>.yaml

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

✉  **j5y** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer: NO

To deploy a YAML file, the command is:

kubectl apply -f example.yaml

Src: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

upvoted 22 times

✉  **Acai** 1 year, 1 month ago

yep yep yep

upvoted 1 times

✉  **melatocaroca** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-clusters-workloads#deployments-and-yaml-manifests>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **achmadirvanp** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is correct, Appear On Exam July 1 2021

upvoted 8 times

✉  **AubinBakana** Most Recent 1 year ago

az aks? even if you didn't know the answer you gotta know this is wrong :)

upvoted 4 times

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.

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

Correct Answer: B

You must install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1, and not the Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM extension.

Reference:

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

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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

upvoted 85 times

✉  **magichappens** 5 months ago

That linked article from @mlantonis actually mentions that [...the Azure Monitor agent is meant to replace the Log Analytics agent, Azure Diagnostic extension and Telegraf agent for both Windows and Linux machines...] and [...]The Azure Monitor agent is only available as a virtual machine extension... so guess nowadays it would be rather "yes"?

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Lapiduse**  1 year, 7 months ago

I think the Answer should be - Yes.

You need to click the Add button on Portal-> Settings-> Extensions to Install the Extension on VM.

Azure Monitor currently has multiple agents because of recent consolidation of Azure Monitor and Log Analytics. The Azure Monitor Agent is implemented as an Azure VM extension.

Windows/Linux name: Microsoft.Azure.Monitor

Windows type: AzureMonitorWindowsAgent

Linux type: AzureMonitorLinuxAgent

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/azure-monitor-agent-install?tabs=ARMAgentPowerShell%2CWindowsPowerShell%2CWindowsArc%2CCLIWindowsArc>

upvoted 30 times

✉  **YooOY** 11 months, 1 week ago

The Azure Monitor agent is only available as a virtual machine extension. The Log Analytics extension for Windows and Linux install the Log Analytics agent on Azure virtual machines. The Azure Monitor Dependency extension for Windows and Linux install the Dependency agent on Azure virtual machines. These are the same agents described above but allow you to manage them through virtual machine extensions. You should use extensions to install and manage the agents whenever possible.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview#virtual-machine-extensions>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **YooOY** 11 months, 1 week ago

so add extension does not mean the agent is installed, agent can still be missing.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **QiangQiang** 1 year, 7 months ago

agreed, should be yes

upvoted 3 times

 **atilla** Most Recent 2 weeks, 3 days ago

event should be logged to the System event log on the VM.. it says not that Log Analytics workspace should be used
upvoted 1 times

 **sayedd** 1 month ago

So many errors in examtopics dumps and the support team is doing nothing..
What is the difference between this question and question next to this that is question 2 ??
upvoted 1 times

 **Jay1111** 1 month, 1 week ago

Should be No. It talks about Microsoft Monitoring agent(MMA) and not Azure Monitor agent and MMA is not available as an extension but only as installable.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/services-hub/health/mma-setup>
upvoted 1 times

 **Dileep75** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

I would go with yes. I dont think we have to worry about add and install.. for me both looks same.
upvoted 1 times

 **Dileep75** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

this is funny .. the next question , they are back with install word . :(. If it comes in exam , i will go with No.
upvoted 1 times

 **ThatDowntownSmell** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

The key here ultimately is that there are two versions of this same question. Only one is going to be "yes", they aren't going to slightly word two test questions differently and both come out as "yes". So "no" if it says add, "yes" if it says install.
upvoted 4 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. NoB. No

upvoted 1 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Scoobysnaks86** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

add vs install??? really? In a field that we often use the two words interchangeably, THIS is the trick question they decided to ask. ffs
upvoted 3 times

 **Def21** 3 months ago

This is confusing. Azure Monitor agent is a replacement to old ones

"Eventually, the Azure Monitor agent will replace the following legacy monitoring agents that are currently used by Azure Monitor."
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/azure-monitor-agent-overview>

It is an extension which is "installed"

"The Azure Monitor agent is implemented as an Azure VM extension with the details in the following table. It can be installed using any of the methods to install virtual machine extensions including those described in this article."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/azure-monitor-agent-manage>

upvoted 1 times

 **michaelmorar** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Latest reading of this relates option B to 'Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM extension' which is wrong. So B is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **sjb66** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A. It's not often I'm in disagreement with mlantonis but the docs talk about an extension and having just set this up in the lab, from the LAW, it refers to installation of the 'extension'.

upvoted 1 times

 **sjb66** 4 months, 1 week ago

Sorry, I've changed my mind. I do however think this is an evil question and can be read two ways. 'Install log Analytics Agent' seems a little more generic but prob right.

upvoted 2 times

 **kakakayayaya** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

You can add MMA agent

1) manual installation

- 2) extension
- 2.1) auto provisioning
- 2.2) policy (deploy)
- 2.3) manually from LAW
- 2.4) ARM
- 2.5) Powershell

So answer sould be Yes.

upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

 **kennynelcon** 4 months, 1 week ago

Please what is the right answer ?

upvoted 1 times

 **kennynelcon** 4 months, 1 week ago

From next question and mlantonis answer, the right answer is B (NO)

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

 **awssecuritynewbie** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

there is a extension called log analytics which is the MMA agent, it will auto install it you can do it via the "auto provisional " section under the environmental settings.. so it will install the MMA agent on the machine without needing to do it. The question is old as the new methods of installing MMA is possible.

upvoted 3 times

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.

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

Correct Answer: A

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.

Reference:

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

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

You add the Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM extension to VM1 > This is WRONG
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/learn/tutorial-response>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>
upvoted 55 times

✉  **JohnAvlakiotis** Highly Voted  1 year, 9 months ago

I mean what's the difference with the above? The words "add" versus "install"? That would be ridiculous...

upvoted 33 times

✉  **JohnAvlakiotis** 1 year, 9 months ago

I saw the difference in the extension name. Anyway, it's correct.

upvoted 9 times

✉  **QiangQiang** 1 year, 7 months ago

it's still ridiculous

upvoted 7 times

✉  **j777** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I know it's over a year since you answered, but if you look at both one said agent VM extension and the other just said agent.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Microsoft tries not to have everything installed for memory, storage, and performance. Installing and adding are 2 different things. This question is important because if you're in a work environment and try to add and it's not there, you might not know what to do unless you know that the extension needs to be installed first, before it appears

It's not a trick.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **basha** 1 year, 4 months ago

This one is an agent, the previous one is an extension. It should be agent
upvoted 16 times

✉ **marcusaurlius124** 1 year, 2 months ago

"The Log Analytics agent for Windows is often referred to as Microsoft Monitoring Agent (MMA)."

So "Microsoft Monitoring Agent" and "Log Analytics agent" are interchangeable.

"The Log Analytics extension for Windows and Linux install the Log Analytics agent on Azure virtual machines."

By adding the extension, you install the agent.

Read it for yourself. Source:

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

upvoted 4 times

✉ **jimmyli** 1 year, 4 months ago

Great catch! However, still it is insane they are testing such subtle stuff..

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Davar39** 1 year, 4 months ago

Nice one besha. Thanks for your input.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **manalshowaei** Most Recent 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes A. Yes

upvoted 2 times

✉ **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A. Yes

upvoted 2 times

✉ **watermeloner** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

should we use VM insight nowadays
?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **josevirtual** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A - Yes is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times

✉ **pappkarcsoi** 7 months, 1 week ago

You add the Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM extension to VM1 > This is WRONG
You Install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM agent to VM1 > This is Correct
upvoted 2 times

✉ **JESUSBB** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In exam today 11-DEC-2021 Ans: Yes
upvoted 3 times

✉ **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today on 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: Yes
upvoted 4 times

✉ **orion1024** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I'm confused. As per <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview>

"The Azure Monitor agent is only available as a virtual machine extension."

So it should be B right ? Or does Microsoft consider that adding an extension is the same as installing the agent ? They shouldn't since they clearly differentiate between this question and the previous one.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Answer is correct.

Microsoft tries not to have everything installed for memory, storage, and performance. Installing and adding are 2 different things. This question is important because if you're in a work environment and try to add and it's not there, you might not know what to do unless you know that the extension need to be installed first before it appears

It's not a trick.
upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

If you got the previous answer wrong, you definitely have a chance to get this one right because this question brings to your attention that the extension is to be installed first.

Answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Jotess** 1 year, 1 month ago

This question was on Jul 23, 2021 - passed the exam. Answers given by fedztedz and mlantonis are correct. Correct answer is Yes
upvoted 3 times

 **mkoprivnj** 1 year, 2 months ago

A is correct!
upvoted 1 times

 **omhari** 1 year, 2 months ago

You add the Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM extension to VM1 > This is WRONG
You Install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM agent to VM1 > This is Correct
upvoted 2 times

 **denccc** 1 year, 4 months ago

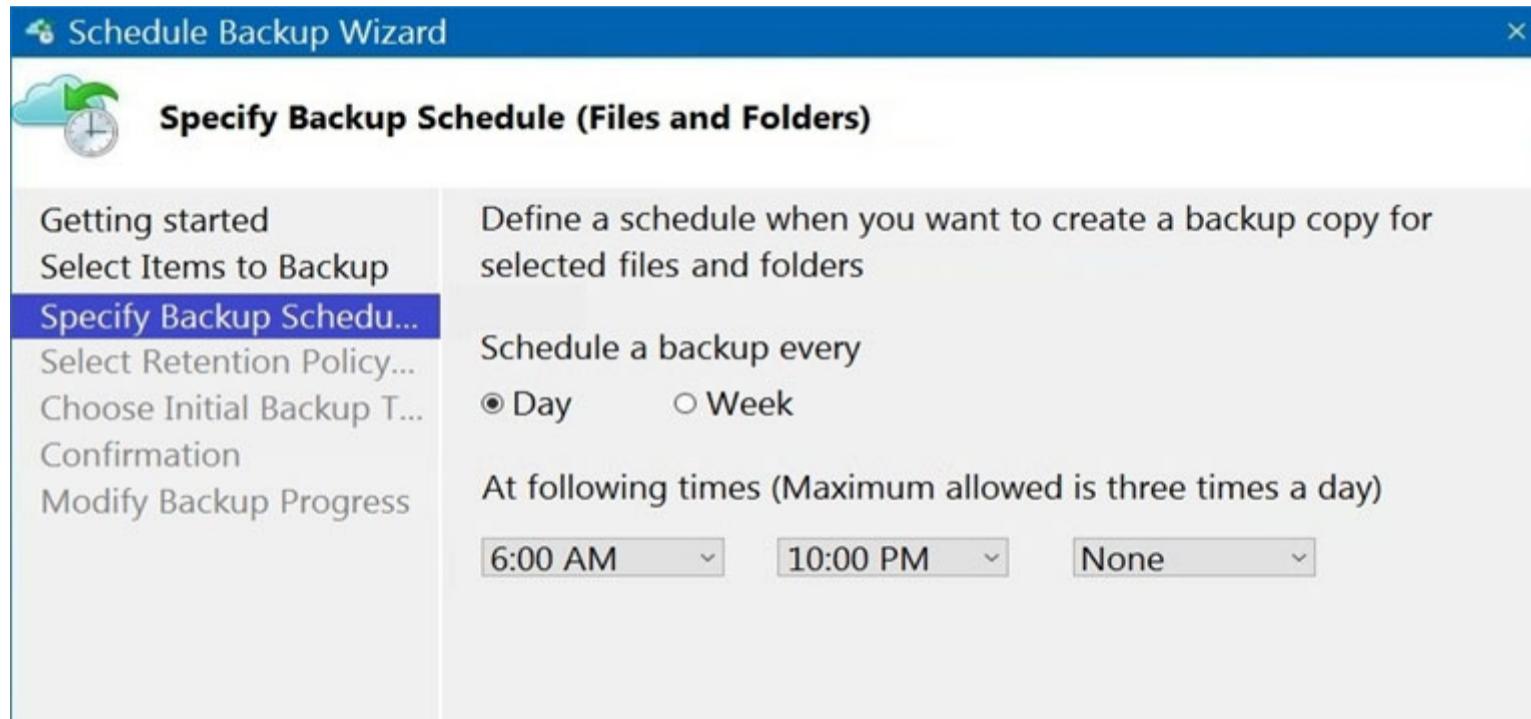
Is only this one correct or also the previous one?
upvoted 3 times

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
Vault1	Recovery services vault	RG1	East US
VM1	Virtual machine	RG1	East US
VM2	Virtual machine	RG1	West US

All virtual machines run Windows Server 2016.

On VM1, you back up a folder named Folder1 as shown in the following exhibit.



You plan to restore the backup to a different virtual machine.

You need to restore the backup to VM2.

What should you do first?

- A. From 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.

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-windows-server>

Jenny2021 11 months, 1 week ago

The answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

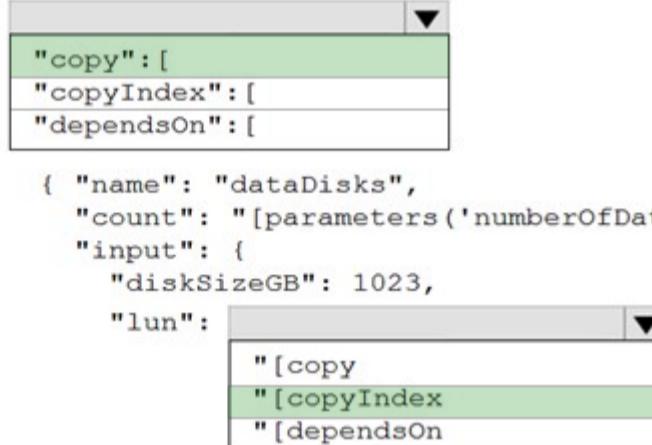
Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
{
  "$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": "[copy ('dataDisks')]"
                  }
                }
              ]
            ]
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

```
{  
  "$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": {  
          ...  
  
          "createOption": "Empty"  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

✉ **pp131176** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Is correct: <https://docs.microsoft.com/nl-nl/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/copy-properties>
upvoted 25 times

✉ **chaudha4** 1 year ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/copy-properties>
upvoted 7 times

✉ **achmadirvanp** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is correct, Appear On Exam July 1 2021
upvoted 17 times

✉ **VVR141** 1 year, 1 month ago

came across any LABS ?
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Armina** Most Recent 4 months ago

Box1: Copy
Box2: copyIndex
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/copy-resources>

By adding the copy loop to the resource section of your template, you can dynamically set the number of resources to be deployed. In addition, you avoid the repetition of template syntax.

The copy loop can also be used with properties, variables and output.

Fügen Sie das copy-Element dem Ressourcenabschnitt ihrer Vorlage hinzu, um mehrere Instanzen der Ressource bereitzustellen. Das copy-Element hat das folgende allgemeine Format:

```
"copy"  
:{  
  "name": "<name-of-loop>",  
  "count": <number-of-iterations>,  
  "mode": "serial" <or> "parallel",  
  "batchSize": <number-to-deploy-serially>  
}
```

The copyIndex() function returns the current iteration of the loop. copyIndex() is zero-based.

By default, Resource Manager creates the resources simultaneously. There is no limit to the number of resources provided in parallel, except for limiting the total number to 800 resources in the template. The order in which they are created is not guaranteed.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **epomatti** 4 months, 1 week ago

Copy, copyIndex

Provided answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **DrJonesss** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Question appeared on my exam today. April 7 2022

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 5 times

✉ **sabyasachide** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

How to recall this answer

upvoted 1 times

✉ **zr79** 6 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/copy-properties>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **WS_21** 6 months ago

"copy": [
 "[copyIndex

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/copy-properties>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **_punky_** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

LUN - is associated with index

upvoted 3 times

✉ **deadhead82** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

On a lighter note , you have to have a sharp memory to pass these certs.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **zr79** 6 months ago

Yes, for Cringy Microsoft
 upvoted 4 times

✉ **Karthik3498** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

memory is definitely required, but I don't think it should be sharp as you mean I think if we understand concepts it will be registered in our brain

upvoted 6 times

✉ **JESUSBB** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In the exam today 11-DEC-2021 Ans: Copy - CopyIndex

upvoted 9 times

✉ **Takloy** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Copy
CopyIndex
<https://docs.microsoft.com/nl-nl/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/copy-properties>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ohana** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Took the exam today on 17 Oct. This question came out. Ans: copy, copyIndex

upvoted 6 times

✉ **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 2 times

✉ **NarenderSingh** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct - <https://docs.microsoft.com/nl-nl/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/copy-properties>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Kamex009** 1 year ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 08/22/2021

upvoted 4 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

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.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG1 and West US.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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>

 **ExamTopicsTST** 2 days ago

Selected Answer: A

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface#:~:text=Before%20creating%20a%20network%20interface%2C%20you%20must%20have%20an%20existing%20virtual%20network%20in%20the%20same%20location%20and%20subscription%20you%20create%20a%20network%20interface%20in>
upvoted 1 times

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.

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

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.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG2 and Central US.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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>

 **ExamTopicsTST** 2 days ago

Selected Answer: B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface#:~:text=Before%20creating%20a%20network%20interface%2C%20you%20must%20have%20an%20existing%20virtual%20network%20in%20the%20same%20location%20and%20subscription%20you%20create%20a%20network%20interface%20in>
upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

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.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG2 and West US.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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>

You develop the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to create a resource group and deploy an Azure Storage account to the resource group.

```
{  
    "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",  
    "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",  
    "resources": [  
        {  
            "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",  
            "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",  
            "location": "eastus",  
            "name": "RG1"  
        },  
        {  
            "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",  
            "apiVersion": "2017-05-10",  
            "name": "storageDeployment",  
            "resourceGroup": "RG1",  
            "dependsOn": [  
                "[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG1')]"  
            ],  
            "properties": {  
                "mode": "Incremental",  
                "template": {  
                    "$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-AzResource
- B. New-AzResourceGroupDeployment
- C. New-AzTenantDeployment
- D. New-AzDeployment

Correct Answer: B

Deployment scope.

You can target your deployment to a resource group, subscription, management group, or tenant. Depending on the scope of the deployment, you use different commands.

To deploy to a resource group, use New-AzResourceGroupDeployment.

Incorrect:

Not C: To deploy to a tenant, use New-AzTenantDeployment.

Not D: To deploy to a subscription, use New-AzSubscriptionDeployment which is an alias of the New-AzDeployment cmdlet.

To deploy to a management group, use New-AzManagementGroupDeployment.

Not A: The New-AzResource cmdlet creates an Azure resource, such as a website, Azure SQL Database server, or Azure SQL Database, in a

resource group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deploy-powershell>

 **DeltaSM** 11 hours, 41 minutes ago

Selected Answer: B

Think, it's B

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deploy-powershell>

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

First create:

- An Azure Storage account
- A Backup vault
- A Recovery Services vault
- A resource group

To exclude Folder2, use:

- A _backup.filter file
- A backup policy
- A lock
- A WebJob

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

First create:

- An Azure Storage account
- A Backup vault
- A Recovery Services vault
- A resource group

To exclude Folder2, use:

- A _backup.filter file
- A backup policy
- A lock
- A WebJob

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>

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

Correct Answer: C

Use Azure Resource Manager templates to install applications into virtual machine scale sets with the Custom Script Extension.

Note: 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.

To see the Custom Script Extension in action, create a scale set that installs the NGINX web server and outputs the hostname of the scale set VM instance.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-template>

 ExamTopicsTST 2 days ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/custom-script-windows#:~:text=This%20extension%20is%20useful%20for%20post%2Ddeployment%20configuration%2C%20software%20installation%2C%20or%20any%20other%20configuration%20or%20management%20task>

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
{  
    "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",  
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines",  
    "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": {}  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Answer Area

```
{  
    "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",  
    "type": "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')]"  
    }  
}
```

Box 1: "Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines/extensions",

The following JSON example uses the Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions resource type to install the Active Directory domain join extension.

Parameters are used that you specify at deployment time. When the extension is deployed, the VM is joined to the specified managed domain.

Box 2: "ProtectedSettings":{

Example:

```
{  
    "apiVersion": "2015-06-15",  
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions",  
    "name": "[concat(parameters('dnsLabelPrefix'), '/joindomain')]",  
    "location": "[parameters('location')]",  
    "dependsOn": [  
        "[concat('Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/', parameters('dnsLabelPrefix'))]"  
    ],  
    "properties": {  
        "publisher": "Microsoft.Compute",  
        "type": "JsonADDomainExtension",  
        "typeHandlerVersion": "1.3",  
        "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,  
        "settings": {  
            "Name": "[parameters('domainToJoin')]",  
            "OUPath": "[parameters('ouPath')]",  
            "User": "[concat(parameters('domainToJoin'), '\\', parameters('domainUsername'))]",  
            "Restart": "true",  
            "Options": "3"  
        },  
        "ProtectedSettings": {  
            "Settings": {},  
            "Statuses": {}  
        },  
        "Password": "[parameters('domainPassword')]"  
    }  
}
```

```
"Options": "[parameters('domainJoinOptions')]"  
},  
"protectedSettings": {  
    "Password": "[parameters('domainPassword')]"  
}  
}  
}  
}  
  
Reference:  
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/join-windows-vm-template
```

 **ExamTopicsTST** 2 days ago

Answer is correct.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/join-windows-vm-template>
upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: C

Resource Group location of VMSS1 is the RG2 location, which is West US.

Only Proximity1, which also in RG2, is located in West US

Note: 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.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/introducing-proximity-placement-groups/>

Topic 5 - Question Set 5

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

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

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

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

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

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

Box 1: an internal load balancer

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

Box 2: an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) on Azure Application Gateway provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities.

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: an internal load balancer

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

Box 2: an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) on Azure Application Gateway provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities.

Application gateway which uses WAF tier.

upvoted 76 times

 **zvasanth2** 1 year ago

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. SQL injection and cross-site scripting are among the most common attacks

upvoted 3 times

 **fedzedz**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct.

- Internal Load Balancer. check the example in <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview>
- Application gateway which uses WAF tier.

upvoted 57 times

 **EmnCours**  1 week, 2 days ago

Given Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Given Answer is correct

Answer is correct.

- Internal Load Balancer
- Application gateway which uses WAF tier.

Web Application Firewall (WAF)

Provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities. SQL injection and cross-site scripting are among the most common attacks. A WAF solution can react to a security threat faster by centrally patching a known vulnerability, instead of securing each individual web application. WAF can be deployed with Azure Application Gateway, Azure Front Door, and Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) service from Microsoft. WAF on Azure CDN is currently under public preview. WAF has features that are customized for each specific service. For more information about WAF features for each service, see the overview for each service.

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Protects against malicious attacks such as:

- *SQL Injection
- *Cross-site scripting
- *Broken Authentication
- *Sensitive data exposure
- *XML External entities
- *Broken Access control
- *Security misconfiguration
- *Insecure deserialization
- *Vulnerable components
- *Insufficient logging

More info here:

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

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 2 times

 **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 3 times

 **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer:

- Internal Load Balancer
- Application gateway which uses WAF tier

upvoted 10 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

This one is super tough. I have not worked with Logic Apps that much, so I had to do some research here. But it's pretty interesting.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

correct answer

upvoted 1 times

✉ **achmadirvanp** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is correct, Appear On Exam July 1 2021

upvoted 5 times

✉ **inemumoren** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is correct.

An internal load balancer to spread the traffic and
an application gateway with WAF tier to prevent malicious attacks.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

Always nice to see a straight forward question

upvoted 4 times

✉ **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

- for RG1, nothing is changed as the policy is only applied on resources not resource groups. So, the answer is tag1: value1
- for storage account, the policy is applied as a new resource is created. Also, nothing mentioned about inheritance from RG. accordingly, the answer is tag2:value2 from policy1 and tag3: value3 as applied directly.

upvoted 4 times

what the...?

upvoted 5 times

✉ **3abmula** 1 year, 3 months ago

Might be a correct answer, but to the wrong question :D

upvoted 9 times

✉ **Santy7** 1 year ago

ha ha ha

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is correct.

- Internal Load Balancer. check the example in <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview>
- Application gateway which uses WAF tier.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answers and explanations are correct.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

Both answers are correct as I see it.

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

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. SQL injection and cross-site scripting are among the most common attack

upvoted 4 times

✉ **asaz** 1 year, 7 months ago

First answer is not correct. This should be public load balancer.

Internal load balancer can be applied between the business layer and the database layer.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Lapiduse** 1 year, 7 months ago

- Internal Load Balancer. check the example in <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

If the traffic towards the web servers came from public - then yes.

But reading this : "Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines."

I believe that the traffic comes from a business logic app inside azure - thats why a internal load balancer is correct.
upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>

✉  **zeal0**  1 year, 12 months ago

They're all wrong because the question says there are 2 Azure regions, and the below documentation says each region only has a single hub... Should be 2 hubs and one WAN.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>

"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 gateway in the virtual hub. The hub is the core of your network in a region. There can only be one hub per Azure region."

upvoted 43 times

✉  **rusll** 1 year, 8 months ago

agree with you

upvoted 2 times

✉  **imartinez** 1 year ago

They are right,

The question mentions that regions are peered, so you just need to connect one region to the hub.

"Each region contains a virtual network. The virtual networks are peered"

upvoted 4 times

✉  **bosnianserb** 11 months, 1 week ago

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 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.

Multiple virtual hubs can be created in the same region!!!

upvoted 4 times

✉  **marcellov** 1 year, 3 months ago

Agree. In the link below there is a very good architecture that shows almost the same example as in the question, and we can see 1 virtual WAN and 2 hubs:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/migrate-from-hub-spoke-topology#architecture>

The closest answer would be 'B', 3 hubs and 1 WAN. Even if we don't have 3 regions being used, we can still create 3 hubs in 3 different regions.

upvoted 14 times

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

There can only be one hub per Azure region.

It should be 2 Virtual Hubs and 1 WAN.

Since we have just two region, it may be impossible to have 3 hubs.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>

upvoted 35 times

✉  **rawrkadia** 1 year, 1 month ago

Did the answers change? Your "C" is now closest to "B", one WAN and 3 hubs.

upvoted 8 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Miami, New York & LA. That's 3 regions. I think you are confusing with the subnet regions
upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Please ignore that. I got it mixed. You were right.
upvoted 1 times

 **Plextor** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

I am pretty sure he meant B
upvoted 1 times

 **rsamant** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

The hub is the core of your network in a region. Multiple virtual hubs can be created in the same region.

Reference : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>
upvoted 1 times

 **Ani_barve** 5 months ago

Correct, I think the answer is C as per --
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/networking/hub-spoke-vwan-architecture>
upvoted 1 times

 **ExamTopicsTST** Most Recent  2 days ago

Selected Answer: B

"Multiple virtual hubs can be created in the same region."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about#:~:text=Multiple%20virtual%20hubs%20can%20be%20created%20in%20the%20same%20region>
upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Every Azure region can have only one hub and can be peered with only the virtual networks from that region.
upvoted 2 times

 **EmnCours** 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: B

Every Azure region can have only one hub and can be peered with only the virtual networks from that region.
upvoted 1 times

 **David1990** 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct.

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 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.

upvoted 1 times

 **TDsysadmin** 1 week, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: B

it should be 2 hubs & 1 WAN. so, B is the closest: 3 VHubs & 1 WAN.

This link explains the same example:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/migrate-from-hub-spoke-topology#architecture>

upvoted 1 times

 **61Reasons** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

A virtual WAN is really a wrapper of everything, so it makes sense to me there would only be ONE virtual WAN. Then you would have either 2 or 3 virtual hubs. Since there is some ambiguity in the number of hubs in a region, we have to select the only available choice, which is 3 hubs. So... Should be B - three virtual hubs and one virtual WAN

upvoted 2 times

 **infavolante** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Azure Virtual WAN is a networking service that brings many networking, security, and routing functionalities together to provide a single operational interface.

The Virtual WAN architecture is a hub and spoke architecture with scale and performance built in for branches

(VPN/SD-WAN devices), users (Azure VPN/OpenVPN/IKEv2 clients), ExpressRoute circuits, and virtual networks.

Azure regions serve as hubs that you can choose to connect to. All hubs are connected in full mesh in a Standard Virtual WAN making it easy for the user to use the Microsoft backbone for any-to-any (any spoke) connectivity.

Virtual WAN offers the following advantages:

Integrated connectivity solutions in hub and spoke: Automate site-to-site configuration and connectivity between on-premises sites and an Azure hub.

Automated spoke setup and configuration: Connect your virtual networks and workloads to the Azure hub seamlessly.

Intuitive troubleshooting: You can see the end-to-end flow within Azure, and then use this information to take required actions.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>

upvoted 1 times

 **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer C: "three virtual WANs and one Virtual hub"

Question Requirements:

1. Connect On Prem DCs to the Azure Cloud. 2. Minimise Latency.

(The choice here is between B & C, you can ignore the others as they mention Application Gateways which is not applicable here)

Answer - Hub and Spoke design:

As per the MS docs only one Virtual WAN Hub permitted per region, so that rules out B. So likely have a single Hub in East US connected to Virtual WANs from the three offices:

Read Here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/networking/hub-spoke-vwan-architecture#virtual-wan-hub>

As per the second requirement "Latency" virtual WANs allow you to scale up the connection speed if required and connect to the MS Edge backbond to reduce latency before connecting to the Hub. e.g. ExpressRoute connection.

Read Here:

[\(https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/networking/hub-spoke-vwan-architecture#performance\)](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/networking/hub-spoke-vwan-architecture#performance)

upvoted 2 times

 **minix** 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 3 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

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 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.

upvoted 5 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Virtual WAN: It represents the virtual overlay of the Azure Virtual Network and other Resources.

HUB: You create a virtual hub in the Virtual WAN Resources . This is Microsoft Managed virtual network. You connect the various endpoints to the HUB – Azure virtual Network, Site-to-Site

In Summary -> create Virtual WAN Resource, followed by Virtual HUB followed by VPN sites and then connect the VPN sites to the HUB

upvoted 2 times

 **Pasmo** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer is C

If you apply Hub and spoke architecture

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/networking/hub-spoke-vwan-architecture>

upvoted 1 times

 **Scoobysnaks86** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

You're partly wrong. The definitions sort of flip:

"The Virtual WAN is used as the hub in the hub-spoke topology. The hub is the central point of connectivity to your on-premises network, and a place to host services that can be consumed by the different workloads hosted in the spoke virtual networks." -<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/networking/hub-spoke-vwan-architecture>

-and-

look at the diagram here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>

Answer is B

upvoted 3 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

 **azuresam** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Congrats

upvoted 1 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is 1000% B (Please read below with references)

* We have 3 ON-PREMISE locations.

* 1 SUBSCRIPTION covering 2 REGIONS east-us & west-us GLOBALLY PEERED

NOTE1: Even though it is typical for one region to have one virtual hub it isn't a requirement as hinted here:

[...] [if the Virtual WAN Hubs are in the same region.]

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/how-to-routing-policies>

NOTE2: A WAN is a security delineation hence why you will typically want to have one wan.

Watch the following for clarification (starting at 5:27)

<https://youtu.be/f-GyAURZWzg?t=327>

NOTE3: When multiple hubs are enabled in a single virtual WAN, the hubs are automatically interconnected via hub-to-hub links, thus enabling global connectivity between branches and Vnets that are distributed across multiple regions.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-global-transit-network-architecture>

Hence why the answer is out of any doubt B.

upvoted 7 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

[You can also have multiple virtual hubs per region, which means you can connect more than 1,000 branches to a single Azure Region by deploying multiple Virtual WAN hubs in that Azure Region, each with its own Site-to-site VPN gateway.]

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-faq#:~:text=A%20connection%20is%20an%20active-active%20tunnel%20from%20the,Region%2C%20each%20with%20its%20own%20Site-to-site%20VPN%20gateway.>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ITprof99** 8 months ago

On exam 01.02.22

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

5
10
15
20

Minimum number of network security groups:

1
2
5
10

Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces:

5
10
15
20

Minimum number of network security groups:

1
2
5
10

Box 1: 5 -

A public and a private IP address can be assigned to a single network interface.

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>

 fedzedz Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer should be : 5 Network interfaces and 1 Network security group
upvoted 77 times

 Rain_walker_6ix 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Nice !
upvoted 2 times

 mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

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>
upvoted 54 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

Given answer is correct.
Both Private and Public IP addresses can be assigned to a virtual machine's network interface controller (NIC)
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ChrisCheck** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam dated 15/11/2021
upvoted 3 times

✉ **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021
upvoted 1 times

✉ **joydeep1** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answers correct. Ques was in exam today.
upvoted 5 times

✉ **KenDo** 1 year, 3 months ago

This is more of an English test than a technical question!
upvoted 3 times

✉ **aboelnaga** 1 year, 4 months ago

the answer should be 10 Network interfaces and 1 network security group
upvoted 1 times

✉ **3abmula** 1 year, 3 months ago

You can test deploy a VM with both private and public IP address and you'll figure that out. It only requires 1 NIC to have private and public IP address.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **JimBobSquare101** 1 year, 1 month ago

Lol...where do you get the amount of 10 NI's from?
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ASIMIS** 1 year, 2 months ago

With all due respect, Please stop giving answers for the sake of posting on the chat, you are misleading people to fail. You clearly just guessed without even research or testing it yourself. Its better to keep quiet, and I dont mean this out of dis but please respect peoples time and stop posting just for fun.
upvoted 7 times

✉ **ZetaZeti** 1 year, 5 months ago

5-1

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. So 5 NICs.

<https://www.loadtestingtool.com/help/how-setup-ip.shtml>

Since the five VMs require the same rules you can define just one NSG and apply that SAME NSG to the 5 NICs. So 1 NSG.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

upvoted 4 times

✉ **allray15** 1 year, 5 months ago

Are these guys purposely highlighting the incorrect answers??
upvoted 5 times

✉ **ASIMIS** 1 year, 2 months ago

This is exactly what i mean. People have nothing better to do, its very childish and selfish. This is meant to help people not to confuse and mislead.
upvoted 1 times

 **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

5 NIC

1 NSG

upvoted 3 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

5 NIC

1 NSG

upvoted 4 times

 **PektoTheGreat** 1 year, 6 months ago

The image uploaded is wrong.jpeg.

I therefore conclude that

- a) 5 - since there are 5 VNets.
- b) 1 - since there are common inbound/outbound rules.

upvoted 3 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Aswers should be 5 and 1. Explanation is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

5 NICs public IP -> NAT -> private IP.

1 NSG.

upvoted 2 times

 **macross** 1 year, 7 months ago

The explanation alone contradicts the answer

upvoted 1 times

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.

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 load balancing rule
- C. a health probe
- D. a backend pool

Correct Answer: A

✉  **Mercator**  1 year ago

I think the answer is correct. 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.

upvoted 33 times

✉  **Vlako**  1 year, 1 month ago

This does not make sense. On existing LB, you can create NAT rule right away. The frontend IP address is already there.
Imho maybe B is right, you need to set the load balancing rule for port 3389.

upvoted 28 times

✉  **joergsi** 8 months ago

Yes, the LB has one public IP assigned, but this is used for the Web-Server (Port 80 is in use), now we are adding a new service on port 3389 which needs a dedicated external IP.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **KhaledMaster** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

I dont agree, to add "Inbound NAT rule" inside the LB, you just need the rontend IP address and port.
the answer is right.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/components#inbound-nat-rules>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **fazedenk** 1 year, 1 month ago

Wouldn't you need a health probe first before defining a load balancing rule?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **fazedenk** 1 year, 1 month ago

You can try this out yourself; when creating a new load balancing rule; you have to add a health probe inside the rule. Unless you are going to re-use the port 80 health probe which doesn't make sense.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Vlako** 1 year, 1 month ago

The more I think about it, it makes more sense. You need additional load balancing rule for 3389, PLEASE prove me wrong :)

upvoted 2 times

✉  **d0bermannn** 1 year, 1 month ago

you are right, and rule we need is NAT rule:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.network/add-azloadbalancerinboundnatruleconfig?view=azps-6.2.0>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rawkadia** 1 year, 1 month ago

You aren't load balancing 3389. If you create a load balancing rule for 3389 you'd end up with RDP connections alternating between the two. The question is specifically asking about NAT rules, you need two here: one per VM on different ports. Read: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-port-forwarding-portal>

I labbed this. Load balancer requires a public IP to be assigned with deployment. NAT rules only require a backend pool (you map them to a specific NIC on a specific VM in the pool). The question already has everything required to create one, so either Microsoft has a provably wrong question or this was garbled in translation.

Please lab things like this, azure pass only requires an email and gives you 30 days and 100 bucks of credit, you can lab stuff left and right and not use 10% of it.

upvoted 11 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 11 months, 1 week ago

Hi! Just found out about Azure Pass from you here. Where do you get an Azure pass promo code?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mbaybarsk** Most Recent 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

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

Same frontend IP can be used by multiple ports as seen on the example on the link. One rule for TCP 80 & another for TCP 3389. The RDP requests will be balanced between the two servers, but technically it's possible.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Zsolt72** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: A

From the requirement:

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.

"from the internet by using port 3389"

may give some more chance to the new IP Address.

with only this data I would go for the "A"

upvoted 1 times

✉  **magichappens** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You don't need a second frontend IP. The question clearly states that we want to create NAT rules which we can with only one frontend IP and a different backend port for each machine. Only answer that makes sense is a new load balancing rule as there is none for RDP. A health probe is already existing, although it is for port 80 we don't need a new one for RDP.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Rm764ghj990** 5 months, 1 week ago

Answer is B. The requirements say provide rdp access and that's it. Never said at the same time

upvoted 1 times

✉  **josevirtual** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I think A is correct. Using port 3389 in both ports is a requirement. So we need a new public IP address.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 2 times

✉  **DES123** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

since we are obliged to use same port 3389 for NATing, we will need another front end Public IP

upvoted 1 times

 **Brother_99** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Given answer is correct (A). You need to add another public ip to be able to map 3389 twice
upvoted 3 times

 **josevirtual** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You can use different ports in the same IP, but the rule is needed.
upvoted 1 times

 **kevin9988** 6 months, 1 week ago

confused, if we RDP to VM1 and VM2, why LB is adopted. LB should be for traffic balancing purpose.
upvoted 1 times

 **9InchPianist** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

I also think the answer is correct, you cannot access each VM via the same port on the same IP, you therefore need a minimum of two IP addresses, one will NAT to VM1 on TCP:3389, the other will NAT to VM2 on TCP:3389,
upvoted 1 times

 **hm67** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Tried in lab with both options A and B.
Option A:

After adding new IP, you still need to create new backend pool (for each VM), health check probe and load balancing rule for port 3389 as well. So you can't just add new IP to make it work.

Option B:

While another options, a load balancing rule, you need to create new backend pool, health probe BUT NOT a frontend IP address. I just use the same frontend IP address with different port, said 3390 and 3391, and map to two VM backend pools.

Another option is "add inbound NAT rule" but it's not in the answer.

upvoted 2 times

 **KotaCoaching** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

100 % agree with you. This would be in inbound NAT rule but not there . well, we can select as a load balancing rule
upvoted 1 times

 **shroh** 6 months, 1 week ago

I studied for AIEEE in Kota from 2004-2005 , Felt Nostalgic seeing your name :) Where are you now ?
upvoted 1 times

 **EleChie** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer B: Since we already have a Public IP add (Frontend IP) so we can use same IP and access deifferent services (web, rdp, sql, ...etc)

ex: 8.8.8.100 as an external IP address

So for Web access it will be: https://8.8.8.100:80 & backend poll on port 80

for RDP (remote desktop protocol) will need a rule with

https://8.8.8.100:3389 & backend poll on port 3389

upvoted 1 times

 **whinycarebear** 7 months ago

The answer "frontend IP" is correct. For connecting from the internet on the same Port 3389 to both VMs (via the load balancer), the differentiation between VMs must come from the IPs.

What confused me was that NAT is to save on public IPs by having different ports (public ports, say 50001 and 50002) map to the private IP of a VM and the port. So

publicIP_1 50001 -> privateIP_VM1 3389

publicIP_1 50002 -> privateIP_VM2 3389

same public IP, different port -> different private IP, same port

In case of the question NAT and Load balancing are not really needed imho, you might as well just assign the public IPs to the VMs directly.

upvoted 1 times

 **yangxs** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

"What should you create on LB1 before you can create the new inbound NAT ruleS?"

Notice it said ruleS. When you create 2nd rule, you have to have 2nd front IP first to use the same 3389 port

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area**A records for VM1:**

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

A records for VM2:

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

Answer Area**A records for VM1:**

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

Correct Answer:

A records for VM2:

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

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

Reference:

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

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. Private/Private
check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-scenarios#scenario-split-horizon-functionality>
upvoted 50 times

 **SScott** 1 year, 5 months ago

That's it, good reference
upvoted 5 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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>

upvoted 48 times

✉ **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

Box 1: Private

Box 2: Private

upvoted 17 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

Answer is correct. Private/Private

upvoted 1 times

✉ **vsharma041990** 1 month ago

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 linked under adatum.com domain (Private DNS Zone->Setting->virtual network links).

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Yep given answer is correct Private/Private

VNET and Private DNS:

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.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 2 times

✉ **atilla** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

both private because of same vnet1, you add vnet in private dns zone...

upvoted 1 times

✉ **khengoolman** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is private, private.

upvoted 9 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

The question is confusing because VM2 has a different DNS connection suffix. But because they are both part of the VNet1, they'd both be exposed to the internal DNS zone at 168.63.129.16.

-Private IP for VM1

-Private IP for VM2

upvoted 3 times

✉ **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

01.Private IP Address only

02.Private IP Address only

Since both VM1 & VM2 are in same Vnet1 and the Vnet1 is linked under adatum.com domain (Private DNS Zone->Setting->virtual network links)

upvoted 6 times

✉ **PektoTheGreat** 1 year, 6 months ago

The keyword is "auto-registration from VNET1".

VM1 and VM2 belongs to the same VNET. So upon VM1 and VM2 creation they will be auto registered on adatum Private DNS Zone having A Record as their Private IPs. Cheeers yo!

upvoted 7 times

✉ **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct, both private addresses since auto registration from VNET1 has been enabled on the Azure Private DNS zone.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

Can anyone please explain to me why a VM2 that belongs to contoso.com is registered in adatum.com ?

upvoted 7 times

✉ **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

adatum.com is a private DNS zone which has been 'linked' to VNET1 with autoregistration, therefore, every VM which resides in VNET1 will have an A name record in adatum.com

upvoted 2 times

✉ **AlexJacobson** 1 year, 3 months ago

OS DNS suffix has no affect on this. Private subnet is applicable to both VM1 and VM2.

upvoted 2 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 7 months ago

Virtual Network named "A" contains two VMs (VNETA-VM1 and VNETA-VM2). Each of these have Private IPs associated. Once you create a Private Zone named contoso.com and link this virtual network as a Registration virtual network, Azure DNS will automatically create two A records in the zone as depicted. Now, DNS queries from VNETA-VM1 to resolve VNETA-VM2.contoso.com will receive a DNS response that contains the Private IP of VNETA-VM2. Furthermore, a Reverse DNS query (PTR) for the Private IP of VNETA-VM1 (10.0.0.1) issued from VNETA-VM2 will receive a DNS response that contains the name of VNETA-VM1, as expected.

upvoted 4 times

 **vince60370** 1 year, 7 months ago

Correct. The domain doesn't matter : "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. Additionally, you can also enable autoregistration on a virtual network link. If you enable autoregistration on a virtual network link, the DNS records for the virtual machines on that virtual network are registered in the private zone. When autoregistration is enabled, Azure DNS also updates the zone records whenever a virtual machine is created, changes its' IP address, or is deleted." -> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>

upvoted 5 times

 **ArgiDio** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct Answer is:

VM1: Private IP address only

VM2: None (DNS suffix is contoso.com so it will not be registered)

upvoted 2 times

 **ArgiDio** 1 year, 8 months ago

Sorry, tested it. Correct answer is the provided one: Private, Private.

upvoted 10 times

 **SScott** 1 year, 5 months ago

correct verification

upvoted 2 times

 **JulienYork** 1 year, 8 months ago

Correct,

OS DNS suffix has no affect on this.

Both prv ips will be listed on internal dns zone.

upvoted 12 times

 **SScott** 1 year, 5 months ago

Right the private subnet is applicable for both VMs

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that connects to your on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. VNet1 contains one subnet named Sunet1.

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area**Resource to create:**

- An Azure Event Grid
- An Azure Log Analytics workspace
- An Azure Storage account

Resource on which to enable diagnostics:

- ILB1
- NSG1
- The Azure virtual machines

Answer Area**Resource to create:**

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Resource on which to enable diagnostics:

- ILB1
- NSG1
- The Azure virtual machines

Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

In the Azure portal you can set up a Log Analytics workspace, which is a unique Log Analytics environment with its own data repository, data sources, and solutions

Box 2: ILB1 -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/log-analytics/log-analytics-quick-create-workspace> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-standard-diagnostics>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

In the Azure portal you can set up a Log Analytics workspace, which is a unique Log Analytics environment with its own data repository, data sources, and solutions.

Box 2: NSG1

NSG flow logs allow viewing information about ingress and egress IP traffic through a Network security group. Through this, the IP addresses that connect to the ILB can be monitored when the diagnostics are enabled on a Network Security Group.

We cannot enable diagnostics on an internal load balancer to check for the IP addresses.

As for Internal LB, it is basic one. Basic can only connect to storage account. Also, Basic LB has only activity logs, which doesn't include the connectivity workflow. So, we need to use NSG to meet the mentioned requirements.

upvoted 102 times

✉  **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/log-analytics/log-analytics-quick-create-workspace>

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

upvoted 17 times

✉  **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is not correct. The correct answer is

- Create a Log Analytics Workspace

- NSG

As for Internal LB, it is basic one. Basic can only connect to storage account. Also Basic LB has only activity logs which doesn't include the connectivity workflow. So, we need to use NSG to meet the mentioned requirements.

upvoted 83 times

✉  **Alvaroll** 1 year, 7 months ago

I think the answer given is correct.

- Azure Log Analytics workspace

- ILB1 (Standard Load Balance)

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

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Alvaroll** 1 year, 7 months ago

sorry, it's basic LB

upvoted 4 times

✉  **YooOY** 11 months, 1 week ago

Basic LB no diagnostics

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

upvoted 2 times

✉  **s9p3r7** 1 year, 2 months ago

but you can't enable NSG flow logs with Log Analytics Workspace, you need a storage account.

answer: storage acc and nsg

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

upvoted 4 times

✉  **s9p3r7** 1 year, 2 months ago

ignore my previous comment as Traffic Analytics can be integrated with Log Analytics Workspace,,

upvoted 6 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

An azure log analytics workspace

NSG1

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

given answer not correct

Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

use Log Analytics workspace, which sets Log Analytics environment with its own data repository, data sources, and solutions.

Box 2: NSG1

NSG flow logs, which provide you information about ingress and egress IP traffic through a Network Security Group associated to individual network interfaces, VMs, or subnets. By analyzing raw NSG flow logs, and inserting intelligence of security, topology, and geography, traffic analytics can provide you with insights into traffic flow in your environment. Traffic Analytics provides information such as most communicating hosts, most communicating application protocols, most conversing host pairs, allowed/blocked traffic, inbound/outbound traffic, open internet ports, most blocking rules, traffic distribution per Azure datacenter, virtual network, subnets, or, rogue networks.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Akman** 10 months, 1 week ago

I'm tired of entering capcha in every page turn

upvoted 5 times

✉  **verifiedtomic** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Just sign-up for free account. Then you'll have to enter captcha every three or so pages.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **nzmike** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

that's why they have the subscription...

upvoted 7 times

✉  **khengoolman** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is LAW, NSG

upvoted 11 times

 **[Removed]** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

The question states that you must be able to run interactive queries from the Azure portal against the collected data.

The Azure portal exposes the load balancer metrics via the Metrics page, which is available on both the load balancer resource page for a particular resource and the Azure Monitor page.

To view the metrics for your Standard Load Balancer resources:

Go to the Metrics page and do either of the following:

On the load balancer resource page, select the metric type in the drop-down list.

On the Azure Monitor page, select the load balancer resource.

Hence my guess is

Log Analytics

ILB1

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

upvoted 1 times

 **Mukesh_Aggarwal_07** 11 months, 1 week ago

- Create a Log Analytics Workspace
- NSG

upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Correct. Thank you

upvoted 1 times

 **jsexamprep** 1 year ago

Box 1: An Azure Storage account. "Flow data is sent to Azure Storage accounts from where you can access it as well as export it to any visualization tool, SIEM, or IDS of your choice. ... While flow logs target NSGs, they are not displayed the same as the other logs. Flow logs are stored only within a storage account..."

Box 2: NSG1

See this link for both of the above: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview>

Logs can be exported to Traffic Analytics, not to be confused with Azure Log Analytics.

upvoted 3 times

 **bacana** 1 year, 1 month ago

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

upvoted 1 times

 **wsscool** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021, answered Log Analytics and NSG

upvoted 4 times

 **korben_dallas** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct answers are:

1.Storage

2. NSG1

Network security group (NSG) flow logs is a feature of Azure Network Watcher that allows you to log information about IP traffic flowing through an NSG. Flow data is sent to Azure Storage accounts from where you can access it as well as export it to any visualization tool, SIEM, or IDS of your choice.

upvoted 10 times

 **lucky_18** 1 year, 2 months ago

came in exam on June 28 2021

upvoted 2 times

 **mahdi_hasan** 1 year, 2 months ago

How many questions common in this site

upvoted 1 times

 **G_Y** 1 year, 2 months ago

@mahdi_hasan Many questions came from this site , I just passed mine today

upvoted 1 times

 **Zyo** 1 year, 2 months ago

You also need a storage account where the nsg log flow is written to

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

upvoted 3 times

 **sieira** 1 year, 3 months ago

The correct answer is:

- Log Analytics Workspace

- NSG1

Basic Load Balancers doesn't support metrics

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/65228749/does-basic-load-balancer-monitor-metrics-in-azure#:~:text=No%2C%20Basic%20Load%20Balancers%20don,security%20and%20health%20tracking%20capabilities>.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **mdyck** 1 year, 4 months ago

"Activity logs: You can view all activity being submitted to your Azure subscriptions, along with their status. For more information, see [View activity logs](#) to monitor actions on resources. Activity logs are enabled by default and can be viewed in the Azure portal. These logs are available for both Azure Basic Load Balancer and Standard Load Balancer."

It says the logs are available for both types of IBLs. Is there something I am missing?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **marcellov** 1 year, 3 months ago

Activity logs are related to the resource and what operations were taken on the resources (add, delete, modify config, etc.). It does not show connectivity logs, like requests and responses.

upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: C

Address spaces must not overlap to enable VNet Peering.

Incorrect Answers:

A, B, D: The address space for VNet2 overlaps with VNet1. We therefore cannot establish a peering between VNet2 and VNet1.

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

VNet1 10.11.0.0/16 = 10.11.0.1 - 10.11.255.255 (overlap VNet2)

VNet2 10.11.0.0/17 = 10.11.0.1 - 10.11.127.254 (overlap VNet1)

VNet3 10.10.0.0/22 = 10.10.0.1 - 10.10.3.254 (no overlap)

VNet4 192.168.16.0/22 = 192.168.16.1 - 192.168.19.254 (no overlap)

Possible peerings are:

VNet1 -> Vnet3

VNet1 -> Vnet4

If a virtual network has address ranges that overlap with another virtual network or on-premises network, the two networks can't be connected.

upvoted 60 times

 **bogdan89** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Tested, in this context answer is correct. Vnet 2 and Vnet 1 can not be peered and also Vnet 2 and vnet3 or vnet 4 can not be peered.

But tested more and discovered that Vnet1 can make a peering with Vnet 3 and Vnet4. Pay attention if there will be a modification in the answer. The strange way of Microshit qestions.

upvoted 28 times

 **Kopy** 1 year ago

"also Vnet 2 and vnet3 or vnet 4 can not be peered." WHY?

upvoted 1 times

 **Kopy** 1 year ago

ignore

upvoted 2 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

 **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Virtual Peering Requirements:

- Virtual Peering comes in two forms: Virtual Peering for within a Region and Global Virtual Peering for across regions. The question does not limit the peering to one region. So peering permitted to VNET3 and VNET4
- Virtual Peering cannot have overlapping address spaces so no peering can be had with VNET2 until there is an address space change (requires

recreation of the VNET).

Therefore only logical answer is C: VNET3 & VNET4:

Read Here:

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

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Given answer is correct... Peering should NOT have overlapping Address Space/subnets

upvoted 2 times

 **pappkarciii** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Possible peerings are:

VNet1 -> Vnet3

VNet1 -> Vnet4

upvoted 3 times

 **_punky_** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

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

upvoted 1 times

 **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

VNet1 -> Vnet3

VNet1 -> Vnet4

upvoted 1 times

 **ChrisCheck** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam dated 15/11/2021

upvoted 3 times

 **DevOpposite** 11 months, 1 week ago

how do you work this out without pen and paper?

upvoted 3 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Correct. Thank you

upvoted 1 times

 **Kopy** 1 year ago

why not 2,3, and 4, the last option?

upvoted 1 times

 **pakman** 11 months, 1 week ago

VNET 1 and VNET2 have an IP address overlap.

upvoted 1 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

Given that VNET1's subnet is the same space as VNET2's address space, it was an obvious overlap, - and answer C was the only one which didn't feature VNET2, the answer popped out pretty quickly

upvoted 2 times

 **boozy** 1 year, 4 months ago

VNet1 10.11.0.0/16 = 10.11.0.1 - 10.11.255.255 (overlap VNet2)

VNet2 10.11.0.0/17 = 10.11.0.1 - 10.11.127.254 (overlap VNet1)

VNet3 10.10.0.0/22 = 10.10.0.1 - 10.10.3.254 (no overlap)

VNet4 192.168.16.0/22 = 192.168.16.1 - 192.168.19.254 (no overlap)

Possible peerings are

VNet1 -> Vnet3

VNet1 -> Vnet4

Correct answer is C

upvoted 9 times

 **wesleyzhong** 1 year, 5 months ago

If a virtual network has address ranges that overlap with another virtual network or on-premises network, the two networks can't be connected. Before you define an address range, consider whether you might want to connect the virtual network to other virtual networks or on-premises networks in the future. Microsoft recommends configuring virtual network address ranges with private address space or public address space owned by your organization.

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

upvoted 3 times

 **ReginaldoBarreto** 1 year, 5 months ago

From VNET1 you can make peering to VNET3 and VNET4

upvoted 3 times

 **allray15** 1 year, 5 months ago

Alright, i did a test with exact IP & subnet and C is correct. VNET1 was successful so when creating VNET2 i got an error below.

Address space '10.11.0.0/17 (10.11.0.0 - 10.11.127.255)' overlaps with address space '10.11.0.0/16 (10.11.0.0 - 10.11.255.255)' of virtual network 'VNET1_TEST'. Virtual networks with overlapping address space cannot be peered. If you intend to peer these virtual networks, change address space '10.11.0.0/17 (10.11.0.0 - 10.11.127.255)'

Basically the name space of VNET2 overlaps the space of VNET1 , however you can still continue creating VNET2 but you cannot peer it to VNET1.

So hate to break it but i changed my answer to C

upvoted 2 times

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 load balancer 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

Correct Answer: BCF

A standard load balancer is required for the HA ports.

Two backend pools are needed as there are two services with different IP addresses.

Floating IP rule is used where backend ports are reused.

Incorrect Answers:

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>

✉  **xagiter622** Highly Voted 1 year, 10 months ago

The given answer is correct:

- B - HA ports need are not supported by a basic loadbalancer
- C - You need a floating ip for the active-active configuration to switch over quickly
- F - You need 2 backend pools for the 2 different services

upvoted 96 times

✉  **tsss** 1 year, 9 months ago

F: 1 service are the NVAs. the other service is for backend servers

upvoted 4 times

✉  **JayBee65** 1 year, 3 months ago

Why do you say that? It just states 2 services, e.g. web and email

upvoted 3 times

✉  **jsexamprep** 1 year ago

Correct, this link clears up the HA ports and floating IP being enabled: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-ha-ports-overview>

For Floating IP...This configuration does not allow any other load-balancing rule configuration on the current load balancer resource. It also allows no other internal load balancer resource configuration for the given set of back-end instances.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

The Answer is not correct. It should be BDE. Why?

- Basically we are just want to load balance the NVM , that's all. So, we will need HA ports for HA and failover. But since we don't want to balance the services themselves , so we go with disabled IP floating and one backend service for NVM. check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-ha-ports-overview#a-single-non-floating-ip-non-direct-server-return-ha-ports-configuration-on-an-internal-standard-load-balancer>

However, if we need to also Load Balance the production two services using the same LB, then we would need Floating IP and also another backend pool for those 2 services. then the answer would be BCF.

But the question here, can LB send balance traffic to those production services. I think it can by using the health probe and some monitoring to balance the requests sent to IPs.

upvoted 43 times

✉  **Lkk51** 1 year, 2 months ago

If you want to reuse the backend port across multiple rules, you must enable Floating IP in the rule definition.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-multivip-overview#rule-type-2-backend-port-reuse-by-using-floating-ip>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **jimmyli** 1 year, 7 months ago

I think it should be BCF.

The original link that examtopics provided in its answer area has made it clear floating IP is needed: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-multivip-overview>, under Rule type #2: backend port reuse by using Floating IP section.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **HaoHu** 1 year, 7 months ago

Just think about that LB traffic will 'passthrough' two NVA.....

upvoted 1 times

✉  **PeterTest** 1 year, 7 months ago

The question is clear about that LBs need to be able to failover, so we need to make sure 2 services can still working while only 1 LB is available which means in the same LB, so BCF?

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Dumber** Most Recent 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BCF

I've to agree with xagiter622

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Japanese1** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

BCF

NVAs are client of LB

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCF

why we need two backend pools? its the same NVA isn't it? no matter the services, one backend pool is enough,

we can use multiple rules for multiple service and multiple FE.

B --> Standard LB to support HA

C --> Floating IP since its A/A

F --> Single Backend and HealthProbe is minimum requirement for a rule to function.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **A_GEE** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BDE

Need a standard LB - B

Don't need floating IP - D

Just 1 backend pool - E

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lu5ck** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: BDF

1. Standard Load Balancer

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

2. HA Ports without Floating IP

There is no hint that both services run on the same VM therefore use the same port. In fact, both services run on different IPs.

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

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

3. Two backend pool

There is no hint that the two services are under same resource group, only mentioned same subnet. There is however hint they are of different IPs.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lu5ck** 2 months ago

Sorry, I stand corrected. There is a requirement for failover thus you need floating IP.

The answer should be BCF.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **minix** 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 1 times

✉  **D4U** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

What have you selected

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: BDE

BDE and as per others comments

upvoted 1 times

✉ **EleChie** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

You need floating IP (why?)

A Floating IP is an IP address that can be instantly moved from one Droplet to another Droplet in the same datacenter.

Part of a highly available infrastructure is being able to immediately point an IP address to a redundant server. This is now possible with the addition of Floating IPs.

So with Floating IP we can set:

1. Automatic Failover

With a bit of scripting, you're able to set up redundant load balancers that automatically fail over. If the primary load balancer goes offline, your traffic can be redirected to the secondary one with minimal application downtime.

2. Smooth Upgrades

Floating IPs aren't just for failover situations. You can also use them for application upgrades. For example, you can spin up a new Droplet, run the upgrades on the new Droplet, and then switch the flow of traffic to the new Droplet.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **dasEnder** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BDE

We need to load-balanced in an active-active the NVAs. All packages must be inspected. So the backend VMs will be the two NVAs, if you have to backends both will have the same VMs the NVAs. What is the point? I still do not understand how the LB should load balance both things. Only if the NVAs next hope is the LB again but with other IP and this time the LB skips the NVAs. For that scenario you need 3 backends. Other method is two have two backends and reroute the services using Route Tables. This scenario would not fail over if you do not add more things on top (which are rather too complicated). I do not see valid solution. BDE is my bet.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **bluefoot** 4 months, 1 week ago

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

i would enable floating IP

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 5 months, 1 week ago

As much as I mainly follow mlantonis and fedztedz I am with xagiter622 this time.

C- Floating IP enabled because the question refers to automatic failover & HA is turned on (as hinted by B & C) & the NVA must run in Active-Active mode.

By definition floating IP is for automatic / quick failover scenarios:

<https://www.ionos.com/digitalguide/server/know-how/what-is-a-floating-ip/>

F- question refers to two services (I read it as for example mail & web services) which means two different backend pools of potential scale sets / availability sets / VM sets.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 5 months, 1 week ago

Not sure why people voted E here... The question refers to two SERVICES and NOT two sets providing ONE service. Wouldn't that infer two distinct services AKA services not fulfilling the same functions hence two distinct backends, one for each function?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **TtotheA2021** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCE

my brain does not allow other answers and that is why i am sure it is BCE :P

Floating IP must be enabled > E

upvoted 2 times

✉ **josevirtual** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: BCE

I agree with matt_dns, I think it is this scenario: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-ha-ports-overview#multiple-ha-ports-configurations-on-an-internal-standard-load-balancer>

BCE

upvoted 2 times

✉ **pr_cerda** 2 weeks ago

I agree

upvoted 1 times

 **MekkX** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

B,C,E:

A standard load balancer is required for the HA ports.

– Two backend pools are needed as there are two services with different IP addresses.

– Floating IP rule is used where backend ports are reused.

upvoted 3 times

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.
- B. Select Allow gateway transit on VNet1.
- C. Select Allow gateway transit on VNet2.
- D. Enable BGP on VPNGW1

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

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

 **Coldriver** Highly Voted  2 years ago

"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"

I would go with 'A' is the correct option as the S2S config has been changed AFTER the P2S client installation was performed. Installation of the client software package needs installing again post S2S config changes.

upvoted 79 times

 **Sacs** 1 year, 10 months ago

I agree, This is the exact verbiage from Microsoft: 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 client.

upvoted 7 times

 **Bl4ck** 2 years ago

I think this is correct: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing#multipeered>
upvoted 6 times

 **bleepbl0p** 1 year, 9 months ago

100% correct. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing>
upvoted 6 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

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>
upvoted 36 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

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 and also ensure you use the same certificate and if other scenario i.e. new workstation Pt - Site vpn then download and install client and export certificate from other workstation that is already got working connection and import into new workstation

upvoted 3 times

 **dasEnder** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Answer is correct. The VPN client on the PC is no longer valid because the network topology has changed

upvoted 3 times

 **Adebawale** 1 year ago

100% correct

upvoted 2 times

 **McRowdy** 1 year, 2 months ago

"A" is the correct answer. The trick here is "You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network. Client1 is unable to connect to VNet2.". - This tells us the network is actually connected fine, it is just the client (in this scenario the Win10 PC) that cannot connect to VNet2.

upvoted 2 times

 **sargis1177** 1 year, 5 months ago

Actually in this case both A and B are correct answers

upvoted 3 times

 **JayBee65** 1 year, 3 months ago

No B is not correct. "You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network" suggests gateway transit is already configured correctly, so B is not required.

upvoted 5 times

 **NeerajY** 1 year, 5 months ago

Without allowing gateway transit, can client1 connect to vnet2 even after re-installing package?

upvoted 2 times

 **JayBee65** 1 year, 3 months ago

"You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network" suggests it is already configured

upvoted 2 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer A. is the good one. VPN client re-installation is the key here.

upvoted 3 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 7 months ago

Multiple peered VNets

In this example, the Point-to-Site VPN gateway connection is for VNet1. VNet1 is peered with VNet2. VNet 2 is peered with VNet3. VNet1 is peered with VNet4. There is no direct peering between VNet1 and VNet3. VNet1 has "Allow gateway transit" and VNet2 and VNet4 have "Use remote gateways" enabled.

Clients using Windows can access directly peered VNets, but the VPN client must be downloaded again if any changes are made to VNet peering or the network topology. Non-Windows clients can access directly peered VNets. Access is not transitive and is limited to only directly peered VNets.

upvoted 2 times

 **fedztedz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. It should be "A".

upvoted 24 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 8 months ago

Azure currently supports two protocols for remote access, IKEv2 and SSTP. IKEv2 is supported on many client operating systems including Windows, Linux, macOS, Android, and iOS. SSTP is only supported on Windows. 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 client.

upvoted 4 times

 **JulienYork** 1 year, 8 months ago

READ THIS.

Question says,

"You configure virtual network peering between VNet1 and VNet2. You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on-premises network" That means connection VNet2 through VNet1 is working. You need to re-install the vpn client, to update the route table to reach VNet2. Instead you can run route add command on win 10 to reach that way...

Answer is correct, same question on az-103 exam

upvoted 10 times

HOTSPOT -

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

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.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing a virtual network link. The top navigation bar includes 'link1' and 'contoso.com'. Below the navigation are standard actions: Save, Discard, Delete, Access Control (IAM), and Tags. The main content area displays the following details:

- Link name:** link1
- Link state:** Completed
- Provisioning state:** Succeeded
- Virtual network details:** Virtual network id: /subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/RG2/provi... (with a copy icon)
- Virtual network:** VNET2
- Configuration:** Enable auto registration (checkbox checked)

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

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>

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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

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>

upvoted 62 times

✉  **NickyDee** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

1. The PRIVATE zone contoso.com is linked to VNET1
2. All three VMs are in VNET1
3. All of the VMs will auto-register their host records to contoso.com
4. None of the VMs will auto-register to a public DNS zone. You cannot register private IPs on the internet (adatum)

The answer given is correct

Yes, Yes, No

upvoted 56 times

✉  **cruisey** 1 year, 3 months ago

You mean VNET 2 nor VNET 1

upvoted 16 times

✉  **edengoforit** 2 months, 1 week ago

Probably he meant VNET2 in 2.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

YES

YES

NO

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct YYN.. as for N VNET1 is linked to Private DNS and hence will register there due to fact auto-register is enabled

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Agree with YYN
upvoted 1 times

□ **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

YYN - on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 2 times

□ **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

YES
YES
NO
upvoted 1 times

□ **khengoolman** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is Y Y N
upvoted 6 times

□ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

VM3 will be added to contoso.com, the connection suffix will change to contoso.com
upvoted 2 times

□ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Correct. Thank you
upvoted 2 times

□ **sandipk91** 1 year ago

I think it should be Y-Y-Y

ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-faq-private#i-have-configured-a-preferred-dns-suffix-in-my-windows-virtual-machine--why-are-my-records-still-registered-in-the-zone-linked-to-the-virtual-network->
upvoted 1 times

□ **maxmarco71** 1 year, 1 month ago

answer is
yes
yes
yes

Why? solution below

I have configured a preferred DNS suffix in my Windows virtual machine. Why are my records still registered in the zone linked to the virtual network?

The Azure DHCP service ignores any DNS suffix when it registers the private DNS zone. For example, if your virtual machine is configured for contoso.com as the primary DNS suffix, but the virtual network is linked to the fabrikam.com private DNS zone, the virtual machine's registration appears in the fabrikam.com private DNS zone.

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

upvoted 3 times

□ **Empel** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Wrong! On the last one they are asking if it will register in adatum. If they were asking about contoso then it will be Yes
upvoted 1 times

□ **wsscool** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021
upvoted 5 times

□ **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answers Y-Y-N
upvoted 5 times

□ **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

The three answers are correct.
upvoted 2 times

□ **d0bermn** 1 year, 2 months ago

do not think so, only prZone contoso linked to subnet
upvoted 1 times

□ **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

All 3 VMs will register in contoso.com due to the fact that they are all in VNET2.

"I have configured a preferred DNS suffix in my Windows virtual machine. Why are my records still registered in the zone linked to the virtual network?

The Azure DHCP service ignores any DNS suffix when it registers the private DNS zone. For example, if your virtual machine is configured for contoso.com as the primary DNS suffix, but the virtual network is linked to the fabrikam.com private DNS zone, the virtual machine's registration appears in the fabrikam.com private DNS zone."

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

upvoted 5 times

 **fedzedz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct Yes, Yes, No

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

Since adatum.com is a public zone and nothing mentioned about auto registration there. then VM3 won't automatically register to VNET2

upvoted 8 times

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

Correct Answer: D

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>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

You can assign NSG to the Subnet of the VNet in the same region where NSG is.

NSG1 is in East US and only VNet3 Subnets are in East US.

upvoted 39 times

 **fedztedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. "D". VNET3 only

upvoted 30 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct = Summary VM-VNIC-VNET-NSG MUST ALL be in same region

upvoted 4 times

 **bur88** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer D

on exam 04.03.2022. Passed 761 points.

Thank you, dear commenters!

upvoted 2 times

 **pappkarcsiii** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

You can assign NSG to the Subnet of the VNet in the same region where NSG is.

NSG1 is in East US and only VNet3 Subnets are in East US.

upvoted 2 times

 **Redimido** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Azure network security groups can't be moved between regions. You'll have to associate the new NSG to resources in the target region.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/move-across-regions-nsg-portal>

upvoted 3 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Region boundary. Answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **villanz** 1 year, 1 month ago

628/1000 23/07/21 failed :(

upvoted 10 times

 **lucy3246** 1 week, 1 day ago

try again

upvoted 1 times

 **JimBobSquare101** 1 year, 1 month ago

I also failed first time...thought I could just wing it and get by..I got 567...

Rewrite tomorrow....

upvoted 6 times

 **Bertleman** 10 months ago

Same! Taking it 2nd time on Friday

upvoted 3 times

 **pakman** 11 months, 1 week ago

did you pass?

upvoted 1 times

 **wsscool** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021

upvoted 6 times

 **acmaws** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct is D:

Azure network security groups can't be moved between regions

upvoted 4 times

 **McRowdy** 1 year, 2 months ago

"D" is correct. Easiest way to remember is NSG must follow region AND subscription.

upvoted 7 times

 **BinSelman** 1 year, 2 months ago

the given answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **ckconsulting** 1 year, 4 months ago

D is correct.

upvoted 1 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

D is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer D. is correct. You can apply NSG to the Vnet in the same region where NSG is.

upvoted 4 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 7 months ago

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. To add address ranges to, or remove address ranges from virtual networks, see Manage virtual networks.

upvoted 2 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. Virtual machines connect to the virtual networks.

The virtual networks have the address spaces and the subnets configured as shown in the following table.

Virtual network	Address space	Subnet	Peering
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	10.1.0.0/24 10.1.1.0/26	VNet2
VNet2	10.2.0.0/16	10.2.0.0/24	VNet1

You need to add the address space of 10.33.0.0/16 to VNet1. The solution must ensure that the hosts on VNet1 and VNet2 can communicate. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Remove VNet1.	
Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.	
Create a new virtual network named VNet1.	▶
On the peering connection in VNet2, allow gateway transit.	◀
Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.	
On the peering connection in VNet1, allow gateway transit.	↑ ↓
Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.	

Actions	Answer Area
Remove VNet1.	Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.
Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.	Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.
Create a new virtual network named VNet1.	Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.
On the peering connection in VNet2, allow gateway transit.	▶
Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.	◀
On the peering connection in VNet1, allow gateway transit.	
Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.	

Correct Answer:

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.

Step 3: Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2

Reference:

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

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

COrrct Answer:

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

Step 3: Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2

Reference:

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

upvoted 65 times

✉  **WindowAFX** 4 months, 1 week ago

Agreed but it doesn't state the current ones are peered?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **WindowAFX** 4 months, 1 week ago

ignore me - is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Hibs2016** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct.

upvoted 18 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

Answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Bartolo** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

I see one problem. You can't add subnet 10.33.0.0/16 to vnet 10.1.0.0/16. It is out of range.

Error: The subnet address range "10.33.0.0/16" is not contained in this virtual network's address spaces.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Bartolo** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Edit: I see my mistake, you need to add address space not subnet. Mlantonis answer is correct. Tested in lab.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

✉  **husam421** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

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. To add address ranges to, or remove address ranges from virtual networks

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 2 times

✉  **ahmedageba** 7 months ago

How many questions from this dumb

upvoted 1 times

 **Redimido** 7 months ago

The answer is correct, although there's a new way of the things happening now:

"Updating the address space of a virtual network that has peers will cause the peered virtual networks to not be able to connect to this new address space until you perform a sync operation on the peerings. You can sync the peered virtual networks in the peerings tab, but requires you have contributor permissions on the peered virtual networks."

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/how-to-resize-azure-virtual-networks-that-are-peered-now-in-preview/>

So now, it would be:

1. Change the address range
2. ReSync the Peerings

upvoted 3 times

 **Redimido** 7 months ago

You can check it yourself in the portal. This is the exact message it shows, once you change the address space.

upvoted 2 times

 **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer:

- Remove peering between Vnet1 and VNet2
- Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1
- Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2

upvoted 6 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

The only problem with this answer is that peering is set from both sides. While this answer is correct in the selection, It neglects what the impact will be on the peer from VNet2.

upvoted 2 times

 **1Sri** 1 year, 1 month ago

Received this question on 4th July exam.

There were many other questions from this list(around 16). I could clear the exam.

Thanks :-)

upvoted 6 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

Many organizations deploy a virtual networking architecture that follows the Hub and Spoke model. At some point, the hub virtual network might require additional IP address spaces. However, address ranges can't be added or deleted from a virtual network's address space once it's 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 manually.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/networking/prefixes/add-ip-space-peered-vnet>

upvoted 2 times

 **jitkv20** 1 year, 4 months ago

But it doesn't say peering exists already to remove one? Please correct me if I'm wrong.

upvoted 5 times

 **oshoparsi** 1 year, 4 months ago

in the table peering column.

upvoted 5 times

 **allray15** 1 year, 5 months ago

Tested! Correct answer

upvoted 3 times

 **ciscogeek** 1 year, 5 months ago

Is Gateway Peering required to be enabled?

upvoted 2 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

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. IP2 is not assigned to a virtual machine.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

Box 1: Yes -

You can move storage -

Box 2: No -

You can't move to a new resource group a NIC that is attached to a virtual machine.

Box 3: No -

Azure Public IPs are region specific and can't be moved from one region to another.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/move-across-regions-publicip-powershell>

✉  **NickyDee**  1 year, 8 months ago

Tested this in an identical lab:

1. YES. I was able to move the storage from RG1 to RG2, however it stayed in the West US region.
2. YES. I was able to move NIC1 from RG1 to RG2 which was associated with VM1 and VNET1 subnet1, however it stayed in the West US region.
3. NO. The location of IP2 did not change. However I was able to move LP2 from RG2 to RG1 as it isn't associated with any other resource, however it stayed in the East US region.

All resources moved to the new resource groups, but the region did not change

upvoted 142 times

✉  **rgullini** 1 year, 5 months ago

Also tested, you are correct.

upvoted 13 times

✉  **silver_bullet666** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I also tested and was able to move the NIC attached to a running VM to a different RG. Took a while though!

upvoted 4 times

✉  **itgg11** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

YYN. tested in lab

upvoted 6 times

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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 move NIC1 to RG2 which was associated with VM1 and VNET1 subnet1, however it stayed in the 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.

upvoted 77 times

✉  **manortmar** 1 year, 1 month ago

"as it isn't associated with any other resource" really? According to the above explanation being associated shouldn't be a problem to move between RGs.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

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>

upvoted 21 times

✉  **AzureCrawler001** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

mlantonis - can I buy you a beer or coffee?

upvoted 8 times

✉  **Jayad**  5 months ago

I know many of you have tested moving the NIC to a different RG, but, is it a supported configuration ?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Redimido** 7 months ago

1. YES -
2. YES - I tested it personally. It will work, although you will have to update your scripts (if you have any associated with the moved NIC) to use the new NIC's resourceId, as this one will change also.
3. NO

upvoted 1 times

✉  **JohnPhan** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes

No - You can move HDInsight clusters to a new subscription or resource group. However, you can't move across subscriptions the networking resources linked to the HDInsight cluster (such as the virtual network, NIC, or load balancer). In addition, you can't move to a new resource group a

NIC that is attached to a virtual machine for the cluster.

No

upvoted 2 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

You can't just move the NIC, it's part of the VM.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

I am referring to NIC1 in RG1.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Kamex009** 1 year ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 8/22/2021

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Kopy** 1 year ago

"In addition, you can't move to a new resource group a NIC that is attached to a virtual machine for the cluster."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **s1sl** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Apply only to Microsoft.HDInsight no VMs

upvoted 1 times

✉ **guptavishal7982** 1 year, 3 months ago

YYN - Tested!

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ashishg2105** 1 year, 3 months ago

YES - You can move resources across resource groups

YES- Even though NIC1 is connected to demovm1 and vnet1, you can still change the resource group for the resource

NO- When you change the resource group for the resource , the location of the resource does not change.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **AlexLiourtas** 1 year, 5 months ago

Y-Y-N tested in labs

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Ant0ny** 1 year, 5 months ago

There's really no argument here, you just need to test. box two is YES. I have tested and moved the NIC from one RG to another without issue while attached to a VM. The NIC stays in the same region, but it still successfully moves across resource groups

YYN

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ZetaZeti** 1 year, 5 months ago

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." <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview>

Yes: you are moving storage1 from RG1 to RG2 so you are modifying metadata inside RG1 and RG2 to reflect the group resource moving but storage1 doesn't move physically from where it is

Yes: same as above this time for NIC1

No: again IP2 doesn't physically move and there is only a modification in the metadata of RG1 and RG2 to accomodate the resource group moving.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **ReginaldoBarreto** 1 year, 5 months ago

Test in LAB - Y-Y-N

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Siblark** 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer is YYN. I just did a lab and I moved my NIC from a resource group in Central US to South Africa North.

upvoted 6 times

✉ **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer Y-Y-N

upvoted 5 times

✉ **waterzhong** 1 year, 6 months ago

VM1 is running and connects to NIC1 and Disk1. NIC1 connects to VNET1.

upvoted 2 times

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

Correct Answer: D

 **Az209co** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

I think the answer should be C.

<<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-integrate-with-vnet>>

upvoted 76 times

 **jantonioscesargatica** 1 year, 3 months ago

You are unable to connect a Webapp to a Vnet, if the Vnet is not empty. In this case there is a VM.

upvoted 3 times

 **slimjago** 1 year, 2 months ago

based on that, webapp needs its own VNET, right? which could be peered with VNET1. what do you think?

upvoted 1 times

 **a4andrew** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

webapp only needs its own empty(not delegated nor has any resources within) subnet, not VNET (which can contain many subnets) and a /29 subnet is the smallest you can use for such a service.

upvoted 2 times

 **tita_tovenaar** 1 year, 1 month ago

correct but the network integrator in app service lets you create a subnet in the same vnet, precisely for this scenario.. check the ref above ;-)

upvoted 3 times

 **luxaflow** 11 months ago

This is correct, tested in Lab:

Was able to connect webapp to a VNet containing a VM. During connection creation, was requested to create a new subnet.

upvoted 5 times

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is wrong. It should be "C"

Connect the webapp to VNET using webapp VNET integration. where webapp can access the resources in the VNET.

upvoted 59 times

 **PersonT** 1 year, 1 month ago

True

<https://docs.microsoft.com/nl-nl/azure/application-gateway/overview>

upvoted 3 times

 **sabin001** 10 months, 1 week ago

Correct! VNet integration feature enables your apps to access resources in or through a VNet.

upvoted 1 times

 **itgg11** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is C. tested in the lab. web app pricing plan needed to be upgraded to Standard. There must be a vnet with a subnet that is not being used. If the subnet is used, you can create a new one.

upvoted 1 times

 **Appu008** 9 months, 1 week ago

Wrong, the answer is D only. Because there is no mention that VM1 is in Vnet1, it is said that VM1 only connects to Vnet1 (it is mentioned to distract students towards wrong answer)

upvoted 3 times

 **shash_ank** 3 months, 1 week ago

Once a VM is connected to a VNET, it is part of that VNET, it is inside that VNET.

VM connecting to VNET and VM being inside a VNET is one and the same. Don't overthink, it induces wrong answers
upvoted 2 times

✉ **dasEnder** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

What is the difference if a VM?? A VM cannot be in two VNets so, if has a NIC in the VNet is in it. Only if you consider that the VM connects using a VPN or peered or any networking. I think this is not what it means here. Also if is not in VNet1, where?
upvoted 1 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C
upvoted 1 times

✉ **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

VNet Integration can be used
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct and means is VNET integration
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

More info

Azure Web App – VNET Integration

Since we know that Azure Web App is predominately for public access and that is does NOT have Internal IP address therefore it is NOT possible for either the Azure Web App or internal Apps or DBS to communicate with each other and this is where VNET INTEGRATION comes into play. It Allows App Service to access the resources within the VNET

VNET Integration allows ONLY the Azure Web App to communicate internally and NOT other way round i.e. internal Apps cannot communicate directly with Azure Web APP. Example => lets say we have Azure Web App called AppDB and this App needs to communicate with internal Database VM in order to process requests, this can only be done via VNET Integration where AppDB initiates the contact with DB VM and the DB VM will pass back the required information in order to satisfy the request BUT DB VM or any other internal VM can NEVER make direct communication with AppDB i.e. IT DOES NOT allow private inbound access to your Web App (AppDB) from the virtual Network. As per diagram below

upvoted 4 times

✉ **EleChie** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I think answer is "C"

Virtual network integration gives your app access to resources in your virtual network, but it doesn't grant inbound private access to your app from the virtual network. Private site access refers to making an app accessible only from a private network, such as from within an Azure virtual network.

Virtual network integration is used only to make outbound calls from your app into your virtual network. The virtual network integration feature behaves differently when it's used with virtual networks in the same region and with virtual networks in other regions.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-vnet-integration>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Bellonaire** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

I think the answer should be C , utilizing web app VNET integration. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-integrate-with-vnet>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **yangxs** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

D is wrong. App Gateway cannot pass SQL traffic
upvoted 2 times

✉ **vihanga93** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I think the answer should be C.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Sara_Mo** 8 months ago

C. Connect webapp1 to VNET1
upvoted 1 times

✉ **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

C:Connect webapp1 to VNET1
upvoted 1 times

✉ **zakbrowld** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

it's C

upvoted 1 times

✉ **blockhead72** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Connect app to vnet

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Vatz** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Connect webapp1 to VNET1

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ganeshcanada** 8 months, 1 week ago

Answer is Connect webapp1 to VNET1

The VNet Integration feature has two variations:

- Regional VNet Integration: When you connect to Azure Resource Manager virtual networks in the same region, you must have a dedicated subnet in the VNet you're integrating with.
- Gateway-required VNet Integration: When you connect to VNet in other regions or to a classic virtual network in the same region, you need an Azure Virtual Network gateway provisioned in the target VNet.

Note: If the VNet is in the same region, either create a new subnet or select an empty preexisting subnet.

The resources inside a VNet can communicate.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-integrate-with-vnet>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Cynite** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **[Removed]** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I connected the webapp to an empty subnet within the VNet without trouble. And the connection works.

Deploying an application gateway is not the foolproof method to ensure that webapp can access data on vm1

So the answer should be C - Connect Webapp to VNET1

upvoted 3 times

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?

- Connect to VM1.
- Start VM1.
- Capture a snapshot of VM1.
- Configure a DNS name for VM1.

Correct Answer: B

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>

sri1972 Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Came in 01/09/21 exam. Passed exam with 906 marks. 98% of the questions are from this dump.

upvoted 58 times

AlexJacobson 1 year, 3 months ago

I don't consider this "a dump", actually. I believe the vast majority of people here (me included) are actually studying for the exam hard (reading online documentation, experimenting in their Azure subscription, etc.) and using this just as a way to plug the holes in their knowledge (as one simply can't know every single detail and possible scenario regarding Azure).

upvoted 116 times

✉ **StreetRat** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

100\$ agreed Alex. Secondly I dont understand why is Microsoft testing this kind of stupidity? They should give us simulations and ask to solve the problems, make the exam 2 Hours - 10 - 15 simulations and 10 - 15 straight forward questions based on what they have actually published rather than wondering all the time what are they going to ask.

upvoted 7 times

✉ **ASIMIS** 1 year, 2 months ago

You are 100% right, I actually think the creators of this put wrong answers intentionally, in order to challenge you and make you work and study hard to find the correct solution. Going in the exam without study at all and depend on this THING is suicide!

upvoted 33 times

✉ **smaa** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Hi, is it 98% from the whole set? Or 98 % from topic5 questions? Thanks.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Status is Stopped (Deallocated). The DSC extension for Windows requires that the target Virtual Machine is able to communicate with Azure. First you start the VM, because you need VM online to deploy DSC Extension.

Reference:

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

upvoted 46 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Gino_Slim** 2 months ago

I'm starting not to believe all of these "This was on my test"...then why are you here if you passed...?

upvoted 4 times

✉ **KrisDeb** 1 month ago

B-O-T-S

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

i Luv Honey Because it is B

Start the VM as it is deallocated

upvoted 2 times

✉ **josevirtual** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Start the VM, correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

✉ **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer: B

upvoted 6 times

✉ **rohitmedi** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct..

upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

I can't believe I read you need to disable the DSC. Haha... Answer is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct!
upvoted 4 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer B. is correct. First you start the VM. You need VM online to deploy DSC Extension
upvoted 4 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 7 months ago

The extension uploads and applies a PowerShell DSC Configuration on an Azure VM. The DSC Extension calls into PowerShell DSC to enact the received DSC configuration on the VM.
upvoted 4 times

 **dadageer** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer correct! you cannot apply DSC if VM is shut.
upvoted 4 times

 **fedztedz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. "B" Start the VM
upvoted 7 times

 **JulienYork** 1 year, 8 months ago

Wish I see that easy question in my session :)
upvoted 13 times

 **env** 1 year, 6 months ago

I wish that too :d
upvoted 2 times

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. Session persistence to None
- C. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- D. Session persistence to Client IP

Correct Answer: D

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/>

 **mtec2017** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

This is correct

upvoted 8 times

 **Dajmahn** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

On exam 7/13/21

upvoted 5 times

 **pappkarciii** Most Recent 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Ans: D. Session persistence to Client IP

upvoted 2 times

 **JESUSBB** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

In the exam today 11-DEC-2021

Ans: D. Session persistence to Client IP

upvoted 3 times

 **stevhast** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Passed exam today 11/19/21 only about 25-30% of the question are in this dump. Suggestion, do not rely solely on dumps. MS learn, udemy etc. had like 5 different case scenarios where they throw a lot of white noise in to confuse.

upvoted 4 times

 **rohitmedi** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct D

upvoted 2 times

 **Kp9696** 1 year ago

This is correct answer. What we have to do after Topic4 Q-30 ? Does anyone has valid discount code to unlock next set of questions ?

upvoted 2 times

 **Kamex009** 1 year ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 8/22/2021

upvoted 4 times

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

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

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

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

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

VM1 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.

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 of VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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>

✉  **ihasspoken**  1 year, 8 months ago

My comments were incorrect, late night study :-). The answer is Yes. The main point i miss was that NSG-Subnet 1 is correctly modified with TCP 3389 and NSG-VM1 is removed. In this case you should be able to connect.

- "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 of VM1."

upvoted 81 times

✉  **joergsi** 8 months ago

we only want to have RDP to VM1, but with this rule, we would allow RDP to all VMs in the Network, because of this I would go for No (B)
upvoted 1 times

✉  **itguy2** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

the question was specific to VM1.. didn't mention anything about all VMs so answer is A
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Junhui74** 1 year ago

reference to <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>, answer is yes
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Hibs2016** 1 year, 8 months ago

Agreed answer is incorrect. The answer should be Yes.
upvoted 11 times

✉  **al2** 1 year, 4 months ago

Then how come this Q has two correct answers? both this one here and the one on the next page are correct? I assume if this one is partly correct, then I'll go with NO for this one and YES for the one next page which is "more" correct. wdty?
upvoted 1 times

 **RamanAgarwal** 1 year, 2 months ago

On next question the protocol used for subnet nsg is UDP which is wrong hence the answer is No.
upvoted 1 times

 **rdsserrao** 1 year, 1 month ago

It works with both TCP and UDP protocols
upvoted 1 times

 **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
upvoted 3 times

 **Throwitawaynow** Highly Voted  1 year, 9 months ago

This answer, like so many others, is incorrect
upvoted 34 times

 **MartyMart** Most Recent  1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A. Note: NSG-VM1 was removed.
upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A
upvoted 1 times

 **regazzi** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: A

tested
upvoted 1 times

 **pkg007** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer is Yes
upvoted 1 times

 **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

We are adding the correct rule on NSG-Subnet and removing the NSG-VM
So the traffic should work
upvoted 1 times

 **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

This should work,
you are adding a new rule to all TCP3389(RDP) on Subnet NSG while removing the NIC-NSG with wrong protocol UDP3389.

This should work
upvoted 1 times

 **vigaro** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

YES, this allows access, since it adds a rule to allow TCP 3389 and REMOVES the rule that allowed the wrong protocol (and denied everything else)
upvoted 2 times

 **minix** 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022
upvoted 2 times

 **fun_and_games** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

so this confused me quite a bit, so I tested on my environment.
the requirement is RDP access from the public internet.

two changes are happening here:
the NSG is being removed from the VM's nic.
the Subnet NSG has an allow rule added for RDP

Now my thoughts were that removing the NSG from the nic would fully open the public side of the nic to the world allowing everything through and the rule being added to the subnet NSG was not needed. Still, it turns out that the public side of the nic is protected by the NSG applied to the Subnet and the rule is required.

in conclusion, yes with these changes the VM can be accessed from the internet.

upvoted 4 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

I would say Yes as subnet level is allowed and NIC level nothing blocking

upvoted 1 times

 **justjeroen** 2 months, 1 week ago

Answer should be No. Access from Internet is blocked by default. Removing NSG-VM1 gets it back to default. The NSG at the subnet is internal, not to Internet.

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

You obviously have NOT read question properly ..read this part!!

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

This clearly tells you it is allowed, now assuming priority is higher than default

upvoted 1 times

 **Kabilos** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans= B , an inbound rule allowing RDP without a lower priority score will not work at all

upvoted 1 times

 **amunator** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

NSG-Subnet1 will allow traffic TCP 3389 - so RDP will be possible from internet to VM1.

upvoted 2 times

 **mbaybarsk** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes: First part allows RDP over TCP on subnet level, second one allows RDP over TCP over VM/NIC level.

upvoted 1 times

 **DeltaSM** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

I think it's false because *destination doesn't exist. I would agree if destination would be ANY

upvoted 1 times

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 - 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.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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>

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshoot-rdp-connection>
upvoted 34 times

✉  **aMiPL** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Such a silly question :).

By default it will not work but you can make it work so there isn't really a good answer xD.

By default servers accept on both TCP and UDP.

UDP will work as long as client machine(the one you are connecting from) will have registry updated to use UDP by default :>

So the answer is "No" in but you can actually make it work if you change settings outside of azure.

upvoted 10 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389

upvoted 1 times

 **pkg007** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

I just tested - Created an Azure VM (windows Server) with RDP connections it showing RDP connection on TCP protocol port 3389. When you try to add an inbound rule and select "RDP" - it will automatically select "TCP" protocol and Destination port range " 3389" connection Answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
RDP works on TCP 3389

upvoted 2 times

 **minix** 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022
upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
No for sure 3389 is TCP not UDP
upvoted 2 times

 **amunator** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
RDP use TCP protocol, not UDP.
upvoted 1 times

 **sjb666** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
Answer is B. Have also tested in lab, definitely can't connect to UDP 3389 alone (although it is cited on several sites that it improves the experience in some cases).
upvoted 3 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 1 times

 **carmash** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
B. RDP uses TCP
upvoted 4 times

 **hm67** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
RDP default TCP not UDP. Traffic is denied by the DenyAllInbound default security rule.
upvoted 4 times

Click the wrong answer, should be B.

upvoted 1 times

 **csgx** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
UDP is the key to choose B..
upvoted 2 times

 **yangxs** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A
Should be Yes. There is nothing block the traffic.
upvoted 1 times

 **Johnpower** 10 months ago

I tested now , first an inbound rule create to nsg1-vm with custom service and protocol udp - port 3389. Only with this I CANNOT connect with the server. Once I change this to tcp I am able to connect. Making the same for NSG1-Subnet with the same udp rule is not connecting....
upvoted 1 times

 **silver_bullet666** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

While RDP can be configured to run on UDP3389 it is not configured by default in Windows.
upvoted 2 times

 **rohitmedi** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

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 - 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.

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

Correct Answer: A

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>

 fedzedz Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. YES.

To enable RDP, you need to add "Allow" rule for 3389 port on TCP protocol. this is matches the given suggested solution.

For the existing custom rule, priority doesn't matter if it is 100 or not. As "Network security group security rules are evaluated by priority using the 5-tuple information (source, source port, destination, destination port, and protocol) to allow or deny the traffic." So Azure checks the first rule, it finds that it has UDP. then It will check the second rule, it will find allow TCP on port 3389. So it will allow. Since the protocols are different, so those are totally different rules.

Please read the page <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview>

upvoted 49 times

 jam7272 1 year, 5 months ago

Exactly this! The rule is evaluated, if the rule is not matched it moves on to the next rule. So in this case the UDP rule is effectively ignored because the traffic is TCP. The TCP rule then permits the traffic.

upvoted 1 times

 lcdr_scl 1 year, 3 months ago

Agree!! Yes and tested

upvoted 3 times

 Kopy 1 year ago

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.

upvoted 1 times

 Kopy 1 year ago

but what the guy is saying is valid as they are both different rules (protocols)

upvoted 2 times

 **boozy** 1 year, 4 months ago

Agree! YES!

Because RDP TCP is allowed at subnet and on VM level NSGs.

"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."

upvoted 3 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

RDP TCP is allowed at Subnet and on VM level NSGs.

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389.

To enable RDP, you need to add "Allow" rule for 3389 port on TCP protocol.

Reference:

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

upvoted 21 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

 **Lu5ck** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Removing NSG-VM1 simply means VM is no longer regulated by any NSG.

Adding rules that allow 3389 which is RDP port and on TCP protocol to NSG-Subnet means the subnet now allow RDP connections.

upvoted 1 times

 **Dumber** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

after re-reading the solution multiple times... The answer is yes.

You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 AND NSG-VM1.....

So both NSG's will have the TCP rule and hence it will be allowed.

upvoted 1 times

 **pkg007** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Tested in lab - Answer is Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

This wont work.

Remember there are 2 NSGs, one is assigned on NIC of the VM which has a UDP protocol and another on the Subnet which now is added with TCP 3389.

Both the NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1 are evaluated one after the other and both the rules should allow this traffic.

Either remove the NSG-VM1 or change UDP to TCP.

upvoted 2 times

 **trackstar** 1 month, 1 week ago

The question clearly states: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 and NSG-VM1

The TCP rule allowing TCP 3389 (RDP) is created on BOTH NSGs.

Therefore the answer is yes.

upvoted 1 times

 **minix** 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes both Subnet and NIC level rules are set to allow

upvoted 1 times

 **fonte** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Allowing RDP in both NSG will do the trick.

upvoted 1 times

 **Techlsi** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Please ignor my last comment, answer is Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **Techlsi** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Correct answer is NO as NSG-VM will block the traffic, it has no rule to allow RDP to the VM. When you have NSG applied to a subnet and VM, depending on flow rules are cumulative.

upvoted 2 times

 **terajuana** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

no, because the vm nsg only allows udp not tcp so regardless of the subnet config it wont work

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

 **Jonangar** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

You add the rule to both NSG. So it will pass the RDP connection to the VM

upvoted 1 times

 **rohitmedi** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

The answer is yes but it seems like there's a redundant rule on the VM1 NIC NSG

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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 Area

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first

Correct Answer:

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

Box 1: add an address space -

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

Box 2: add a network interface -

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

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/enterprise/designing-networking-for-microsoft-azure-iaas>

✉ **Throwitawaynow** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Also wrong, the subnet range being created is 10.2.0.0 - 10.2.0.255 . So if you want to add an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24 you need to add a new subnet.

Why are so many of these wrong?

upvoted 151 times

✉ **zewenwu** 1 year, 7 months ago

don't you mean that the vnet range originally created is 10.2.0.0 - 10.2.255.255?

upvoted 3 times

✉ **JamesDC** 1 year, 7 months ago

so what?... if you don't have any subnet how can you use those IPs?... Throw is correct!

upvoted 7 times

✉ **tom999** 1 year, 6 months ago

There is no dissent. Throw says the initial _subnet_ is 10.2.0.0 - 10.2.0.255. You say the initial vnet _address space_ is 10.2.0.0 - 10.2.255.255. Both is true.

However, in the first question you have to _first_ add an address space. (and then a subnet)

In the second question you only have to add a subnet as 10.2.1.0/24 is within the vnet's address range 10.2.0.0/16

upvoted 9 times

✉ **Nicksin** 1 year, 2 months ago

Yeah there's tons, dunno how anyone is passing, lol.

upvoted 13 times

✉ **tita_tovenaar** 1 year, 1 month ago

start to like this place. Tried some other sites with "correct" answers without comments and didn't trust it, lol.

upvoted 8 times

✉ **sayedd** 1 month ago

ya its true and examtopics team is doing nothing for this issue.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

How do we invoke MODERATER to validate these?? someone must check.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **vojehol452** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

- Add an address space
- Add a subnet

upvoted 144 times

✉ **cyphersh** Most Recent 6 days, 20 hours ago

Add Address Space

Add Subnet

is correct imo, question specify 10.2.1.0/24 which is separate subnet to 10.2.0.0/24, if it was a /16 ET answer would be correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **MartyMart** 1 week, 1 day ago

ANS1: add an address space

ANS2: add a subnet

upvoted 1 times

✉ **EmnCours** 1 week, 1 day ago

1.add an address space

2.add a subnet

upvoted 1 times

✉ **David1990** 1 week, 3 days ago

Box 1: add an address space –

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

Box 2: add a subnet –

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

upvoted 2 times

✉ **David1990** 1 week, 3 days ago

Box 1: add an address space –

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

Box 2: add a subnet –

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ManishS** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Box 2: add a network interface -- it is correct

As you can see in Exhibit ,10.2.0.0/24 exist is subnets with the name "default".

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

given answer is incorrect

- Add an address space because current address space is 10.2.0.0/16, so you need to add 192.168.1.0/24 and create subnet with in the address space

- Add a subnet because subnet 10.2.1.0/24 is within the address space of 10.2.0.0/16

upvoted 3 times

✉ **VladanO** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

1.add an address space

VNET1 has AddressSpace/AddressPrefixes:10.2.0.0/16. To receive an IP from 192.168.1.0/24 subnet, first you must define new AddressSpace/AddressPrefixes:192.168.0.0/16 with subnet 192.168.1.0/24

2.add a subnet

VNET1 has AddressSpace/AddressPrefixes:10.2.0.0/16 with subnet 10.2.0.0/24. To receive an address from 10.2.1.0/24 you must define new subnet 10.2.1.0/24

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Scoobysnaks86** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

10.2.1.0/24 is likely a typo. If it isn't then both boxes need to say "add address space". If it is a typo, and the ip is supposed to be 10.2.0.0/24, then the second box needs to say "add a subnet".

upvoted 1 times

✉ **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Not true, you need to understand the 10.2.0.0/16 CIDR, which at the VNET level allows for the creation of a subnet of 10.2.1.0/24

A 10.2.0.0/16 CIDR can have an IP range from 10.2.0.0 to 10.2.255.0. So all of these subnets can be used within reason on the VNET.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Armina** 4 months ago

Explanations:

Your IaaS virtual machines (VMs) and PaaS role instances in a virtual network are automatically given a private IP address from a range you specify, based on the subnet to which they are connected.

VNet01 has the address space 10.2.0.0/16. We cannot add 192.168.1.0/24 as a subnet to this address space. First, we need to add a new address space to VNet01, such as 192.168.0.0/16, which includes the range 192.168.1.0/24.

Box 1: add an address space

Box 2: add a subnet Address

Before a virtual machine in VNet01 can get an IP address from the 10.2.1.0/24 range, we need to add the 10.2.1.0/24 range as an additional subnet to the existing address space.

Tip: the subnet existing range 10.2.0.0 - 10.2.0.255 does include 10.2.1.0/24

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **Armina** 4 months ago

Tip: the subnet existing range 10.2.0.0 - 10.2.0.255 does Not include 10.2.1.0/24 at all

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Scoobysnaks86** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

10.2.1.0/24 is likely a typo. If it isn't then both boxes need to say "add address space". If it is a typo, and the ip range is supposed to be 10.2.0.0/24, then the second box needs to say "add a subnet".

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **ZacAz104** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

10.2.1.0./24 has to be added as subnet so second one is wrong

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **Jonangar** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

1: add an address space

2: add a subnet

upvoted 7 times

✉️ **Sharathjogi** 8 months ago

1. Add an address space

2. Add a subnet

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

1: add an address space

2: add a subnet

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1. VNET1 contains the subnets shown in the following table.

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

Each virtual machine uses a static IP address.

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

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

What is the minimum number of NSGs you should create?

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

Correct Answer: C

Each network security group also contains default security rules.

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

NSGs can be associated to subnets, individual VMs (classic), or individual network interfaces (NIC) attached to VMs (Resource Manager).

Reference:

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

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

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.
- upvoted 220 times

✉  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered A

upvoted 3 times

✉  **itgg11** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct. Initially, I thought 3 NSGs were needed . but I was mixed up rules with NSGs. Only 1 NSG needed

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Gyanshukla** 1 year ago

Seriously you are expert :)

upvoted 4 times

✉  **starseed** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Guys! Please prefer mlantonis answer

upvoted 11 times

✉  **JohnAvlakiotis** Highly Voted  1 year, 9 months ago

I believe it's wrong. I would go with 1 NSG only. NSGs can associate to multiple subnets. There is no conflict in rules so all can be in 1 NSG. My penny.

upvoted 101 times

□ **JohnAvlakiotis** 1 year, 9 months ago

Hmm... now that I think of it, the last prereq of deny all other traffic makes it to go for 4.

upvoted 2 times

□ **JohnAvlakiotis** 1 year, 9 months ago

Damn!.. I think I will choose 1 NSG, because based on priorities I believe you can answer all the requirements.

upvoted 10 times

□ **canbe20** 1 year, 9 months ago

How it's possible with 1 NSG? Web requests for those 4 VMs require 1 NSG and RDP for VM1 requires 1 NSG, so at least 2 are required.

upvoted 1 times

□ **JulienYork** 1 year, 8 months ago

They have the STATIC IP,

So you will provide the static ips of the vms as destinations and create rules per vm on ONE NSG

upvoted 15 times

□ **RoastChicken** 1 year, 1 month ago

You attach a single NSG to each subnet.

upvoted 1 times

□ **ASIMIS** 1 year, 2 months ago

NO NO NO, by default there will be a deny all at the bottom of all the rules. You dont need to create any deny traffic after adding allow statements. By default there is an implicit deny all at the end. So JohnAvlakiotis is correct.

upvoted 3 times

□ **ASIMIS** 1 year, 2 months ago

Sorry i meant to say that your first statement was correct. You only need one NSG with several allow rules.

upvoted 1 times

□ **d0bermannn** 1 year, 1 month ago

as one time solution agreed, 1 nsg will work,
but in enterprise network rules better to implement: 1 rule = 1 service

upvoted 2 times

□ **Hafeezzahidi** 1 year, 7 months ago

keyword to this question is "Minimum NSG", so you are right

upvoted 6 times

□ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

□ **King4o** 3 weeks, 3 days ago

every fucking question is wrong ,I am really pissed off

upvoted 1 times

□ **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is 3 NSGs.

NSG can be associated with Subnet or NIC of the VMs,

Look at first condition, VM3,VM4 (1 NSG on subnet) & VM5, VM6 (1 NSG on subnet). there goes your A into trash.

One more is needed for RDP and block other traffic. 3 NSG it is!

upvoted 1 times

□ **MarkMac** 2 months, 1 week ago

I was looking for "2" as that seems to be the best answer. Having an NSG associated to each subnet per protocol, allows it to managed much easier than having to maintain a rule list of IPs. Just wondering what MS is actually encouraging Admins to do. :-/

upvoted 1 times

□ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct..Silly me i mixed up rules with NSG!! luckily no answer shows 2 as this is number of rules needed and because of that i rethink the answer and yes it is 1 NSG..

1NSG can be linked to multiple subnets and can have a number of rules and based on the requirement ONLY 2 Inbound rules are needed as other 2 requirement are defaults hence no action is required
needed rules are

1- Allow web requests from internet to VM3, VM4, VM5 and VM 6

2- Allow remote desktop to VM1

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A=1 for Sure as per others explanation..in Summary Subnet => 1 NSG and NSG can be applied to multiple subnets and can be applied to vNIC
upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 1 times

 **d3j4n** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Melatonin brat nas !
upvoted 1 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 1 times

 **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022
Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!
upvoted 4 times

 **Penguinyo** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **FabioVi** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

1 NSG would be enough. Key here is that the VMs have static IPs, and that there are not conflicts between rules.
upvoted 2 times

 **vihanga93** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Only 1 NSG is enough.
upvoted 1 times

 **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

correct answer A
upvoted 1 times

 **Fulforce** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

This question has asked for minimum number of NSGs. None of the rules conflict so therefore we can just use one NSG
upvoted 1 times

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 that has policy enforcement enabled 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.

Correct Answer: A

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>

✉  **khengoolman** Highly Voted 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is A

upvoted 18 times

✉  **yoelalan14** Highly Voted 9 months, 1 week ago

Answer is A because we already have the VNET in place, so the only thing that would get blocked by this policy would be the NEW vm we are creating

upvoted 6 times

✉  **rasmart** Most Recent 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

check comment

upvoted 1 times

✉  **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 5 times

✉  **hanahjane13** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

A, no need to add the vnet

upvoted 3 times

✉  **filipov1** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

so dump question

upvoted 1 times

✉  **binq** 9 months, 1 week ago

Love what you did here :)

upvoted 4 times

✉  **JayJay22215** 6 months, 1 week ago

If it was intentional, yes :D

upvoted 1 times

 **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 3 times

 **Beng_ali** 11 months ago

Correct answer, asked on my exam today 02/10/21

upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: B

Step 1: Installing the DNS migration script

Open an elevated PowerShell window (Administrative mode) and run following command `install-script PrivateDnsMigrationScript`

Step 2: Running the script -

Execute following command to run the script

`PrivateDnsMigrationScript.ps1` -

Reference:

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

 **asdf12345a** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is incorrect, it should be A - Azure CLI.

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

- 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.

PrivateDNSMigrationScript is for migrating legacy Azure DNS private zones to the new Azure DNS private zone resource.

upvoted 101 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Windows Server 2016 is a legacy server, isn't it? :)

upvoted 1 times

 **vikki** 1 year, 7 months ago

Agree. Besides, prerequisites of using PrivateDNSMigrationScript were lack to provide in the question:

1. Make sure you have installed latest version of Azure PowerShell.
2. Make sure that you've Az.PrivateDns module for the Azure PowerShell installed.

I think the point of this question is "The solution must minimize administrative effort." without proper scenario.

upvoted 2 times

 **vikki** 1 year, 7 months ago

Due to the statements in the document: The migration process is simple, and we've provided a PowerShell script to automate this process.

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

upvoted 3 times

 **Anurag_Azure** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

so basically we are just paying for a collection of questions and ability to ask others for answers....EXAMTOPICS has no responsibility to at least mark right answers...otherwise give that access to us so that as community we correct answers too

upvoted 60 times

 **61Reasons** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

And how would ET confirm the real answer? Ask MSFT? Not. And, don't forget even MSFT can write an ambiguous question, which means ET would have to say "Exam answer according to MSFT is B, but really it's A. So I don't share your concern, I think doing it the way they did was best for all of us.

upvoted 1 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

Yes, - and I am very happy with that, I enjoy reading the discussions
upvoted 26 times

 **onincasimiro** 1 year, 2 months ago

I agree which is very much exciting. ExamTopics already provided their answers and almost of their explanations
upvoted 5 times

 **theorut** 6 months, 1 week ago

In my opinion Examtopic does a great job and I like to pay for this service. Incorrect answers are no problem for me and I learn a lot from these discussions.
upvoted 12 times

 **hanosh** 3 weeks ago

u work for them? lol
upvoted 2 times

 **Makkee** 1 year ago

You're not paying anything...
upvoted 4 times

 **rockhound** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

i did pay 15 euros...
upvoted 12 times

 **orion1024** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Access to information is free though
upvoted 1 times

 **VM090** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Not 100%, only 70% access for free and remaining 30% requires sub
upvoted 11 times

 **Gino_Slim** 2 months ago

Yep, that's where they got me. I take the test tomorrow and I got hit with the remaining piece costs.
upvoted 2 times

 **safwansalama** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Me too
upvoted 3 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: A

A - Azure CLI.

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

- 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.

upvoted 1 times

 **David1990** 1 week, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: A

- 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.

PrivateDNSMigrationScript is for migrating legacy Azure DNS private zones to the new Azure DNS private zone resource.

upvoted 1 times

 **Raj_1984_22** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Tough one and i would have gone either A or B but after reading this article i was surprised to read Azure Powershell DONT support importing DNS zone yet!! yep one could say export it from on-prem but that beats the prupose of minimize admin effort,, here snippet from the MS Azure DNS supports importing and exporting zone files via the Azure CLI. Importing zone files via Azure PowerShell or the Azure portal is not supported currently.

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

upvoted 2 times

 **scottims** 4 months ago

A

2nd paragraph

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

"Azure DNS supports importing and exporting zone files via the Azure CLI. Importing zone files via Azure PowerShell or the Azure portal is not supported currently."

upvoted 1 times

 **magichappens** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Mind the requirements "move" and "least administrative effort". Answer B: Azure PowerShell is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Incorrect Sir, as you will need export it from on-pre = requires more effort than straight from azure import..read the link above

upvoted 1 times

 **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **charlesguowh** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer is B.

Remember we need move...

If use Azure CLI, the old DNS zone still exists.

upvoted 1 times

 **Leti** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Fulforce** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure CLI is correct answer

upvoted 3 times

 **beem84** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A.

upvoted 2 times

 **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer: A

upvoted 8 times

 **rockhound** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Azure DNS supports importing and exporting zone files by using the Azure command-line interface (CLI)

upvoted 4 times

 **JohnPhan** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

A: Azure CLI

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>

upvoted 2 times

 **Mukesh_Aggarwal_07** 11 months, 1 week ago

A. Azure CLI

upvoted 4 times

You have a public load balancer that balances ports 80 and 443 across three virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3.

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

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-port-forwarding-portal> <https://pixelrobots.co.uk/2017/08/azure-load-balancer-for-rds/>

 **[Removed]** Highly Voted  10 months, 3 weeks ago

An inbound NAT rule forwards incoming traffic to a specific virtual machine

Service: RDP

Protocol: TCP

Port: 3389

Target VM =VM3

upvoted 14 times

 **GD01** Highly Voted  10 months, 3 weeks ago

A is correct 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>

upvoted 8 times

 **Dobby25** Most Recent  5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **pappkarciii** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

An inbound NAT rule forwards incoming traffic to a specific virtual machine

upvoted 2 times

 **Waltwhiteman** 11 months ago

Correct.

Inbound Network Address Translation (NAT) rules are an optional setting in Azure Load Balancer. These rules essentially create another port mapping from the frontend to the backend, forwarding traffic from a specific port on the frontend to a specific port in the backend.

upvoted 4 times

 **natka1130** 11 months ago

The difference between inbound NAT rules and port mapping in load balancer rules is that inbound NAT rules apply to direct forwarding to a VM, whereas load balancer rules forward traffic to a backend pool.

upvoted 6 times

 **omaro** 11 months, 1 week ago

Discussion button says: Exam AZ-104 topic 5 question 31 discussion.

But I see nothing

upvoted 1 times

 **ScoutP** 11 months ago

Because there is no discussion for this question yet

upvoted 2 times

 **omaro** 11 months, 1 week ago

????????????????????????????

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

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	<i>Not applicable</i>
VM4	Subnet11	<i>Not applicable</i>
VM5	Subnet12	<i>Not applicable</i>
VM6	Subnet12	<i>Not applicable</i>

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Answer Area

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

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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 VM 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 part of any Availability Set or Scale Set.

Reference:

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

upvoted 88 times

 **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

BASIC SKU : Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set

upvoted 1 times

 **Aghora**  1 year, 8 months ago

answer is correct

y: vm1 and vm2 is same scale set

no : both vms are in single VMs not in scale set or Av set

no: same as 2

you can not use basic load balancer to balance between single VMs . the have to be in a scale set or availability set

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

upvoted 58 times

 **Steve1983** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct my friend!

"They are the machines or services that create a backend pool. The Basic Tier is quite limiting. It can only have a single availability set, virtual machine scale set or a single machine. The Standard Tier can span any virtual machine in a single virtual network which includes blends of scale sets, availability sets, and machines."

upvoted 9 times

 **EmnCours**  1 week, 1 day ago

answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

YES NO NO

YES both VMs are are in Av set

Both NOs because all VMs are not part of the AV set

upvoted 3 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

I agree with answer and mlantonis explained it really well

upvoted 2 times

 **observador081** 3 months ago

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user called User1, a resource group called RG1, and a virtual machine called VM1.

You enable a system-assigned managed identity for VM1.

Which identities can you assign the Report Reader role to?

Please select only one answer.

A-User1 only

B-Only User1 and RG1

C-Only User1 and VM1

D-User1, RG1 and VM1

upvoted 1 times

 **GenjamBhai** 2 months, 1 week ago

A = User1 only.

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/598795/reports-reader-role.html>

upvoted 1 times

 **observador081** 3 months ago

You have an Azure Active Directory tenant that contains the following identities:

User1, a user in Azure Active Directory

Group1, a security group that uses dynamic user membership

Group2, a Microsoft 365 group that uses assigned membership

Group3, a security group that uses assigned membership

Which identity or identities can be added as members of Group3?

Please select only one answer.

A-User1 only

B-Only User1 and Group1

C-Only User1 and Group2

D-User1, Group1 and Group2

upvoted 1 times

 **GenjamBhai** 2 months, 1 week ago

B - User1 and Group1

upvoted 1 times

 **observador081** 3 months ago

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1 that runs Kubernetes version 1.21.9.

You need to ensure that you can run a Windows Server container in AKS1.

What should you do first?

Please select only one answer.

A-Add a node pool to AKS1.

B-Modify the AKS1 network settings.

C-Integrate AKS1 and Azure Container Registry.

D-Upgrade AKS1 to a newer version of Kubernetes.

upvoted 1 times

 **GenjamBhai** 2 months, 1 week ago

B - Win Srv container needs CNI

upvoted 1 times

 **GenjamBhai** 2 months, 1 week ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/learn/quick-windows-container-deploy-cli#create-an-aks-cluster>

upvoted 1 times

 **observador081** 3 months ago

You plan to create an Azure Kubernetes cluster that will use the following settings:

Kubernetes cluster name: Kubernetes1

Cluster preset configuration: Standard (\$\$)

Kubernetes version: 1.22.6

Enable virtual nodes: Off

Network configuration: Kubenet

You need to add a Windows Server node pool to Kubernetes1.

Which setting should you modify?

Please select only one answer.

A-Default cluster configuration

B-Kubernetes version

C-Enable Virtual Nodes

D-network configuration

upvoted 1 times

 **GenjamBhai** 2 months, 1 week ago

D - network config, needs CNI

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/learn/quick-windows-container-deploy-cli#create-an-aks-cluster>

upvoted 1 times

 **observador081** 3 months ago

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following features:

VM1: A virtual machine that runs Microsoft SQL Server and is deployed in the US West location
VM2: A virtual machine that runs Microsoft SQL Server and is deployed in the US East location
SQL1: An Azure SQL Server deployed in the US West location
Vault1: A Recovery Services vault deployed in the US West location
What resources can you back up to Vault1?

Please select only one answer.

- A-VM1 only
- B-VM1 and VM2 only
- C-VM1 and SQL1 only
- D-VM1, VM2 and SQL1

upvoted 1 times

 **GenjamBhai** 2 months, 1 week ago

C - VM1 and SQL1, protected resource needs to be in same region as vault
upvoted 1 times

 **observador081** 3 months ago

You have the following Azure resources:

a virtual machine called VM1
a Recovery Services vault named Vault1
On January 1, you configure backups for VM1 using the following backup policy:

Frequency: daily

Time: 23:00

Time Zone: UTC (Coordinated Universal Time)

Retain Instant Recovery snapshots for: 2 days

Daily backup point retention: 7 days

Azure Backup resource group: Backup1RG

How many restore points from collections of restore points will be stored on Backup1RG on January 10th?

Please select only one answer.

- A-2
- B-7
- C-9
- D-10

upvoted 1 times

 **GenjamBhai** 2 months, 1 week ago

B - 7, includes the 2 Instant Recovery Snapshots along with Daily Backup points
upvoted 1 times

 **observador081** 3 months ago

You have a Windows Server Azure virtual machine named VM1.

You need to back up two folders in VM1 by using Azure Backup. The solution should minimize administrative effort.

What should you deploy first?

Please select only one answer.

- A-Azure Backup Server
- B-Recovery Services Agent
- C-Microsoft Monitoring Agent
- D-Windows Server Backup Function

upvoted 1 times

 **GenjamBhai** 2 months, 1 week ago

B - Microsoft Azure Recovery Services (MARS) agent
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/install-mars-agent>
upvoted 1 times

 **observador081** 3 months ago

You have a Recovery Services vault called Recovery1 that includes a backup policy called Policy1.

You back up multiple Azure virtual machines to Recovery1 using Policy1.

Also, you need to see the Azure Backup reports.

What should you do first?

A-Please select only one answer.

B-Create an Azure Log Analytics workspace.

C-Modify the Recovery1 backup configuration settings.

D-Configure Recovery1 diagnostic settings.

upvoted 1 times

 **GenjamBhai** 2 months, 1 week ago

B - Create an Azure Log Analytics workspace.

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

upvoted 1 times

 **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

on exam 4/12/2022. answer correct

upvoted 2 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 2 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

 **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

DNS zones that you can link to VNET1:

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

DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register:

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

Answer Area

DNS zones that you can link to VNET1:

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

Correct Answer:

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

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: Private
Box 2: Private

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.

upvoted 75 times

✉ **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. Private zones only / Private zones only.

You can only link Virtual networks to private DNS zones only and accordingly auto register a VNET only to a private DNS zones.
check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-zones-records>

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

upvoted 59 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

Answer is correct. Private zones only / Private zones only.

You can only link Virtual networks to private DNS zones only and accordingly auto register a VNET only to a private DNS zones.
check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-zones-records>

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

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Bhuw** 3 weeks ago

IS private DNS not required to be in the region of VNET/VM ?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **atilla** 6 months ago

tested and verified

upvoted 1 times

✉ **atilla** 6 months ago

answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **JIGT** 8 months ago

Box 1: Private

Box 2: Private

You can only link VNETs to private DNS zones only and accordingly auto register a VNET only to a private DNS zones.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **PBA1211** 1 year, 5 months ago

I think it is not correct

1 = Private zones

2 = Adatum.com since it is set to the server , thus the nic

that takes precedent over other dns settings.

If the settings did not say adatum.com on the server level, then it was both private dns

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Ario** 1 year, 3 months ago

well Adatum.com could be correct if mention auto register is enabled.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct. Private zones only / Private zones only.

You can only link Virtual networks to private DNS zones only and accordingly auto register a VNET only to a private DNS zones.

check <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-zones-records>

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

upvoted 5 times

✉ **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Both answers are correct. 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.

upvoted 9 times

✉ **waterzhong** 1 year, 7 months ago

Azure Private DNS provides a reliable, secure DNS service to manage and resolve domain names in a virtual network without the need to add a custom DNS solution.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **nasa1515** 1 year, 8 months ago

Is this the right answer?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **waterzhong** 1 year, 8 months ago

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.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **waterzhong** 1 year, 8 months ago

If you enable autoregistration on a virtual network link, the DNS records for the virtual machines on that virtual network are registered in the private zone. When autoregistration is enabled, Azure DNS also updates the zone records whenever a virtual machine is created, changes its' IP address, or is deleted.

upvoted 5 times

✉️  **Hibs2016** 1 year, 8 months ago

Anyone got an explantion for this?

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **VipinP** 1 year, 8 months ago

Auto registration happen only on private DNS and specific to region.

upvoted 9 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an on-premises network that you plan to connect to Azure by using a site-to-site VPN.

In Azure, you have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/16. VNet1 contains a subnet named Subnet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/24.

You need to create a site-to-site VPN to Azure.

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

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

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Create a local gateway.	
Create a VPN gateway.	
Create a gateway subnet.	◀
Create a custom DNS server.	▶
Create a VPN connection.	
Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.	↑ ↓

Actions	Answer Area
Create a local gateway.	
Create a VPN gateway.	
Correct Answer: Create a gateway subnet.	◀
Create a custom DNS server.	▶
Create a VPN connection.	
Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.	↑ ↓
Create a local gateway.	↑
Create a VPN connection.	↓

  **ZUMY**  1 year, 5 months ago

The answers are in order and are correct.

Always work from the Azure side first, it's a dependency. Dependency is the key to all order obviously...

1 - Start with a Gateway subnet. You need the subnet in place first before you can associate a VPN gateway with it, which is what is created next.

2 - Create a VPN gateway. Associate the VPN gateway with the gateway subnet you created (there are other steps but for the sake of what is available for answers, the prem side is now configured)

Now for the premice side.

3. Create a local gateway. You need the local gateway in order to complete the tunnel, then you can create a VPN connection
 upvoted 172 times

  **ErenYeager** 1 year, 4 months ago

I hereby declare this answer fit for viewership 

upvoted 32 times

  **LeomHD** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

according this url, a vpn gateway is created first and then the subnet gateway, could you help me to clarify it?
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **magichappens** 5 months ago

Doesn't matter. If you don't have a gateway subnet, one will be created during gateway setup.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **ShaulS** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

What's the fourth answer?

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **pappkarciii** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

4. then you can create a VPN connection

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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>

upvoted 65 times

✉️  **EmnCours** Most Recent  1 week, 1 day ago

The answers are in order and are correct.

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

The requirements are as per below

Create a virtual network *** (That is the Gateway Subnet)***

Create a VPN 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

Create a local network gateway ** The purpose for this GW is to have replica information about the on-prem VPN GW and provides it to the Azure VPN GW*** such info is Public IP and the private IP address pool. An abstraction of the on-premises VPN appliance. Network traffic from the cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.

Create a VPN connection, The connection has properties that specify the connection type (IPSec) and the key shared with the on-premises VPN appliance to encrypt traffic

Verify the connection

Connect to a virtual machine

upvoted 6 times

✉️  **cloudera** 3 months ago

1. Gateway subnet
2. VPN Gateway
3. Local Network Gateway
4. Create VPN Connection

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **cloudera** 3 months ago

You could start from VPN Gateway but will require you to create a subnet first before you can progress with creating VPN Gateway. This means creating a subnet is the first step.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **FabioVi** 7 months, 1 week ago

Creating the gateway subnet is not mandatory, because if you go straight to create the VPN gateway and you have not previously created the gateway subnet, Azure suggests a range for creating the gateway subnet on the fly along with VPN gateway creation... But as the question requires 4 responses, and there are 2 that does not make sense, so creating a gateway subnet is the first in order, and the following 3 are OK, so answer is correct :-)

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **khengoolman** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer
upvoted 8 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Easy! :)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Adebowale** 1 year ago

Good work guys on this discussions. Very very educator and enlightening

upvoted 5 times

✉ **wsscool** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021

upvoted 5 times

✉ **lucky_18** 1 year, 2 months ago

came in exam on June 28 2021

upvoted 6 times

✉ **Mich132** 1 year, 2 months ago

Thank you Zumy! Wish all answers were so clearly explained!

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ashishg2105** 1 year, 3 months ago

Incorrect Order.

1. First you have to define a gateway subnet for the virtual network.
2. Then create a local gateway to represent the on-premise routing device's public IP address.
3. Then create a VPN gateway resource.
4. And then finally create the VPN connection.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **DamianoPark** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct You can check specific details in here

<https://docs.microsoft.com/ko-kr/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is correct/ And the "Create local network gateway" can go at the beginning or in third place.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

Valid answer!

upvoted 2 times

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

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

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

You configure the network security group (NSG) shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

The screenshot shows the Azure NSG configuration page. At the top, it displays resource group (RG1lod9053488), location (East US), subscription (Microsoft AZ), and subscription ID (ac344a74-f85a-4b2e-8057-642088faaf20). It also shows custom security rules: 1 inbound, 1 outbound, associated with 0 subnets, and 0 network interfaces. Below this, there are sections for Tags and Inbound/Outbound security rules.

Inbound security rules:

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
100	Port_80	80	TCP	Internet	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Allow AzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Outbound security rules:

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

You need to prevent users of VM1 and VM2 from accessing websites on the Internet 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.

Correct Answer: C

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>

mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

Outbound rule "DenyWebSites" is setup correctly to block outbound internet traffic over port 80. In the screenshot it states, "Associated with: 0 subnets, 0 NIC's", so you need to associate the NSG to Subnet1. You can associate or dissociate a network security group from a NIC or Subnet.

Reference:

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

upvoted 67 times

Hibs2016 Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct - C. Outbound rule: DenyWebSites is setup correctly to block outbound internet traffic over port 80.

upvoted 20 times

Hyrydar 1 week, 1 day ago

I agree with the answer given and all the replies, but someone correct me if i am wrong. Shouldn't the proper choice given be "associate the NSG rule with network interface" because network interface has priority over subnet in outbound flow

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Skankhut** 1 year, 8 months ago

Agreed, in screenshot it states "Associated with: 0 subnets, 0 NIC's" ;)

upvoted 9 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Given answer is correct

Associated with: 0 subnets, 0 NIC's and hence need to associate with Subnet1

upvoted 2 times

✉ **rasmart** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

check mlantonis

upvoted 4 times

✉ **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 4 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Easy :)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **sourav4312** 1 year ago

Probably the easiest answer in the series.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Chief** 1 year, 3 months ago

One of the easiest question I guess. Associate the NSG to subnet1

upvoted 4 times

✉ **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

C is correct

Oubound rule blocking port 80 is configured correctly

upvoted 5 times

✉ **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer C. is correct. Outbound rule is right, you only need to associate the NSG to the Subnet to apply the rules.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

Valid question - answer is correct.

Microsoft just wants us to know that a NSG has to be associated with something, to actually work.

Associated with : 0 subnets, 0 nic interfaces.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **kannan8685** 1 year, 7 months ago

yes i agree

upvoted 2 times

✉ **fedztedz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. "C"

upvoted 9 times

✉ **rusll** 1 year, 8 months ago

is this the type of questions that will come up in the exam (hopefully) ? i feel like im wasting my time

upvoted 1 times

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.

Correct Answer: D

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>

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

There is no overlap between the VNets:

VNet1: 10.0.0.0/16 - CIDR IP Range 10.0.0.0 - 10.0.255.255
VNet2: 10.10.0.0/24 - CIDR IP Range 10.10.0.0 - 10.0.0.255

Note: If a virtual network has address ranges that overlap with another virtual network or on-premises network, the two networks can't be connected.

You can connect virtual networks (VNets) by using the VNet-to-VNet connection type. Virtual networks can be in different regions and from different subscriptions. When you connect VNets from different subscriptions, the subscriptions don't need to be associated with the same Active Directory tenant.

Reference:

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

upvoted 65 times

✉  **Jayad** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Nicely explained

upvoted 3 times

✉  **fedztedz**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. "D" . It is a VNET to VNET connection where there is no IP overlap exists. Also, No need to have the same Azure AD. They just need to have a Virtual network gateway to communicate using Public IP where it is secured using SSTP or IKEv2

upvoted 58 times

✉  **magichappens** 5 months ago

I found answer D is the only one that makes sense as well but I actually miss "peering" here as this would be a way better way of connecting both VNET's. Its supported for cross tenant and cross subscription connections so it would be more accurate.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **EmnCours**  1 week, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

 **El7arani** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Modify the IP address space of VNet2.

B/C you have 10.10.0.0/24 , no space for GatewaySubnet

only after modifying address space, you can create Gw Subnet and then add gw for VNet-VNet

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

Create a virtual network *** (That is the Gateway Subnet)***

Create a VPN 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

upvoted 2 times

 **Tyy27** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

good man for commenting the correct answers recently in these discussions

upvoted 1 times

 **EleChie** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct: (the VNets IP ranges are confusing many of you)

VNet1: 10.0.0.0/16 - CIDR IP Range 10.0.0.0 - 10.0.255.255

VNet2: 10.10.0.0/24 - CIDR IP Range 10.10.0.0 - 10.0.0.255

As we see the VNet2 range is not part of the VNet1 IP range, So there is no overlap between these two VNets. and therefore no need to modify the IP address space of VNet2

upvoted 1 times

 **pappkarcsvii** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is correct. "D" . It is a VNET to VNET connection where there is no IP overlap exists.

upvoted 1 times

 **Barrie** 10 months, 1 week ago

Got to think this question is out of date.

I wouldn't do any of the provided options. A global VNET peer achieves the required outcome, without the need for additional infrastructure.

upvoted 8 times

 **maxmarco71** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

ANSWER IS "D" CORRECT

NO Overlapping. Proof using

<https://network00.com/NetworkTools/IPv4CheckOverlappingNetworks/>

upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

They should have asked - what's the best way. Because top 2 options do lead to the solution, with a little more effort.

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **riccardo** 1 year, 1 month ago

sorry but in order to create an vpn gateway subnet should be bigger, not /24 but at least /27. because you have to create the gateway subnet. so I would modify the address space of vnet 2 and answer C

upvoted 2 times

 **GuyForget** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

It doesn't say anything about the subnet taking up the entire /24 address space.

upvoted 1 times

 **Cosy** 1 year, 1 month ago

/24 is actually bigger than /27

upvoted 4 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Haha... I guess he worked out that 27 is bigger than 24 and therefore... haha. Good call. I hope he reads your comment.

upvoted 1 times

 **JayBee65** 1 year, 1 month ago

and you would get it wrong. The question doesn't mention subnets that the VNets contain, so they may already have vpn gateway subnets. There is no need at all to modify the VNets unless you are guessing that they contain no space for a vpn gateway subnet. There is nothing in

the question to suggest this is the case.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

The smallest peering size is actually /29. Largest /2

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Wizard69** 1 year, 5 months ago

There is no overlap here:

10.0.0.0/16 - 10.0 is the network

10.10.0.0/24 - 10.10.0 is the network

Since there is no option to do a straight peering, gateway must be correct

upvoted 8 times

✉  **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer given is correct

if you want to connect two vnets, you have two options: peering and vpn,

Virtual network gateway is required to establish vpn on this case

upvoted 7 times

✉  **Merma** 1 year, 6 months ago

The answer is "C. Modify the IP address space of VNet2." You can modify the address space of VNet2 by adding an address space that does not have IP overlap. Lets say 13.0.0.0/16, adding a new subnet 13.0.0.0/24 and then attaching the resources to the new subnet and finally delete the old subnet and VNet with the overlapping IP range.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Merma** 1 year, 5 months ago

Oops, I was so wrong. 10.0 vs. 10.10 No overlap. D. Correct answer.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Merma** 1 year, 6 months ago

Overlap?

10.0.0.0/16 - CIDR IP Range 10.0.0.0 - 10.0.255.255, Subnet mask 255.255.0.0

10.0.0.0/24 - CIDR IP Range 10.0.0.0 - 10.0.0.255, Subnet mask 255.255.255.0

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Rambogan12** 1 year, 2 months ago

10.10.0.0/24 *

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

They're in entirely different regions and have different subscriptions. And they are not overlapping it's 10.0.0.0/16 vs 10.10.0.0/24(not 10.>0<.0.0/24)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer D. is correct.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Sorry, I correct myself. There is an IP overlapping, so correct answer is: C. Modify the IP address space of VNet2.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

No no no no. Sorry again, there is no overlap!!! answer D is correct.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **TheOGMrBee** 1 year, 6 months ago

Please explain. I'm not fully understanding this concept. 10.0.0.0\16 and 10.10.0.0\24 do in fact overlap, more accurately, the \16 subnet contains the \24 subnet. What prevents them from overlapping? Is it because the \16 incorporates the \24?

upvoted 2 times

You plan to create an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that will be configured as shown in the following exhibit.

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 <small>i</small>	MyDev-Test Subscription
└ * Resource group <small>i</small>	RG1
	Create new

INSTANCE DETAILS

* Virtual machine name <small>i</small>	VM1
* Region <small>i</small>	(US) West US 2
Availability options <small>i</small>	No infrastructure redundancy required
* Image <small>i</small>	Windows Server 2016 Datacenter
	Browse all public and private images
Azure Spot instance <small>i</small>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
* Size <small>i</small>	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.

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.

i 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.

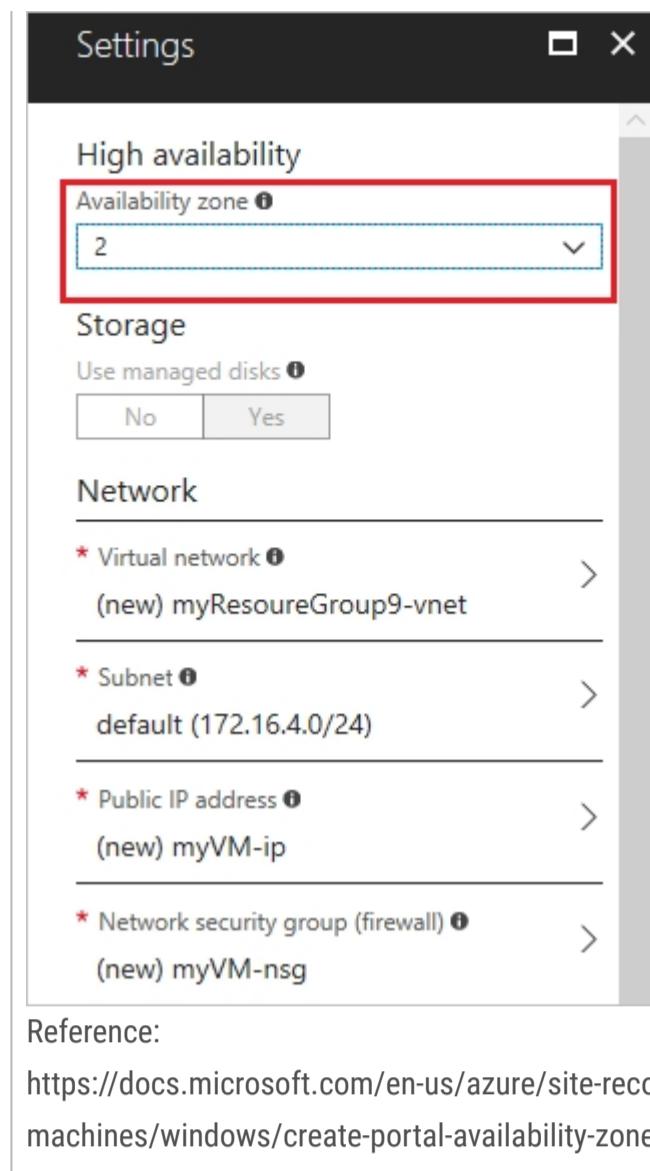
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Correct Answer: AC

A: Your VMs should use managed disks if you want to move them to an Availability Zone by using Site Recovery.

C: When you create a VM for an Availability Zone, Under Settings > High availability, select one of the numbered zones from the Availability zone dropdown.



mlantonis [Highly Voted] 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A and C

A: Your VMs should use managed disks if you want to move them to an Availability Zone by using Site Recovery.

C: When you create a VM for an Availability Zone, Under Settings > High availability, select one of the numbered zones from the Availability 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>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/manage-availability>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/availability-zones/az-overview#availability-zones>

upvoted 63 times

MicroJ [Highly Voted] 1 year, 9 months ago

Explanation is correct but marked answer is wrong. should be Availability Zones and Managed Disks

upvoted 50 times

EmnCours [Most Recent] 6 days, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: AC

Correct Answer: A and C

upvoted 1 times

nkhan19 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Explanation is correct but marked answer is wrong. should be Availability Zones and Managed Disks

upvoted 1 times

ScarfaceRecords 2 months ago

AC is the correct one.

upvoted 1 times

minix 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 3 times

Lazylinux 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

AC is correct

upvoted 2 times

MikeHuang 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC

Should be A, C
upvoted 1 times

 **Niraj22** 3 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: A and C
upvoted 1 times

 **pappkarciii** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: AC
A and C are correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

 **khengoolman** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is A C
upvoted 8 times

 **DevOpposite** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

so I am drunk and I am not reading whole questions, but only reading last 3-4 lines of questions, answering questions and getting them right. Am I ready to take exam?

upvoted 7 times

 **michaelknight** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Absolutely, you just need to make sure that you are also drunk during the exam.
upvoted 33 times

 **nimeshabhinav** 8 months, 1 week ago

Buddy , have you cleared the exam ? As I am doing the same , so asking you the same :P
upvoted 2 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Ease :)
upvoted 1 times

 **wsscool** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021
upvoted 5 times

 **lucky_18** 1 year, 2 months ago

came in exam on June 28 2021
upvoted 5 times

 **onincasimiro** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer:
A. Use managed disks
C. Availability options
upvoted 1 times

 **McRowdy** 1 year, 2 months ago

Explanation is correct but the shown answer "A" and "B" are incorrect.

"A" and "C" are correct
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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 Area

Resource group:

RG1 only
RG2 only
RG1 or RG2 only
RG1, RG2, or RG3

Correct Answer:

Location:

West US only
Central US only
Central US or West US only
East US, Central US, or West US

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.

Box 2: West US only -

Note: Virtual machine scale sets will support 2 distinct orchestration modes:

ScaleSetVM " 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.

VM (virtual machines) " Virtual machines created outside of the scale set can be explicitly added to the scaleset.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview>

 fedzedz  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. The location of the RG doesn't influence the choice of the location of VM. The location of the VM should be the same like the VM Scale set (single zone or zone redundant)

upvoted 56 times

 itgg11 6 months, 1 week ago

Answer is not correct. I just tested it in the lab and a new VM needed to be in the SAME resource group and region. Otherwise, a given VMSS was not available.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Not sure how you tested it...Did you consult Bill Gates!!

Anyway the VMSS set should and would be available as long as you are in the right subscription, it will give you option to chose the resource group then you can chose the VMSS.

Just remember this RG and Subscriptions ONLY hold the meta data of the resources, what matters is the region

upvoted 3 times

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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>

upvoted 50 times

✉  **DrMiyu** 2 months ago

Completely agree even if it say "Should" you use. To be honest, I wanted to answer different because I think I should use "RG1 only" except if there is a good reason behind (cost / department / etc) and so to have all my VM in the same RG for easier management.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **61Reasons**  2 weeks, 6 days ago

I can see it both ways. But they gave us all three RGs as a choice together. Tough call, and for MSFT's part not "fair". They need more context or a better word.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **pingpongset** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

If the location is "West US", should not it also determine the resource group, which is RG2, and not RG1, RG2, or RG3? Because a resource group uses a location too.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct..

RG holds the meta data of resources and hence its location don't matter but Resources should mostly be in same region and in this case the VM and the VMSS MUST be in same region

upvoted 2 times

✉  **rafacazus** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Creating virtual machines in virtual machine scale set is only allowed for scale sets with flexible orchestration mode. When you create a VM, you can optionally specify that it is added to a virtual machine scale set. A VM can only be added to a scale set at time of VM creation. The newly created VM must be in the same resource group as the Flexible scale set regardless of deployment methods.

Tested in the lab.

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

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Scoobysnaks86** 3 months, 1 week ago

"should" is the word. Not "can". Best practice is to put the VM in a scale set in the same resource group.

Answer is A and C

upvoted 2 times

✉  **itgg11** 6 months, 1 week ago

Answer is not correct.

Resource groups should be RG1

"The newly created VM must be in the same resource group as the Flexible scale set regardless of deployment methods."

source <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/flexible-virtual-machine-scale-sets>

upvoted 11 times

✉  **Snownoodles** 8 months ago

The first answer is not correct, it should be RG1 - same resource group as VMSS:

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

"When you create a VM, you can optionally specify that it is added to a virtual machine scale set. A VM can only be added to a scale set at time of VM creation. The newly created VM must be in the same resource group as the Flexible scale set regardless of deployment methods"

So the VM should be in same RG, same location

upvoted 8 times

✉  **Snownoodles** 8 months ago

BTW "Flexible scale set" should be the new name of "VM orchestration mode"

upvoted 3 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

The few times RGs affect each content is when there's a lock on it. It's usually safe to ignore its location.

upvoted 2 times

 **Harishsk** 1 year, 2 months ago

we have flexible mode.

Before you can deploy virtual machine scale sets in Flexible orchestration mode, you must first register your subscription for the preview feature. The registration may take several minutes to complete. You can use the following Azure PowerShell or Azure CLI commands to register.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-orchestration-modes#register-for-flexible-orchestration-mode>

upvoted 2 times

 **Harishsk** 1 year, 2 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-orchestration-modes#get-started-with-flexible-orchestration-mode>

Add your VM to the scale set in Flexible orchestration mode by selecting the scale set in the Availability options. You can add the virtual machine to a scale set in the same region, zone, and resource group.

upvoted 2 times

 **darsy2001** 1 year, 3 months ago

VM orchestration mode does not exist anymore. The new orchestration mode is called Flexible and with this mode, when adding VMs, you have to choose the RG where the VMSS is located. So, RG and location must be the same. Tested in lab. And also:

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

Add your VM to the scale set in Flexible orchestration mode by selecting the scale set in the Availability options. You can add the virtual machine to a scale set in the same region, zone, and resource group.

upvoted 15 times

 **dupakonia** 1 year, 1 month ago

Virtual machine scale sets in Flexible orchestration mode is currently in public preview. An opt-in procedure is needed to use the public preview functionality described below. This preview version is provided without a service level agreement and is not recommended for production workloads.

So in my opinion the answers are correct and yours is not

upvoted 4 times

 **Saterial** 1 year, 4 months ago

The answer is correct but best practice would be to create the VM1 in the RG1 because the scaleset is in RG1. And Microsoft recommends that resources contained in a Resource Group share the same resource lifecycle.

upvoted 4 times

 **Rueben** 1 year, 4 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-orchestration-modes> Note the statement: You can add the virtual machine to a scale set in the same region, zone, and resource group.

upvoted 2 times

 **Horsema** 1 year, 5 months ago

The require is "You need to deploy a new Azure virtual machine named VM1, and then add VM1 to VMSS1." Why can you chose RG1 and RG3 ? RG1 and RG3 are obviously can't attach the target .

upvoted 1 times

 **barry12** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct.

Explanation for part1- The resources in a resource group can be located in different regions than the resource group. See

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/overview>

2- Scale sets require same region, like explained earlier here above

upvoted 4 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

Given answer correct

The location of the RG doesn't influence the choice of the location of VM. The location of the VM should be the same like the VM Scale set (single zone or zone redundant)

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
Peering1	Connected	VNET2	Disabled
Peering1	Connected	VNET3	Disabled

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

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
Peering1	Connected	VNET1	Disabled

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

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
Peering1	Connected	VNET1	Disabled

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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 Area

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

VNET2 only
VNET3 only
VNET2 and VNET3

Correct Answer:

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

VNET1 only
VNET3 only
VNET1 and VNET3

Box 1. VNET2 and VNET3 -

Box 2: VNET1 -

Gateway transit is disabled.

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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:

<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>

upvoted 63 times

 **mdyck** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer Correct. Gateway transit is disabled so they can only communicate with VNET1.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-peering-gateway-transit>

upvoted 19 times

 **Devgela** 1 year, 4 months ago

Agree with mdyck

upvoted 4 times

 **verifiedtomic** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

If Gateway Transit was enabled, then they all would be able to communicate between each other, since VNET1 is Peering with both VNET2 and VNET3?

upvoted 1 times

 **magichappens** 5 months ago

No, for this to work you need use defined routes and either Azure Firewall or an NVA. mdyck is wrong. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/hub-spoke?tabs=cli#virtual-network-peering>

upvoted 4 times

 **fedor21** 7 months, 1 week ago

As far as I know virtual peering is not transitive and Spoke-to-Spoke traffic is not allowed. Enabling Gateway transit allows for cross-premises communication but not for Spoke-to-Spoke traffic. The only way to make possible spoke-to-spoke traffic is to use an NVA in the HUB VNet

upvoted 6 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 6 days, 20 hours ago

Answer Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct but explanation for part 2 is not

Gateway transit only applies when there is a VPN gateway created and Gateway transit is a peering property that lets one virtual network use the VPN gateway in the peered virtual network for cross-premises or VNet-to-VNet connectivity hence really allows for reduced cost and administrative effort since only one VPN GW to manage and pay for

So in summary the Gateway transit option that you enable allows you to use the VPN GW for routing. Now assuming the VPN GW has all necessary routes then yes communication between VNET2 and VNET3 is possible but if for argument sake that the VPN GW dont have routes of VNET2 and VNET3 then both VNETs will NOT be able to communicate

upvoted 5 times

✉  **vaisat** 8 months ago

Second port is INCORRECT -

1. Packets from VNET1 can be forwarded VNET2 and VNET3.
2. Packets from VNET2 can be routed to BOTH VNET1 and VNET3.

This is insured by default parameter "Traffic forwarded from remote virtual network".

Please note, "Gateway Transit" parameter has nothing to do with this. Gateway might not even exist in this example.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **itgg11** 6 months, 1 week ago

Your 2nd answer is not correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **itgg11** 6 months, 1 week ago

tested in the lab. GW transit must be enabled to allow for routing packets between vnet3 and vnet2

upvoted 1 times

✉  **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer:

- VNET2 and VNET3
- VNET1 only

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Takloy** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

If we were to enable GW Transit, which VNET? Is it VNET1?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **a4andrew** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

What would happen if Gateway Transit was enabled?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **walkwolf3** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Then all three vnets can talk to each other.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 3 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Easy :)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **rdsserrao** 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is correct, but explanation is not.

Gateway transit only applies when there is a VPN gateway created.

Since there is no mention of that, all that matters are the peerings between the Vnets.

Vnet1 -> Vnet2 and Vnet3

Vnet2 -> Vnet1

Vnet3 -> Vnet1

This means that Vnet2 cannot see Vnet3.

Am I wrong?

upvoted 4 times

✉  **amf** 1 year, 1 month ago

You are right. Gateway transit only applies when there is a VPN gateway created. So the explanation given is not correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

You are absolutely right..

Gateway transit only applies when there is a VPN gateway created and Gateway transit is a peering property that lets one virtual network use the VPN gateway in the peered virtual network for cross-premises or VNet-to-VNet connectivity hence really allows for reduced cost and administrative effort since only one VPN GW to manage

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Chief** 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct answer. Gateway transit is disabled so they only communicate with the connected VNETs

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-peering-gateway-transit>

upvoted 3 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Instead export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

A Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN gateway connection lets you create a secure connection to your virtual network from an individual client computer. A P2S connection is established by starting it from the client computer. This solution is useful for telecommuters who want to connect to Azure VNets from a remote location, such as from home or a conference. P2S VPN is also a useful solution to use instead of S2S VPN when you have only a few clients that need to connect to a VNet. This article applies to the Resource Manager deployment model.

upvoted 46 times

 **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

Reference:

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

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

upvoted 7 times

 **ZUMY** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct:

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.

upvoted 17 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 6 days, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Given answer is correct and explanation correct as Certificate is needed

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 3 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

The solution was so dull I got confused for a moment. Who would think of that? haha...

upvoted 2 times

 **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

"A client certificate that is generated from the root certificate. The client certificate installed on each client computer that will connect to the VNet. This certificate is used for client authentication." - see <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-point-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

upvoted 2 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer B. is correct as well as the explanation.

upvoted 3 times

 **NickyDee** 1 year, 8 months ago

Copy the cert from the first computer and install it on the 2nd

upvoted 2 times

 **fedzedz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. B

upvoted 6 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 8 months ago

Create a self-signed root certificate

Use the New-SelfSignedCertificate cmdlet to create a self-signed root certificate. For additional parameter information, see New-SelfSignedCertificate.

upvoted 5 times

 **DA0410** 1 year, 10 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 10 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

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

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

Solution: You join Computer2 to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

A client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. Instead export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

A Point-to-Site (P2S) VPN gateway connection lets you create a secure connection to your virtual network from an individual client computer. A P2S connection is established by starting it from the client computer. This solution is useful for telecommuters who want to connect to Azure VNets from a remote location, such as from home or a conference. P2S VPN is also a useful solution to use instead of S2S VPN when you have only a few clients that need to connect to a VNet. This article applies to the Resource Manager deployment model.

upvoted 22 times

 **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

Reference:

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

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

upvoted 6 times

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct No

upvoted 11 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 6 days, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Given answer is correct and explanation correct as Certificate is needed

upvoted 1 times

 **Olami2021** 3 months ago

Answer is No

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

 **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Haha... Easy

upvoted 1 times

✉  **anoj_cha** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

What's the point of these comments in all these questions?

upvoted 6 times

✉  **oriduri** 1 year, 4 months ago

B is Correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is Correct

A client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer B. is correct as well as the explanation.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Hibs2016** 1 year, 8 months ago

B is correct. You need to install the certificate on computer2.

upvoted 5 times

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: You create a resource lock, and then you assign the lock to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

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>

upvoted 48 times

 **arseyam** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

An example of such policy is found here

<https://markgossa.blogspot.com/2018/11/azure-policy-deny-inbound-rdp-from.html>

upvoted 17 times

 **d0bermannn** 1 year, 1 month ago

as they said there is more than one way to skin a cat, that is a developer style)

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 6 days, 19 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Lock has nothing to do with this situation, it is used on RG and resources

upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

haha... Common, please!

upvoted 2 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

No is answer

upvoted 3 times

 **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 1 year, 6 months ago

Lock is used to restrict creation or accidental deletion of any resource ... I dont think it is used for blocking traffic

upvoted 2 times

 **StixxNShares** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct - B

upvoted 3 times

 1 year, 6 months ago

In NSG, create a inbound security rule that set TCP8080 -> Deny and the priority number should be smaller.

upvoted 3 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer B. is correct. Nothing to do with RG locks

upvoted 5 times

 **macross** 1 year, 7 months ago

Allow-Deny 8080 (NSG) answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **asaz** 1 year, 7 months ago

by default NSG blocks all the ports. it has to be explicitly defined which port to open.

upvoted 3 times

 **janshal** 1 year, 8 months ago

There is no Connectivity Between different Vnet so unless you connect them through VPN Gateway or Vnet Peering there will be No access from any Ports so i say A

Tricky One

upvoted 1 times

 **janshal** 1 year, 8 months ago

There is no Connectivity Between different Vnet so unless you connect them through VPN Gateway or VNet Peering there will be No access from any Ports so i say A

Tricky One

upvoted 2 times

 **Acai** 1 year, 1 month ago

I hate you

upvoted 3 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 8 months ago

What is Azure Policy

Azure Policy is a new Azure feature where you can assign policies to your Azure subscriptions or management groups (groups of Azure subscriptions). Using Azure Policy, you can specify what Azure resources should be denied, which should be audited and which should be automatically remediated by deploying an additional ARM template you specify. For example you can block all storage accounts that don't use encryption.

upvoted 3 times

 **boink** 1 year, 9 months ago

Need custom policy

upvoted 3 times

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

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

You add a network interface named vm1173 to VM1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Network Interface: vm1173		Effective security rules		Topology		
Virtual network/subnet: RG1-vnet/default	networking: Disabled	Public IP: VM1-ip		Private IP: 10.0.0.5	Accelerated	
<u>Inbound port rules</u>		<u>Outbound port rules</u>	<u>Application security groups</u>	<u>Load balancing</u>		
<p>Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1173) Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces</p>				Add inbound port rule		
PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINA...	ACTION
300	RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Any	Allow ...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualN...	VirtualN...	Allow ...
65001	AllowAzureLoadB...	Any	Any	AzureLo...	Any	Allow ...
65500	DenyAllInBound	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. Change the priority of the RDP rule
- B. Attach a network interface
- C. Delete the DenyAllInBound rule
- D. Start VM1

Correct Answer: D

Incorrect Answers:

A: 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. RDP already has the lowest number and thus the highest priority.

B: The network interface has already been added to VM.

C: The Outbound rules are fine.

Reference:

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

prashantjoge Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

nevertheless a stupid question

upvoted 117 times

Takloy 8 months, 3 weeks ago

The more stupid questions they give, the higher chances of passing the exam!

upvoted 22 times

j777 6 months, 1 week ago

So, if you're so smart what are you doing on this site?

upvoted 5 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

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.

- A: RDP rule has the highest priority. 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>

upvoted 66 times

✉ **Allfreen** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Good Explanation

upvoted 1 times

✉ **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Excellent observation !

upvoted 1 times

✉ **klasbeatz** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Wouldn't you need to configure a public IP in order to RDP from the other computer to the VM? Or are you saying its only showing an internal IP because the VM is not started?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **EmnCours** [Most Recent] 6 days, 19 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **atilla** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

for C , you cannot delete the given rules

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ron_azenkot** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

look i am no expert but i am pretty sure that to use something you need to start it

answer is d

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Sharathjogi** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Wow...common..question has to be like this :)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **TheBody** 9 months, 1 week ago

This is not a question about knowing an obscure fact about whether a public IP address shows when a VM is on or off, it's a pure problem solving question.

The RDP rule already has the highest priority so it can't be A or C.

The question states the network interface has been added and that's shown in the exhibit so it can't be B.

That leaves D. And if the virtual machine is not switched on then the symptom described(can't connect via RDP) would be present.

Even in Azure checking that stuff is plugged in and turned on is a good first troubleshooting step.

upvoted 7 times

✉ **ShockWaveSix** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Even in Azure... "Is it plugged in? Is it turned on?"

upvoted 7 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Haha... You know they never even said that the machine was off.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **pakman** 11 months, 1 week ago

accelerated networking is disabled

upvoted 1 times

✉ **matapolillas** 10 months, 1 week ago

you can tell the VM is off by looking at the public IP address field of the machine. When the VM is offline/power off it displays the name of the public IP resource

upvoted 6 times

✉ **matapolillas** 10 months, 1 week ago

and what that does have to do with anything?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Adebowale** 1 year ago

A really trickish question though

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Da_G** 1 year, 5 months ago

This isn't obvious unless you've seen it before, any resource with a dynamically assigned public IP address will display the 'name' you gave it when the resource it's assigned to is offline. A static address will be shown regardless of the resource state. Answer is D.

upvoted 8 times

✉ **ShaulS** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

But where is the error? it's not quoted in the question.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ShaulS** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Never mind, it's in the exhibit.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Alim786** 1 year, 4 months ago

Thanks for the explanation

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ReginaldoBarreto** 1 year, 5 months ago

Troubleshooting, first check if vm is ON

upvoted 4 times

✉ **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

D is correct!

upvoted 2 times

✉ **I** 1 year, 6 months ago

Check public IP address on the list then you can see there has no public IP here, which means the VM deallocated. So solution is to start the VM.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

By discarding rest of replies D. should be the solution, so answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Hi2ALL** 1 year, 6 months ago

Another cleverly tricky question to brainstorm

upvoted 1 times

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

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

A DNS service is installed on VM1.

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

The screenshot shows the 'DNS servers' configuration for a virtual network. At the top, there are two options: 'Default (Azure-provided)' (unchecked) and 'Custom' (checked). Below this, a list of configured DNS servers is shown, with '10.1.0.4' listed and three dots indicating more entries. A button labeled 'Add DNS server' is visible, along with another set of three dots.

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 on VNET2 and VNET3
- D. Configure peering between VNET1, VNET2, and VNET3

Correct Answer: D

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>

fedzedz Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. D.

Use Virtual network peering to connect virtual networks to be able to connect to other VMs in different VNets
upvoted 66 times

mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

Use Virtual network peering to connect virtual networks to be able to connect to other VMs in different VNets. 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.

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.

upvoted 51 times

EmnCours Most Recent 6 days, 19 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct and peering is required to reach the DNS

upvoted 1 times

✉ **EleChie** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct D

But FYI __ conditional forwarder is for external DNS not for internal (local) one " VM1 is Configured as Internal DNS Server"

upvoted 2 times

✉ **valkyrieShadow** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

This article explains why connecting two networks using either S2S or Peering utilizes custom DNS configured on either the VNET or VNIC. And explains precedence and how forwarding and recursive queries work in Azure networks. Link: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances#specify-dns-servers>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ra_aly** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

[D]- it's saying local DNS on VM1, conditional forwarder is external DNS not local so answer is D.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

✉ **pappkarcsii** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is correct. D.

a: A conditional forwarder is a configuration option in a DNS server that lets you define a DNS domain, such as contoso.com, to forward queries to.
b-c no

upvoted 2 times

✉ **fabylande** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

In exam today! October 16, 2021

upvoted 6 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

D does look like the best answer but there's a lot more to do after the peering.

Answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

✉ **bsdhjbfu3423asdfd** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct answer is A. Configure a conditional forwarder on VM1

Virtual Peering doesn't help to resolve DNS

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Mack279** 1 year ago

It does help, in what sense that you set the DNS server if you can't reach that virtual server hosting the dns server role in the first place? So Peering is needed before everything else works for VM1 as the dns server.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **CloudyTech** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is A

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ykmoh** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct answer is A. Configure a conditional forwarder on VM1

Virtual Peering doesn't help to resolve DNS

A conditional forwarder is a configuration option in a DNS server that lets you define a DNS domain, such as contoso.com, to forward queries to. Instead of the local DNS server trying to resolve queries for records in that domain, DNS queries are forwarded to the configured DNS for that domain

upvoted 3 times

✉ **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

You would use a conditional forwarder to forward requests from one DNS server to another DNS server in a different namespace.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **d0bermannn** 1 year, 1 month ago

but the devices can't reach the DNS server, so peering between vnets must be first

upvoted 4 times

✉ **armandolubaba** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is correct. D.

upvoted 1 times

 **Aniruddha_dravyakar** 1 year, 5 months ago

Enabling peering is must

upvoted 4 times

 **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct

peering enables connectivity between Vnets with different subnets

upvoted 5 times

HOTSPOT -

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

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

You add inbound security rules to a network security group (NSG) named 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.

Resource group *

 ✓

Source type *

 ▼

* Virtual machine

 ▼

Destination

Select a virtual machine Specify manually

Resource group *

 ✓

Virtual machine * !

 ▼

Probe Settings

Protocol !

TCP ICMP

Destination port * !

 ▼

Advanced settings

Check

Status

! Unreachable

Agent extension version
1.4

Source virtual machine
[VM1](#)

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

Source type *

* Virtual machine

Destination
 Select a virtual machine Specify manually
Resource group *



Virtual machine *

**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 (ms)
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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

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

Box 1: No -

It limits traffic to VM2, but not VM1 traffic.

Box 2: Yes -

Yes, the destination is VM2.

Box 3: No -

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: No

NSG1 limits the traffic that is flowing into 172.16.2.0/24 (Subnet2), which host VM2.

Box 2: Yes

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.

upvoted 116 times

 **Penguinyo** 7 months, 1 week ago

Box 2 - what if the 8080 port on VM2 was not open on any service ?

upvoted 5 times

 **dave160222** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

We can't say for sure if VM2 is listening on tcp port 8080. But if you ignore rule 100, and pretend you did not see it, then you can still answer the question. VM1 can ping VM2 and rule 101 would block ICMP from vm1 to vm2. So the NSG is not applied (and it does not matter what TCP ports VM2 is listening on)

upvoted 1 times

 **matt_dns** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree box 2 is Yes but not because of anything network watcher is showing, network watcher contradicts the NSG. Rather I read this as another cruel question that simply means the NSG would affect routing for VM2 were it applied, it clearing hasn't been applied here (unless there's a subnet NSG we know nothing about which we have to assume there isn't).

upvoted 5 times

 **_punky_** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans: NNY. Box 2: yes the NSG1 should be applied to VM2 to allow correct communication as it is in exhibit2. But there is problem the VM1 cannot connect to VM2. On last image we can see that VM1 is reachable from VM2.

Therefore the conclusion of this is NSG1 hasn't been applied yet.

upvoted 11 times

 **NalChi** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

I Agree his opinion. NSG1 only allows TCP traffic but its ICMP communication was succeed : it means VM2 does not applies to NSG1

upvoted 5 times

 **GenjamBhai** 2 months, 1 week ago

YYY

NSG is limiting/blocking VM1 traffic to VM2

VM1 traffic cannot reach VM2 so NSG inbound rules applied on VM2

VMs in vnet can communicate by default i.e. ICMP working

upvoted 2 times

 **Andersonalm** Highly Voted  1 year, 8 months ago

N - Y - Y

upvoted 40 times

 **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

Please explain why you say this.

upvoted 2 times

 **signalincode** 1 year ago

This answer is wrong.

upvoted 3 times

 **signalincode** 1 year ago

2nd question asks if NSG is applied to VM2. The NSG allows all TCP traffic from VM1 subnet to VM2 subnet, yet TCP connectivity test on port 8080 is showing unreachable from VM1. The image also shows ICMP traffic is reaching and returning from VM2 to VM1. Therefore, the NSG is not applied to VM2.

upvoted 9 times

 **Ali1982** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

icmp is not the tcp/udp

upvoted 3 times

 **robin1337** Most Recent 2 weeks ago

Worst question. You have to implicitly guess where the NSG is attached. This makes me automatically think which other NSG/Rules could implicitly be in this scenario. Unnecessary confusion. NYY makes under Micro\$oft logic sense though.

upvoted 1 times

 **klexams** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

I'm with pingpongset YNY.

upvoted 2 times

 **pingpongset** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

I think the correct answers are below:

Box 1 - Yes

If the NSG applies to VM2, the first test via TCP should pass (because the source is from vm1's subnet, and the destination is from vm2's subnet), but it failed.

Thus, the NSG applies to VM1. Because when the source is from vm1's subnet, and the destination is from vm2's subnet, the setting is strange resulting in failure.

ICMP is reachable because of the default AllowVnetInBound.

Box 2 - No

See the reasoning above.

Box 3 - Yes

Both are in the same VNET. Otherwise, the ping would have failed.

upvoted 3 times

 **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The reason the TCP 8080 Network Watcher test is "Unreachable", is likely VM2 does NOT have an IIS webserver configured and therefore is unreachable.

But it will respond if the NSG rules allow, when using ICMP protocol which is like a Ping test.

upvoted 1 times

 **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

NNY

1. N - The traffic is allowed

2. N - TCP is not working although allowed but ICMP is which means NSG is not associated

3. Y - Same VNet, direct, different subnet.

upvoted 3 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

I agree on NYY

Box1: NO because default rule within VNET for BOTH inbound and Outbound is allow ALL traffic and no limitation on any network protocol hence traffic..here snippet

65000 VirtualNetwork 0-65535 VirtualNetwork 0-65535 Any Allow

Box2: YES because pay attention NOT just the network watcher config but MOST importantly to the Inbound RULE where shows the Source is VM1 and NOT VM2 hence the rule MUST be applied on the opposite side which is VM2, It makes no sense to have the INBOUND rule applied to VM1 where the source of the rule is VM1 it is ineffective and offers NO value. Secondly Network Watcher shows VM1 as being the source hence safe to assume you are testing against VM2 inbould rule and evident from result non-reachable

Box3: Obvious no brainer..Next HOP is VM2 and NOT any GATEWAY/Router and hence both are in same VNET and different subnets

More info for default rules

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

upvoted 4 times

 **klexams** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

if box 2 yes then why non-reachable? the rule says allowed. I'm with pingpongset YNY.

upvoted 1 times

 **TheBL** 2 months, 1 week ago

Box1: No, From VM1 perspective its outbound traffic to 172.16.2.0/27 (these are inbound security rules)

Box2: No, Based on Security rule 100 the TCP 8080 traffic should be allowed but it isn't. There for NSG1 is not attached.

Box3: Yes, Communication is present, this can only be if the subnets are in the same vnet. If not, additional config is required such as peering.

upvoted 4 times

 **karrigen** 4 months ago

I am confused with your explanation, but I am sure mine is correct.

Box1: No (obvious)

Box2: No (if NSG1 applies to VM2, then the TCP traffic should not fail from VM1 to VM2 as picture 1 shows)

Box3: Yes (VM1 and VM2 cannot connect to each other with or without NSG1 if they are in different Vnet, as picture 2 shows)

upvoted 6 times

 **Redimido** 7 months ago

IMHO it's NO,NO,NO!

There's no evidence that the NSG1 is applied to VM2.

The NSG should allow the traffic between those virtual networks, and not only allow ICMP echo requests. This is the only difference in those queries in Network Watcher.

upvoted 4 times

 **peymani** 7 months, 1 week ago

Box 3 --> Yes

support the answer, look at the View a connection monitor section in this link <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor>

upvoted 1 times

 **stl75** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Box 1 - Yes

On the bottom you can see you can ping from VM1 to VM2, but not VM2 to VM1. If blockage is on inbound, that's mean ping is stop from VM2 to VM1. So NSG is apply to VM1 inbound.

Box 2 - No

If NSG is apply to VM1, then it's not apply to VM2

Box 3 - Yes

It's not on same subnet/network, but it's on same VNET, as all subnets on same VNET are connected. If they would be on separate VNET, then you would need peering between them.

upvoted 2 times

 **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

NO

YES

YES

upvoted 1 times

 **Panadol** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

NNY is the correct answer:

1. The NSG1 is not limiting the traffic from VM1
2. If NSG1 was applied to VM2, the TCP probe should have not failed.
3. As the ping (ICMP) probe is successful that means both subnets are within the same VNET.

upvoted 6 times

 **Panadol** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

NNY is the correct answer

upvoted 5 times

 **ejml** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Subnets in same virtual network are routed by default. With default NSG's plus these two rules in the NSG, the communication between them are allow. So:

Box1: No

Box2: Yes or Not, if it is Yes, the traffic is allow, if it is not the traffic is allow. The problem in Netwatcher hasn't nothing to do with it.

Box3: Yes, but we don't really because they could be peered.

upvoted 1 times

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.

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

Correct Answer: B

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://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/network-best-practices>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

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 have to deny direct RDP or SSH access over the internet through an NSG.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/network-best-practices>

upvoted 58 times

 **jmartinezm** Highly Voted  1 year, 10 months ago

Definitely B. A makes no sense

upvoted 33 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  6 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **Jey117** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

- You wake up.
- VNet1 contains a subnet named Subnet1.
- Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines.
- Each virtual machine has a public IP address.
- You drink some coffee.
- The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to users on the Internet.
- You make a sandwich.
- Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.
- You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network.
- You travel to the moon for vacations.
- You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network.
- When you are back you receive a medal.
- You figure out how to overcome speed of light.
- The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accessed by the Internet users.

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B
upvoted 3 times

 **cloudera** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer is: Deny direct RDP or SSH access through an NSG.

You do need public IPs for the VMs mainly because internet users need to be able to reach the VM via TCP 443. If LB is in place/mentioned, the VM won't necessarily need public IP.

upvoted 3 times

 **patoalcorta** 1 year, 2 months ago

Definitely B. Why would anyone think of A?
upvoted 4 times

 **raulgarg** 1 year, 5 months ago

B is correct, configure a nsg rule.C can't be because vm need access through internet
upvoted 2 times

 **tux_alket** 1 year, 5 months ago

I would say B is the correct Answer
upvoted 3 times

 **allray15** 1 year, 5 months ago

Tested - B correct and only place where you can allow source which can connect to RDP.
upvoted 2 times

 **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct.
Create a deny rule in NSG connected to subnet1
upvoted 2 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is correct.
add a port 3389 blocking rule to NSG in Vnet
upvoted 3 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer B. is correct
upvoted 2 times

 **CloudyTexas** 1 year, 6 months ago

B is the answer. others choices make no sense
upvoted 2 times

 **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is B - Create a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1
upvoted 2 times

 **macross** 1 year, 7 months ago

B is correct. Change the NSG - to allow only on-prem. Good explanation and document.
Scenario: Enable users on your on-premises network to connect to VMs on your Azure virtual network.
Option: A site-to-site VPN connects an entire network to another network over the internet. 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.
upvoted 2 times

 **Vgopi** 1 year, 7 months ago

Answer is correct - B
The easiest way is to create a Deny rule in the Network Security Group. Create a Deny rule for port 3389 and ensure the source is mentioned as the Internet.
upvoted 4 times

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

Correct Answer: A

Application Security Group can be associated with NICs.

References:

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

 **bogdan89** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Full explanation:

Correct Answer is A:

Associate Virtual Machines

An application security group is a logical collection of virtual machines (NICs). You join virtual machines to the application security group, and then use the application security group as a source or destination in NSG rules.

The Networking blade of virtual machine properties has a new button called Configure The Application Security Groups for each NIC in the virtual machine. If you click this button, a pop-up blade will appear and you can select which (none, one, many) application security groups that this NIC should join, and then click Save to commit the change.

<https://petri.com/understanding-application-security-groups-in-the-azure-portal#:~:text=You%20can%20start%20the%20process,Application%20Security%20Group%20blade%20appears>.

upvoted 80 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

Application security groups enable you to configure network security as a natural extension of an application's structure, allowing you to group virtual machines and define network security policies based on those groups. You can reuse your security policy at scale without manual maintenance of explicit IP addresses. The platform handles the complexity of explicit IP addresses and multiple rule sets, allowing you to focus on your business logic.

Reference:

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

<https://tutorialsdojo.com/network-security-group-nsq-vs-application-security-group>

upvoted 46 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

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

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

An application security group is a logical collection of virtual machines (NICs). You join virtual machines to the application security group, and then use the application security group as a source or destination in NSG rules.

upvoted 2 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

ASG are not much covered in the Learn module, not that I remember. Answer is correct
upvoted 4 times

✉ **mg** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is correct.
Application security group ASG can be associated with NIC
upvoted 4 times

✉ **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

A is answer
Associate Virtual Machines
An application security group is a logical collection of virtual machines (NICs). You join virtual machines to the application security group, and then use the application security group as a source or destination in NSG rules.

The Networking blade of virtual machine properties has a new button called Configure The Application Security Groups for each NIC in the virtual machine. If you click this button, a pop-up blade will appear and you can select which (none, one, many) application security groups that this NIC should join, and then click Save to commit the change.

<https://petri.com/understanding-application-security-groups-in-the-azure-portal#:~:text=You%20can%20start%20the%20process,Application%20Security%20Group%20blade%20appears>.
upvoted 5 times

✉ **aMiPL** 1 year, 6 months ago

ASG cannot only be added to NIC so the only option according to MS docs.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **ckyap** 1 year, 7 months ago

Came in exam 1st Feb 2021. Selected A
upvoted 5 times

✉ **waterzhong** 1 year, 7 months ago

All network interfaces assigned to an application security group have to exist in the same virtual network that the first network interface assigned to the application security group is in. For example, if the first network interface assigned to an application security group named AsgWeb is in the virtual network named VNet1, then all subsequent network interfaces assigned to ASGWeb must exist in VNet1. You cannot add network interfaces from different virtual networks to the same application security group.
upvoted 3 times

✉ **macross** 1 year, 7 months ago

Good explanation - thank you.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Hardikm007** 1 year, 7 months ago

ASG are NOT in exams. Check on site.
upvoted 3 times

✉ **fedzedz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. "A"
ASG is a virtual grouping of VMs through their NIC. Accordingly, you need to connect NIC to ASG.
upvoted 18 times

✉ **waterzhong** 1 year, 8 months ago

Application security groups enable you to configure network security as a natural extension of an application's structure, allowing you to group virtual machines and define network security policies based on those groups
upvoted 4 times

✉ **chenmat** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer: A

Refer <https://tutorialsdojo.com/network-security-group-nsg-vs-application-security-group/>
upvoted 5 times

✉ **Andersonalm** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer C
upvoted 1 times

✉ **jelly_baby** 1 year, 8 months ago

Don't spam answers without an explanation. Everyone's saying A but you say C but don't explain why? Shut up.
upvoted 61 times

✉ **az104bd** 1 year, 5 months ago

I can feel that brother !!!!! :D
upvoted 3 times

✉ **antonio_ferraz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer A.
In the previous picture, NIC1 and NIC2 are members of the AsgWeb application security group. NIC3 is a member of the AsgLogic application security group. NIC4 is a member of the AsgDb application security group. Though each network interface in this example is a member of only one

network security group, a network interface can be a member of multiple application security groups, up to the Azure limits. None of the network interfaces have an associated network security group. NSG1 is associated to both subnets and contains the following rules:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/application-security-groups>

upvoted 3 times

 **Hibs2016** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct it is A. This blog discusses it well:
<https://medium.com/awesome-azure/azure-application-security-group-asg-1e5e2e5321c3>
Also in comments here: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/applicationsecuritygroups/>
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/application-security-groups>

upvoted 7 times

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 connects to your on-premises network by using Azure ExpressRoute.

You 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

Correct Answer: ADE

Reference:

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

✉  **Leandroalonso** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

Vnet1 is already connected by ExpressRoute, which we presume that the subnet gateway was already created. SKU need to be VpnGw1 because Basic does not coexist with ExpressRoute.

So, answers should be A, B and C.

upvoted 115 times

✉  **Hibs2016** 1 year, 8 months ago

Do you have a link for Basic not working with ExpressRoute?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **jimmyli** 1 year, 8 months ago

here: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager> in which it reads, "Next, create your Site-to-Site VPN gateway. For more information about the VPN gateway configuration, see Configure a VNet with a Site-to-Site connection. The "GatewaySku" is only supported for VpnGw1, VpnGw2, VpnGw3, Standard, and HighPerformance VPN gateways. ExpressRoute-VPN Gateway coexist configurations are not supported on the Basic SKU. The VpnType must be RouteBased." upvoted 14 times

✉  **iresh412** 1 year, 3 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager#add>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **QiangQiang** 1 year, 7 months ago

I think you are 100% right

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Vladan0** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

You right.

answer: A,B,C

See link <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager>
"ExpressRoute-VPN Gateway coexist configurations are not supported on the Basic SKU."

upvoted 2 times

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A, B and C

For a site to site VPN, you need:

- a local gateway
- a gateway subnet
- a VPN gateway
- a connection to connect the local gateway and the VPN gateway

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.

Note: BasicSKU cannot coexist with ExpressRoute. You must use a non-Basic SKU gateway for both the ExpressRoute gateway and the VPN gateway.

upvoted 100 times

✉  **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

Reference:

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

<https://azure.microsoft.com/es-es/pricing/details/vpn-gateway>

upvoted 12 times

✉  **cloudera** 3 months ago

The question asked to pick 3 options. I believe a correct answer can also be BCD as well.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: ABC

ExpressRoute-VPN Gateway coexist configurations are not supported on the Basic SKU. The VpnType must be RouteBased.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ABC

Gateway subnet is already there with ER on VNet1

Basic VNG does not support coexistence

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Gino_Slim** 2 months ago

Just here to let everyone know it's not E at all. Express doesn't support Basic SKU

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ABC

ABC is correct

Subnet GW already exist (catchy one)

Basic GW will not work with expressroute

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Cyberjunkie** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: ADE

Because you are setting up a site-to-site VPN connection the Basic SKU will work in this case, see the link below.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpn-gateway-settings>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **tdienst** 5 months ago

Create the site-to-site VPN gateway and local network gateway. For more information about the VPN gateway configuration, see Configure a VNet with a Site-to-Site connection. The GatewaySku is only supported for VpnGw1, VpnGw2, VpnGw3, Standard, and HighPerformance VPN gateways. ExpressRoute-VPN Gateway coexist configurations aren't supported on the Basic SKU. The VpnType must be RouteBased.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/how-to-configure-coexisting-gateway-portal?toc=/azure/vpn-gateway/toc.json>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

✉  **G_unit_19** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ABC

Agree with the highly voted answers

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 3 times

✉  **embarba** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

A,B,C correct?

upvoted 1 times

 **FabioVi** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ABC

Here is the URL where it is stated that "ExpressRoute-VPN Gateway coexist configurations are not supported on the Basic SKU":

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager#limits-and-limitations>
upvoted 1 times

 **GiJoe1987** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ADE

I think A,D and E are correct. We are not using the basic sku with express route. we are setting up a failover vpn, the cheapest way would be a basic sku, new vpn gateway for the new vpn and creating a connection - local gateway is already created because of the Express route.

upvoted 3 times

 **GiJoe1987** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Ignore this ABC is correct.

upvoted 6 times

 **poosau** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: ABC

This is the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **alex88andru** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: ABC

A,B,C is definately the correct answer. Express route by default defines the gateway subnets.

I am starting to feel very unconfident with so many wrong answers. Anyway thanks to all for the implication. Cheers!

upvoted 2 times

 **hanahjane13** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

A, B, C.

no need to create gateway subnet as Vnet1 was already available

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have peering configured as shown in the following exhibit.

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

Virtual networks:

NAME
test1-vnet
testVNET1
vNET1
vNET2
vNET3
vNET4
vNET5
vNET6

VNet 6 - Peerings:

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

vNET6 only

vNET6 and vNET1 only

vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only

all the virtual networks in the subscription

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

add a service endpoint

add a subnet

delete peering1

modify the address space

Answer Area

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

vNET6 only

vNET6 and vNET1 only

vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only

all the virtual networks in the subscription

Correct Answer:

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

add a service endpoint

add a subnet

delete peering1

modify the address space

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.

Reference:

<https://blog.kloud.com.au/2018/10/19/address-space-maintenance-with-vnet-peering/>

The Answer is correct.

- Since both peerings are disconnected, then only communication inside VNet6
- It should be to create peerings on Vnet1 to enable. However, since it is an option here. Then the nearest one is to delete the peering also on Vnet6 then recreate again.

upvoted 56 times

✉  **marcellov** 1 year, 3 months ago

Confirmed.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues#the-peering-status-is-disconnected>
upvoted 12 times

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: vNET6 only

Peering status to both VNet1 and Vnet2 are disconnected. So, only communication inside vNET6.

Box 2: delete peering1

Peering to vNET1 is enabled but disconnected. We need to delete the peering from both virtual networks, and then re-create them. 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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues#the-peering-status-is-disconnected>
upvoted 48 times

✉  **EmnCours**  5 days, 22 hours ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: vNET6 only

Peering status to both VNet1 and Vnet2 are disconnected. So, only communication inside vNET6.

Box 2: delete peering1

Peering to vNET1 is enabled but disconnected. We need to delete the peering from both virtual networks, and then re-create them. 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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues#the-peering-status-is-disconnected>
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct

Box 1: vNET6 only it is default behavior

Box 2: delete peering1 and redo it to establish connection state up

upvoted 2 times

✉  **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 4/12/2022. answer correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Appu008** 9 months, 1 week ago

most dumb options for second question

upvoted 2 times

✉  **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer:

- VNET6 only
- Delete peering 1

upvoted 2 times

✉  **_cube_** 11 months, 1 week ago

Box 1: vNET6 only is not correct imho.

The NSG default rules allow communication in between the virtual networks within the same subscription and I just tested it so the last option (all vnets in the same subscription) is in my opinion the correct one.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Honestly, I didn't even notice that the peerings were disconnected because it seemed too easy.

upvoted 1 times

- ✉ **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago
"The peering status is "Disconnected"
To resolve this issue, delete the peering from both virtual networks, and then re-create them." - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-troubleshoot-peering-issues#the-peering-status-is-disconnected>
upvoted 2 times
- ✉ **Crhistian** 1 year, 4 months ago
Why they dont include the complete answer...
delete and recreate the peering.
upvoted 4 times
- ✉ **Sandroal29** 1 year, 5 months ago
The provided answer is correct.
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago
Given answers are correct
1.peering status disconnected so connection with other VNETs
upvoted 3 times
- ✉ **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago
Both answers are correct. To re-create peering first you need to delete current one.
upvoted 5 times
- ✉ **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago
peering1/2 shows "disconnected" so only VNet6.
Other options are not valid - so delete, and re-create.
upvoted 4 times
- ✉ **ckyap** 1 year, 7 months ago
Came in exam 1st Feb 2021.
upvoted 3 times
- ✉ **boomie** 1 year, 7 months ago
what is the answer!
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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.)

* Name

* IP Version
 IPv4 IPv6

* Frontend IP address ⓘ

Protocol
 TCP UDP

* Port

* Backend port ⓘ

Backend pool ⓘ

Health probe ⓘ

Session persistence ⓘ

Idle timeout (minutes) ⓘ

Floating IP (direct server return) ⓘ
 Disabled

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

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 allow 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 -

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>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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 allow 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.

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.

upvoted 76 times

✉  **techrat** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

agreed. it's on my exam yesterday and I passed it with 923.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

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>

upvoted 10 times

✉  **denccc**  1 year, 4 months ago

Answer seems correct to me:

- For Basic Sku load balancer, network interface and load balancer have to be in the same availability set. (Y)
- Principal of LB (Y)
- Deletion of rule: there will no loadbalancing to the VM's (N)

upvoted 13 times

✉  **EmnCours**  5 days, 22 hours ago

Answer seems correct to me:

- For Basic Sku load balancer, network interface and load balancer have to be in the same availability set. (Y)
- Principal of LB (Y)
- Deletion of rule: there will no loadbalancing to the VM's (N)

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

YYN..given answer is correct and as per other comments

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

More info

Load Balancing rules: Determines how inbound traffic gets distributed to the backend pool instances – example - incoming request on Port 80 can be either redirected to backend pool instances on different port or can be same port 80 ..so means you remove the rule then LB1 will NOT load balance

Backend pool endpoints

STD LB: Any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network Basic LB: Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Snownoodles** 1 year, 1 month ago

I think Box 1 should be 'No'. Basic Load Balancer supports "Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set", so availability set is not the only option to Basic LB.

I just did a test, if you put 2 VMs in a VMSS that in a single placement group, you can add this VMSS into Basic LB's backend pool.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

Any suggestions?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 5 months, 1 week ago

True. The question should have been formulated as [VM1 is in the same SET as VM2]. That being said in the context of the question I believe the intent of the question is to test if you are aware that a basic load balancer doesn't work with individual VMs and only supports AVAILABILITY & SCALE sets. In such context availability set is an ok answer. If I see that exact formulation in the exam I will let the testers know how badly is that question formulated.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **J_Dawg** 1 year, 3 months ago

Y-Y-Y

Check the link provided in the answer: LB Basic SKU is "Open by default. Network security group optional."

upvoted 4 times

✉  **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

How will it know what to load-balance? :)

upvoted 4 times

✉  **imartinez** 1 year, 1 month ago

I checked based on your comment. You are totally wrong and misreading the documentation .

"TCP connections stay alive on an instance probe down. All TCP connections end when all probes are down."

What you find is related to NSGs protecting the LB!!

upvoted 2 times

✉  **mashk19** 1 year, 3 months ago

Am I missing something here? If you delete the load balancing rule, surely you'd still have the load balancer? And the Load Balancer's job is to spread traffic between the machines sitting behind it?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **nzmike** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

You've got the load balancer still there, but what's telling it what to do? No rule(s), no balancing.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Moyuihftg** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **fdelacortina** 1 year, 4 months ago

I would say that is Y, Y, Y. Because if you delete rule 1, LB would not balance traffic from port 80 to port 80.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **hamzajeljeli** 1 year, 4 months ago

Any confirmation that this is a correct answer ?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Ario** 1 year, 4 months ago

yes answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that connects to a virtual network named VNet1. VM1 has the following configurations:

- Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
- Availability set: AVSet
- Network security group (NSG): None
- Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
- Public IP address: 40.90.219.6 (dynamic)

You deploy a standard, Internet-facing load balancer named slb1.

You need to configure slb1 to allow connectivity to VM1.

Which changes should you apply to VM1 as you configure slb1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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 Area

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

Correct Answer:

- 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

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

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.

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.

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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 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.

upvoted 86 times

✉  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

Box1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

Box2: Create and configure an NSG

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Netspud** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Box 1: Remove Publilc IP.

But not seen anything that was forcing this as the option. Found this "The default outbound access IP is disabled when a public IP address is assigned to the virtual machine, or the virtual machine is placed in the backend pool of a Standard Load Balancer with or without outbound rules. If a Azure Virtual Network NAT gateway resource is assigned to the subnet of the virtual machine, the default outbound access IP is disabled." here : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal?tabs=option-1-create-load-balancer-standard>.

My big issues is I don't see any of the answers as a "MUST". Typical MS question.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

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://stackoverflow.com/questions/52882024/cannot-add-vm-to-standard-azure-load-balancer>

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

upvoted 17 times

✉  **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

the only reason to remove public IP is due to its nature (dynamic)

only Basic SKU Public IP can be Dynamic or Static

Standard SKU public IP can only be STATIC

Standard SKU LB needs Standard SKU public IP or else remove it.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Pradh** Highly Voted  8 months ago

Guys !! its simple! Don't get confused with complicated text book explanation in comment section .

1) Remove Public IP address from VM1 --> Reason being when you create a LB and add VM to backend pool make sure VM doesn't have a Public IP assigned to it .

2) Create and configure an NSG . --> key thing to notice in question is "STANDAR LB " . Backend pool VM in standard LB should compulsorily have NSG associated to it and configured with required port to be allowed.

I created an LB with Basic sku and not standard..

Example :

With basic sku LB i was able to connect vm via rdp without any nsg..

Now when I tested with standard LB I had to configure and NSG for the vm nic and allow port 3389 to rdp it.. Without nsg it won't allow to connect
upvoted 18 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent  5 days, 22 hours ago

Given Answer

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Dumber** 1 month, 1 week ago

please see:

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

- Standard load balancer is built on the zero trust network security model.

- Standard Load Balancer is secure by default and part of your virtual network. The virtual network is a private and isolated network.

- Standard load balancers and standard public IP addresses are closed to inbound connections unless opened by Network Security Groups. NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you don't have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic isn't allowed to reach this resource. To learn about NSGs and how to apply them to your scenario, see Network Security Groups.

- Basic load balancer is open to the internet by default.

- Load balancer doesn't store customer data.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Given Answer is correct and mlantonis is well explained

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Scoobysnaks86** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Just tested in the Azure portal. I was able to put the VM in the backend pool WITHOUT a NSG. The dynamic IP addresses are not compatible with a standard load balancer, as those IP's are basic. Basic Ip's cannot be mixed and used with a standard LB. The dynamic addresses had to be deleted from the NIC, and a static one created. mlantonis actually wrong on this one. Also, front facing LB's do not need Vms with public IP addresses as they have one themselves. Delete it

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

Box2: Change Private IP address to static

again, you do not need a NSG to connect a VM to a backend pool

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **josevirtual** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

I think that Box1 should be to change the private IP to static. If I understood well the documentation, you need both a static private IP address and a NSG. Box 1 asks what you "must" do. I don't think you "must" delete the public IP address, it just won't work.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **FabioVi** 7 months, 1 week ago

Correct. Regarding box 2, reason is because Standard Load Balancer is "Closed to inbound flows unless allowed by a network security group"

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

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **marco_aimi** 8 months ago

guys, joke? Dinamic for LB?????????????????

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **chaudha4** 1 year ago

Verified it in Azure by setting this up.

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1 - You can only attach virtual machines in the backend pool that have a standard SKU public IP configuration or no public IP configuration. Since the Public IP of VM is dynamic, the IP must be a Basic SKU IP. You cannot add such a VM (with Basic SKU IP) to a standard SKU load balancer. The VM does not even show up in the backend pool portal for selection unless you remove the public IP or convert it to a Standard SKU IP.

Box 2: Create and configure an NSG - Standard load balancer is built on the zero trust network security model. Standard load balancers and standard public IP addresses are closed to inbound connections unless opened by Network Security Groups. NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic.

upvoted 9 times

✉️ **Mozbius_** 5 months, 1 week ago

Thank you for the precision / explanation.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

Why not:

Create and assign an NSG to VM1

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

?

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

Before you can create the backend pool you must set the private IP to static, otherwise this may change on reboot, and the backend pool would not be valid..

Before you connect as many people have called out - "Basic SKU Load Balancers use Basic SKU IP Addresses, which aren't compatible with Standard SKU Load Balancers as they require Standard SKU IP Addresses" The IP Addresses are Dynamically assigned, therefore making them, "Basic SKU.". So remove the public IP address.

You don't NEED a NSG.

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

Actually you do :) "Standard load balancers and standard public IP addresses are closed to inbound connections unless opened by Network Security Groups. NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you don't have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic isn't allowed to reach this resource."

So answer must be 1) Change private IP 2) Create NSG

upvoted 3 times

 **Scoobysnaks86** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Just tested in the Azure portal. I was able to put the VM in the backend pool WITHOUT a NSG. The dynamic IP addresses are not compatible with a standard load balancer, as those IP's are basic. Basic Ip's cannot be mixed and used with a standard LB. The dynamic addresses had to be deleted from the NIC, and a static one created. mlantonis actually wrong on this one. Also, front facing LB's do not need Vms with public IP addresses as they have one themselves. Delete it

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

Box2: Change Private IP address to static

again, you do not need a NSG to connect a VM to a backend pool

upvoted 2 times

 **ranbhule** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is correct,

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal?tabs=option-1-create-load-balancer-standard>

upvoted 2 times

 **Bursuc03** 1 year, 3 months ago

I think you need to assign a private IP to the VM, then create and assign a NSG.

If you restart the VM, you cannot be sure it will receive the same IP (it's dynamic) - then the backend pool will be unreachable (or unhealthy, due to failed probe).

The standard LB needs a NSG to function ("secure by default")

upvoted 4 times

 **Kiano** 1 year, 3 months ago

The answer is correct:

"Basic SKU Load Balancers use Basic SKU IP Addresses, which aren't compatible with Standard SKU Load Balancers as they require Standard SKU IP Addresses" The IP Addresses are Dynamically assigned, therefore making them, "Basic SKU."

Ans1: remove Public IP

Ans2: Create & configure NSG

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

upvoted 10 times

 **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

This applies to the LB not the VM!!! - "Basic SKU Load Balancers use Basic SKU IP Addresses, which aren't compatible with Standard SKU Load Balancers as they require Standard SKU IP Addresses" The IP Addresses are Dynamically assigned, therefore making them, "Basic SKU." Therefore its irrelevant here.

upvoted 2 times

 **MorningStar** 1 year, 3 months ago

But why to use NSG as NGS default rule NO.2 allows traffic from Load balancer.

upvoted 1 times

 **Kiano** 1 year, 3 months ago

The question says there is no NSG. So, When you don't have a NSG, you don't have the default rules defined in the NSG.

upvoted 4 times

 **Kiano** 1 year, 3 months ago

Standard SKU Public IPs cannot have Dynamic assignments. We cannot associate Basic SKUs IPs with Standard SKUs LBs.

Standard LBs are secure by default (like Standard IPs), so we won't be able to connect to them without explicitly allowing such connections via NSG... So, bottom-box must be "Create and configure NSG".

upvoted 2 times

 **whynotguru** 1 year, 4 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal?tabs=option-1-create-load-balancer-standard>

upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: B

Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and subscription you create a network interface in.

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

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-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface>

upvoted 56 times

 **farasatkhan** Highly Voted  1 year, 4 months ago

Correct.

"Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and subscription you create a network interface in."

upvoted 20 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  5 days, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 2 times

 **EmnCours** 5 days, 22 hours ago

"Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and subscription you create a network interface in."

upvoted 1 times

 **atilla** 1 week, 3 days ago

it doesn't say it that it is for vnet1

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Here is summary .. VNET=>VNIC=>VM=>NSG=>AV set all MUST be in same location

upvoted 3 times

 **djhfyfdgjk** 1 month, 1 week ago

Such an idiot ..

upvoted 2 times

✉  **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 5 times

✉  **areza** 8 months ago

passed 902. in exam 29.12.21 - answer B

upvoted 2 times

✉  **JohnPhan** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

The correct answer is B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

Can only create a NIC in a region that has a VNet. Since we've only been told of 1 VNet, that will be the only option.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **joydeep1** 1 year, 2 months ago

Correct answer. Ques was in exam today

upvoted 4 times

✉  **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

How did you find the exam overall?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Davar39** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct answer. 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."

upvoted 11 times

You have Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network name	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	VNET1	Contoso.com
VM2	VNET2	Contoso.com

You create a public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com and a private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

For contoso.com, you create a virtual network link named link1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing a virtual network link. The top navigation bar includes 'link1' and 'contoso.com'. Below the navigation are standard actions: Save, Discard, Delete, Access Control (IAM), and Tags. The main content area displays the following details:

- Link name:** link1
- Link state:** Completed
- Provisioning state:** Succeeded
- Virtual network details:** Virtual network id: /subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/RG2/provi... (with a copy icon)
- Virtual network:** VNET1
- Configuration:** A checkbox labeled 'Enable auto registration' is present and unchecked.

You discover that VM1 can resolve names in contoso.com but cannot resolve names in adatum.com. VM1 can resolve other hosts on the Internet.

You need to ensure that VM1 can resolve host names in adatum.com.

What should you do?

- Update the DNS suffix on VM1 to be adatum.com
- Configure the name servers for adatum.com at the domain registrar
- Create an SRV record in the contoso.com zone
- Modify the Access control (IAM) settings for link1

Correct Answer: A

If you use Azure Provided DNS then appropriate DNS suffix will be automatically applied to your virtual machines. For all other options you must either use Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDN) or manually apply appropriate DNS suffix to your virtual machines.

Reference:

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

mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Adatum.com is a public DNS zone. The Internet top level domain DNS servers 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.

upvoted 125 times

Moyuihftg Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

I think the answer should be B

upvoted 32 times

d0bermannn 1 year, 1 month ago

you are absolutely right

upvoted 2 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent ⓘ 5 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Public DNS..you need create record for it @ your Domain Registrar..this is really NOT Azure question more of generic networking question

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Sheriff_of_beacon** 1 month ago

That joke never gets old :)

upvoted 2 times

✉  **AzureCrawler001** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

create DNS records for the domain name

upvoted 1 times

✉  **josevirtual** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

You still need to register the domain. B is correct.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **theorut** 6 months ago

You need a DNS forwarder to accomplish this but since there's no option given for that you need to choose for A - update the DNS suffix in VM1. Question is still vague.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **pappkarcsvii** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 3 times

✉  **kyu1979** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

the answer is b

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Redimido** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You have to register your public DNS zone.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **pooya2008** 7 months ago

Correct answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Fulforce** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B.

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

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Vatz** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct answer:B

upvoted 3 times

✉  **helpaws** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 3 times

✉  **alex88andru** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Definately B, is not the first time I see this question on the internet.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Riven** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Majority vote
upvoted 4 times

 **silver_bullet666** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Creating a public DNS zone in Azure allows you to host records in there but it doesn't register the domain so you would need to register the domain at a registrar and update the name servers at the registrar to use those provided by Azure, like ns1-09.azure-dns.com

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Task1:

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

Task2:

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

Answer Area

Task1:

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

Task2:

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

Correct Answer:

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 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>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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.

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upvoted 79 times

✉  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

Box1: IP flow verify

Box2: Connection troubleshoot

upvoted 2 times

✉  **mdyck**  1 year, 4 months ago

IP Flow Verify

"You might override Azure's default rules, or create additional rules. At some point, a VM may become unable to communicate with other resources, because of a security rule. IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview#diagnose-network-traffic-filtering-problems-to-or-from-a-vm>

Connection Troubleshoot

"The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address"

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

upvoted 17 times

✉  **EmnCours**  5 days, 21 hours ago

Box1: IP flow verify

Box2: Connection troubleshoot

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Given Answer is correct

IP Flow Verify: This can be used to check if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. If a packet is being denied by security group, you can see which rule is denying the packet

Connection Troubleshoot: Check the connection from a virtual machine to another virtual machine, fully qualified domain name, URI or IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ITprof99** 8 months ago

On exam 01.02.22

Answer:

Box 1: IP Flow Verify

Box 2: Connection Troubleshoot

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Tshetu** 9 months ago

The question came in the exam today 03/12/21.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **fabylande** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

In exam today! October 16, 2021

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Adebowale** 1 year ago

Nice Explanation, Well done Guys!!!

upvoted 1 times

✉  **chaewon** 1 year, 2 months ago

What is the difference between NSG diagnostic and IP flow verify?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lkk51** 1 year, 2 months ago

I guess you mean NSG flow logs and IP Flow Verify

NSG flow logs is to show the actual traffic that happens from/to VM.

For IP flow verify is more on testing. You can validate and see if the connection between each resources. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which security rule allowed or denied the communication

upvoted 3 times

 **Kiano** 1 year, 3 months ago

The answer is correct:

Explanation/Reference: Task 1: IP flow verify 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.

Task 2: With the addition of Connection Troubleshoot, Network Watcher will see an incremental increase in its capabilities and ways for you to utilize it in your day to day operations. You can now, for example, check connectivity between source (VM) and destination (VM, URI, FQDN, IP Address). References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/networkwatcher-connection-troubleshoot-now-generally-available/>

upvoted 6 times

 **fdelacortina** 1 year, 4 months ago

I think it is correct.

upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

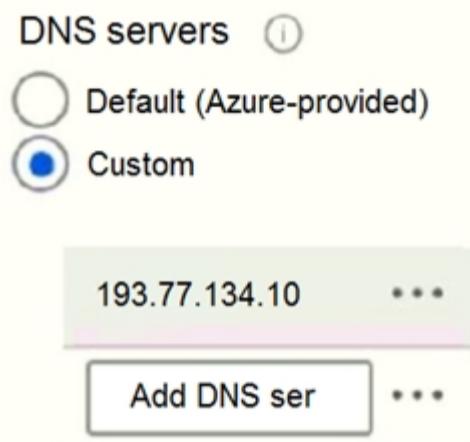
You have an Azure subscription that contains the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

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

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

Name	DNS server
VM1	None
VM2	192.168.10.15
VM3	192.168.10.15

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



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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Answer Area

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

Box 1: Yes -

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.

Box 2: No -

You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.

Box 3: Yes -

You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-faq#name-resolution-dns>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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: Yes

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.

upvoted 73 times

 **Voldemort** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Great Explanation Buddy!

upvoted 3 times

 **Kent_020** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Where did you get the '192.168.10.5' from the info given?

VM1 uses the VNET configured DNS 193.77.134.10

VM2 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15

VM3 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15

upvoted 3 times

 **odisor** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Both VMs have 192.168.10.15 assigned to their NICs

upvoted 1 times

 **Alses1970** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

1. Yes - as per link the DNS is set on the VNET level

2. No - this VM has 192.168.10.5 set as DNS server so it overrides the default DNS set on VNET1

3. Yes - this VM has 192.168.10.5 set as DNS server so it overrides the default DNS set on VNET1

upvoted 27 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 21 hours ago

answer y/n/y

upvoted 1 times

 **minix** 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

YES NO YES as per others comments

upvoted 1 times

 **TtotheA2021** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Common guys thi question is so easy. you have too look right to the DNS, see explanation MLANTONIS he is 100% correct.

most of you are confusing on the NIC and DNS, the dns ip of vm2 192.168.10.15 overrules custom ip.

YNY

upvoted 1 times

 **pappkarcsii** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

VM1 uses the VNET configured DNS 193.77.134.10

VM2 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15

VM3 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15

upvoted 1 times

 **areza** 8 months ago

passed 902. in exam 29.12.21 - answer y/n/y

upvoted 3 times

 **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 1 times

 **joydeep1** 1 year, 2 months ago

Andwer correct . Ques in exam today

upvoted 3 times

 **riri5678** 1 year, 3 months ago

Am I missing something? VM 2 and VM 3 have the exact same info, so how can VM2 be no and VM3 be yes?

upvoted 1 times

 **riri5678** 1 year, 3 months ago

*Same info DNS serverwise

upvoted 2 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

Different question, different answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Franpb90** 1 year, 3 months ago

Different IP in the question.

upvoted 1 times

 **Devgela** 1 year, 3 months ago

YNY from me

upvoted 1 times

 **denccc** 1 year, 4 months ago

The network interface can inherit the setting from the virtual network the network interface is assigned to, or have a custom setting that overrides the setting for the virtual network it's assigned to (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface>) so Y-N-Y seems correct to me

upvoted 2 times

 **Moyuihftg** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer seems correct. Y-N-Y

NIC configured DNS servers takes precedence over VNET configured DNS servers

VM1 uses the VNET configured DNS 193.77.134.10

VM2 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15

VM3 uses the NIC configured DNS 192.168.10.15

upvoted 13 times

 **hamzajeljeli** 1 year, 4 months ago

I think this can be Y-Y-Y ?

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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

Name	Lock name	Lock type
RG1	None	None
RG2	Lock	Delete

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Lock name	Lock type
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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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 Area

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

None
IP1 only
IP1 and storage1 only
IP1 and VNET1 only
IP1, VNET2, and storage1

Correct Answer:

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

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

Box 1: IP1, Storage1 -

IP addresses and storage accounts can be moved.

Virtual networks cannot be moved.

There is no lock on RG1.

Box 2: None -

There is a delete lock on RG2.

Note: When you apply a lock at a parent scope, all resources within that scope inherit the same lock. Even resources you add later inherit the lock from the parent.

The most restrictive lock in the inheritance takes precedence.

CanNotDelete means authorized users can still read and modify a resource, but they can't delete the resource.

ReadOnly means authorized users can read a resource, but they can't delete or update the resource. Applying this lock is similar to restricting all authorized users to the permissions granted by the Reader role.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-support-resources>

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: IP1, VNET2, and storage1

Box 2: IP2, VNET2, and storage2

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.

upvoted 98 times

✉  **joergsi** 8 months, 1 week ago

Sorry, you have a logic error in your statement!

What is a "move"? A copy of the resource to a destination, after a successful copy the resource will be deleted!

<https://pediaa.com/difference-between-copying-and-moving/>

In this case, only the IP-Address can be moved, the only resource without a lock!

upvoted 5 times

✉  **lancegong** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

well, the truth is you can move even if it is locked as cannot delete or read only. Was able to move resources in both scenarios.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Abubaker3030** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

The question should specify the resources are available in RG2, because if not there's nothing to move from RG2 to RG1. Its a misleading question

upvoted 6 times

✉  **azim1** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

I agree with Mlantonis. As mentioned by others, this question is not complete. If you look at complete question, then what mlantonis suggests is right.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **PeeKay79** 1 year, 1 month ago

RG2 does not contain any resources so Box2:None

upvoted 7 times

✉  **piotrekpal** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

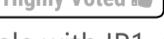
Even if RG2 have resources it's in DELETE lock state. It's mean you can't move anything because move means delete.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **WindowAFX** 4 months ago

This is what I thought

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Moyuihftg**  1 year, 4 months ago

Don't see a table with IP1, storage1 and VNET1. To test anyway, I created storage2, VNET2 and IP2 in RG1. Then I applied the locks as stated in the tables. I was able to move all resources from RG1 to RG2. After that I could also move all resources from RG2 back to RG1.

So based on the current information, I go for answer:

IP1, VNET2, and storage1

IP2, VNET2, and storage2

upvoted 77 times

✉  **Ikssilesian** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

This is the first question I tested in lab - because I could not find a definitive answer and could not take it on faith. But you are right, no matter what lock is set - I was able to move resources. The -> ONLY <- situation where I was NOT able to MOVE resources is when i set READ-ONLY lock on the DESTINATION resource group.

upvoted 10 times

✉ **pmzone** 7 months ago

If the Read-only Lock is applied on either Source or target RG, the movement of resources won't happen.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Devgela** 1 year, 4 months ago

I made some tests too and I can move VNET from 1 RG to another RG even there is lock.

upvoted 7 times

✉ **GiJoe1987** 6 months ago

The vet has a read only lock on it in rg1 so it can't be moved. Thou as you said I thought we would be able to move all resources for rg2 as it is only a delete lock not a read-only lock.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **cyna58** 1 year, 3 months ago

Your answer is correct. We can move all resources

upvoted 6 times

✉ **NotMeAnyWay** [Most Recent] 1 month, 2 weeks ago

- The question is missing the RG2 contents table!
- Plus the RG1 resource numbers do not match the answer options for part one.
- So this question is a bit messed up.

But based on the question being in the MS practise questions for AZ-104:

- A Delete Lock allows you to move a resource.
- Read only lock prevents the move, the lock needs to be removed first

Read Here:

(<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/certifications/resources/az-104-sample-questions#question--15-multiple-choice>)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lu5ck** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

1. You can only move resources that do not have any forms of locks.
2. You can still move resources even if resource group has a delete lock.

Therefore, vnet and ip cannot be moved.

We can also assume RG2 has no resource as the question didn't say it has any.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lu5ck** 1 month, 1 week ago

Ignore this, I have doubts and I can't test it. Sadge

upvoted 1 times

✉ **devilcried** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Tested in my lab.

Box 1: IP1, VNET2, and storage1

Box 2: IP2, VNET2, and storage2

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Frost312321** 2 months ago

According to Microsoft itself, from Sample Question #15: "To move a resource between resource groups, you need to first remove any locks associated with the resource. Disk1 has an inherited lock from ResourceGroup1. To move Disk1 you must first remove the lock.

ResourceGroup2 has a Delete lock. However, this will not affect the ability to move or create resources in this resource group."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/certifications/resources/az-104-sample-questions>

And we see that both RG1 and RG2 have the same resources with the same locks as shown here:

<https://vceguide.com/which-resources-should-you-identify/>

Also when you apply a lock at a parent scope, all resources within that scope inherit the same lock, therefore all the resources from RG2 will have the RG2's lock as well.

Therefore the correct answers should be:

Box1 : IP1 only

Box2 : None

upvoted 4 times

✉ **VladanO** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Are you sure that the above question is complete or maybe an additional table and / or text is missing ?!

The data for RG2, IP2, storage1, VNET1 are not mentioned

upvoted 2 times

✉ **VladanO** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I just passed the exam and I had this question on the exam. As I suspected, this question is not completely presented here. There were 2 x tables for RG1 and RG2.

RG1: storage1, VNET1 and IP1

RG2: storage2, VNET2 and IP2
The rest of the text of the question is identical
upvoted 7 times

⊕ **learning23497** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I got confused by all the different assumptions, so I just tested it in my subscription. I used the configuration from the tables above and was able to move all three resources from RG1 to RG2. I was also able to move them back from RG2 (with delete lock active) to RG1. So, if the question really is not complete, and the names will make sense then (as mention e.g. by mlantonis and azim1) the following answers are correct:

Box 1: IP1, VNET2 and storage1
Box 2: IP2, VNET2 and storage2

Just to be sure - keep an eye on the resource names. Delete Locks can be ignored completely for moving resources between resource groups.

Not important for this question, but to satisfy my curiosity:

Just to complete my test - if the target resource group has a "Read-Only" lock, resources cannot be moved.

upvoted 2 times

⊕ **cloudera** 3 months ago

I don't understand this question.

There is no resource called IP1 under RG1. Are we supposed to assume the resources listed for the answer are provisioned but the question doesn't necessarily mention them?

Not a good question.

upvoted 3 times

⊕ **Scoobysnaks86** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

a table is missing. just know that you can move everything from one rg to another

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **sjb666** 4 months ago

Box 1: IP1, VNET2, and storage1
Box 2: IP2, VNET2, and storage2

Just tested in the lab.

upvoted 2 times

⊕ **karrigen** 4 months, 1 week ago

Agreed with mlantonis, I have tested in lab as well.

The only situation that resource cannot be moved between Resource Group is:

Any of the Resource Group has 'read-only' lock.

It does not matter what lock is set for the resource itself.

upvoted 2 times

⊕ **azuresam** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Question was incomplete. I tested the whole scenario in the lab we can able to move sources even if it is in read only or delete lock state so correct answer will be

Box 1: IP1, VNET2, and storage1
Box 2: IP2, VNET2, and storage2

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **Mozbius_** 5 months ago

Interesting question. So I have made a little test in Azure. I created two resource groups (rg1 & rg2). When rg2 has a read only lock I get an error message when attempting to move out resources to rg1. If rg2 has a delete lock I get an error message if I try to delete a resource from rg2 BUT I can move resources from rg2 to rg1 and THEN delete said resource.

So basically [moving out] resources is not the same thing as [copying and deleting] in Azure.

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **rajagopalanr** 5 days, 2 hours ago

What is the answer you have selected?

upvoted 1 times

⊕ **Leti** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I go for answer:
IP1, VNET2, and storage1
IP2, VNET2, and storage2
upvoted 1 times

⊕ **madshark** 7 months ago

I found this question on another exam sheet and it is missing the RG2 resources. Both RG1 and RG2 have the same resources with the same locks. The answer on the other exam sheet is that you can move ALL resources from RG1 to RG2 and then ALL from RG2 to RG1. The logic is that 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.

upvoted 6 times

 **FabioVi** 7 months, 1 week ago

Conclusions, after TESTING in a lab:

A resource with readonly lock, can be moved to another RG, because the resource attributes do not change with the move.

A resource with delete lock, can be moved to another RG, because the resource by itself is not deleted and keeps on existing despite the move.
But if the resource is a RG and it has a readonly lock, its child resources can't be moved to another RG, because the RG attributes (in this case, the child resources' list) would try to be modified, hence, prevented by the lock.

If the RG has a delete lock, its child resources can be moved to another RG.

upvoted 7 times

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

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

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- ⇒ Name: LB1
- ⇒ Type: Internal
- ⇒ SKU: Standard
- ⇒ Virtual network: VNET1

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

Solution: You 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

Correct Answer: B

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

- ⇒ Standard load balancer only

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

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.

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.

upvoted 38 times

✉  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered B

upvoted 2 times

✉  **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

It's not valid, because:

LB1: Standard SKU

VM1: Basic SKU public IP

VM2: Basic SKU public IP

upvoted 12 times

✉  **Abubaker3030** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Basic SKU: If you are creating a public IP address in a region that supports availability zones, the Availability zone setting is set to None by default. Basic Public IPs do not support Availability zones. Standard SKU: A Standard SKU public IP can be associated to a virtual machine or a load balancer front end

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mdyck**  1 year, 4 months ago

B. No

Tested this and as you are creating the back end it says:

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

-It does not matter if the VM is stopped or started.

-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.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

-When they dont have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-internal-portal?tabs=option-1-create-internal-load-balancer-standard#create-virtual-machines>

upvoted 24 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B - No

upvoted 1 times

 **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Simply put you cannot mix the SKU type for a Load Balancer and a Public IP. Both in this case should be Standard SKUs:

Read Here (Under the important section as the bottom of the SKU section):

(<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#sku>)

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

 **Takloy** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

The moment I saw Basic SKU for the Public IP, I know it's a NO straight away.

upvoted 2 times

 **NareshNK** 1 year, 3 months ago

So you need a standard sku public IP address and not basic Sku.

upvoted 1 times

 **steipient** 1 year, 4 months ago

Tested, you can't add a VM with a public IP address to an internal LB backend pool.

upvoted 7 times

 **mdyck** 1 year, 4 months ago

I would say yes you can connect the VM. The actions will put the VM1 into the same state as VM2.

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. Vms can only be from a single network.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

When they dont have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-internal-portal?tabs=option-1-create-internal-load-balancer-standard#create-virtual-machines>

upvoted 1 times

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

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

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- Type: Internal
- SKU: Standard
- Virtual network: VNET1

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

Solution: You 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

Correct Answer: B

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

- Standard load balancer only

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

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.

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.

upvoted 22 times

✉  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

It's not valid, because:

LB1: Standard SKU

VM1: Standard SKU public IP

VM2: Basic SKU public IP

upvoted 16 times

✉  **NareshNK** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Both Vm should have standard sku ip address.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B - No

upvoted 1 times

✉  **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

 **cowboy** 1 year, 3 months ago

Tested only Standard sku public IP can be added to backend pool.

upvoted 1 times

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

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

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- Type: Internal
- SKU: Standard
- Virtual network: VNET1

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

Solution: You create two Standard SKU 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

Correct Answer: A

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

- Standard load balancer only

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

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.

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.

upvoted 45 times

 **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered A

upvoted 1 times

 **Acai** 1 year, 1 month ago

One of the few slip-ups from Azure Jesus. The provided answer is correct, the reasoning is correct but missed that VM1 has a basic SKU.

upvoted 3 times

 **Acai** 1 year, 1 month ago

Nope AJ is correct, thought it was the other question.

upvoted 2 times

 **stdevops** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

you need to start VM also

upvoted 2 times

 **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

It's valid, because:

LB1: Standard SKU

VM1: Standard SKU public IP
VM2: Standard SKU public IP

upvoted 13 times

 **Moyuhftg** Highly Voted  1 year, 4 months ago

Answer correct.

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

upvoted 11 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  5 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer correct.

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

upvoted 1 times

 **DragonDagger** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

A- on exam 13/3/2022 (the one above as well)

upvoted 2 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

 **FDZ83** 6 months ago

Correct: YES

Tested in lab:

no matter LB internal or public, vm in backend can keep their public ip (even if it's no sense in load balancing env...). The only requirement is SKU of public ip:

LB standard=>standard PIP

LB Basic=>basic PIP

Stopped Vm can be added to backend pool

The answers to this question could be:

-add standard public ip to vm

-remove public ip from vm

upvoted 2 times

 **G_unit_19** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

mlantonis has the correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **Oskarma** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Tested in Lab:

Correct: A. Yes

You can only attach virtual machines in same location that have a standard SKU public IP configuration or no public IP configuration. All IP configurations must be on the same virtual network.

upvoted 3 times

 **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 5 times

 **wafferr** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

VM is off so answer is B

upvoted 1 times

 **asmi3342344** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

what about starting the VM1, that is not mentioned in the steps so the answer is No.

upvoted 2 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

My problem here is that VM2 has a basic Public IP. They are not saying that this has been removed and they don't say there's an additional NIC to VM2 either.

I understand they are trying to establish that we know that basic IP SKU can not be associated to a backend pool of Standard LB.
upvoted 5 times

 **olaf76** 2 months, 1 week ago

Agree, typical MS question.

Leaving out a step that makes you unsure whether they testing you on the missing step, or if they want you to assume the missing step was done.

If you try to associate a PIP to NIC that already has one, you'll get the error:

This network interface is already associated with public IP address 'xyz'

So have to assume if they added the new standard PIP, the basic one was removed 1st.

upvoted 1 times

 **Gromble_ziz** 1 year, 1 month ago

VM1 is deallocated. Does it change anything?

upvoted 2 times

 **Spandrop** 1 year, 1 month ago

well, I would say that yes: "You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1." ... how would you add something that is deallocated?

upvoted 1 times

 **nicksu** 1 year, 3 months ago

how come that INTERNAL load balancer can serve backend of PUBLIC IP addresses?

upvoted 2 times

 **gbx077** 1 year, 3 months ago

The public IP(with standard SKU) are associated to the NICs of the VMs. The internal load balancer(with standard SKU) can communicate with the VMs on their private IP. See requirements mentioned by Moyuihftg below

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

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

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

Solution: You export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

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.

upvoted 41 times

 **RamanAgarwal** 1 year, 2 months ago

Same certificate can be used on multiple client machines ?

upvoted 6 times

 **achmadirwanp** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer is correct, Appear On Exam July 1 2021

upvoted 8 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 3 times

 **michaeltheknight** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

taking mine tomorrow. finding this site was a blessing. it's great to not have to betate with myself whether an approach is correct or not and to see how others go about it :)

upvoted 1 times

 **michaeltheknight** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

*debate

upvoted 1 times

 **Teringzooi** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A - Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **ExameHero** 7 months ago

ExamTopics is the Best!!!

upvoted 1 times

 **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer: A

upvoted 4 times

 **sachin007** 9 months, 1 week ago

Good Job , best wishes :)

upvoted 1 times

 **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 1 times

 **MrJR** 1 year ago

Answer seems correct "If you want to install a client certificate on another client computer, you can export the certificate."
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site>

upvoted 2 times

 **Devgela** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

 **lock12333** 1 year, 4 months ago

aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

upvoted 4 times

 **d0bermannn** 1 year, 1 month ago

you jammed a finger in keyboard, so pity)

upvoted 1 times

 **denccc** 1 year, 4 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

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	AzureLoadBal...	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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

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

What should you do?

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

Correct Answer: C

HTTPS uses port 443.

Rule2, with priority 500, denies HTTPS traffic.

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

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

Note:

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

1. Change the priority of Rule3 to 450.
2. For Rule5, change the Action to Allow and change the priority to 401.

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

- Modify the action of Rule1.
- Change the priority of Rule6 to 100.
- For Rule4, change the protocol from UDP to Any.

Reference:

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

mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

HTTPS uses port 443.

Rule2, with priority 500, denies HTTPS traffic.

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

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

upvoted 55 times

✉ **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

Note: There are several versions of this question in the exam.

The question has two possible correct answers:

1. Change the priority of Rule3 to 450.

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

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

↪ Modify the action of Rule1.

↪ Change the priority of Rule6 to 100.

↪ For Rule4, change the protocol from UDP to Any.

Reference:

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

upvoted 22 times

✉ **YooOY** 11 months, 1 week ago

Why it works with destination set to Virtualnetwork not the PublicIP ?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Moyuihftg** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer C is correct

Although not the best solution (opening range 50-5000, when you only want to allow https/443)

upvoted 31 times

✉ **Sharathjogi** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

Absolutely agree...that's what I am thinking, we are unnecessarily opening lot of ports here, instead of allowing just 443.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ppuff** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

microsoft testing logic lol

upvoted 1 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

✉ **blasdelezo** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops

upvoted 1 times

✉ **justjeroen** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

C will only work for virtualnetwork, not for traffic from Internet

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Amrx** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is the right answer but damn those are a lot of ports left open lol.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct and as per other comments

upvoted 1 times

✉ **G_unit_19** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

mlantonis is yet again correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Teringzooi** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 2 times

✉ **csx522** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

If I would use this solution to open only 443 port for web server, I would be fired

upvoted 2 times

✉ **EleChie** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Exactly why would we open the whole range from 50-500 just to allow HTTPS(443) traffic ? that is very bad security allocation to open for all these ports and special for DNS (53) where all/most common attacks are DNS type attacks.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mufflon** 7 months, 1 week ago

completely crazy solution, it would be best to open rule 2 and possibly change the destination if it is crucial

upvoted 2 times

✉ **marco_aimi** 8 months ago

ONLY MEANS 443 ONLY

ONLY DON'T MEANS 50-500 RANGE

MUST ADD RULE FOR PERMIT 443 : D

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Takloy** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Korek!

upvoted 1 times

✉ **MrAzureGuru** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

- C is correct

- Microsoft needs to stop encouraging poor admin behavior in it's exams (AWS correct answers always encourage best practice / lowest cost)

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Barrie** 10 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer for Exam is C. However, doing C in the real world will likely get you sacked lol

upvoted 4 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

While C is the best answer in the given choice, I still think this is bad practice as you leave too many ports open.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **TTTTT88888** 1 year, 1 month ago

All the options is wrong. The answer in the question seems to have changed as C is deny traffic

upvoted 4 times

✉ **anoj_cha** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

You're right. It's confusing. It seems that the screenshot has been updated.

upvoted 1 times

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

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

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

You should use a policy definition.

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

Reference:

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

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy.

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

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>
upvoted 40 times

✉  **dasnc** Highly Voted 1 year, 11 months ago

Answer is correct
upvoted 13 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

✉  **G_unit_19** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
B is clearly the correct answer
upvoted 2 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

haha... sorry I couldn't help it :)
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Devgela** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is No
upvoted 1 times

✉  **tg01234** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is No.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

NO is the answer
upvoted 3 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer B. is correct, this is more related to Policies

upvoted 2 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 7 months ago

Policy assignments are inherited by child resources. If a policy assignment is applied to a resource group, it's applicable to all the resources in that resource group.

upvoted 2 times

 **janshal** 1 year, 8 months ago

Tricky one but Vnets cannot communicate with other Vnets by default....

upvoted 4 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 8 months ago

Azure Policy establishes conventions for resources. Policy definitions describe resource compliance conditions and the effect to take if a condition is met. A condition compares a resource property field or a value to a required value. Resource property fields are accessed by using aliases. When a resource property field is an array, a special array alias can be used to select values from all array members and apply a condition to each one.

Learn more about conditions.

upvoted 4 times

 **Akanyang** 1 year, 9 months ago

what is the answer yes or no?

upvoted 1 times

 **raBLar** 1 year, 9 months ago

answer: no

upvoted 2 times

 **Bhaskardegala** 1 year, 9 months ago

Answer is No

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

Subscription1 has following virtual networks:

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

The virtual networks contain the following subnets:

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

Subscription2 contains the following virtual network:

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

VNETA contains the following subnets:

Name	Address space
SubnetA1	10.10.130.0/24
SubnetA2	10.10.131.0/24

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

Answer Area

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

Box 1: Yes -

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

Box 2: Yes -

Azure supports the following types of peering:

- Virtual network peering: Connect virtual networks within the same Azure region.
- Global virtual network peering: Connecting virtual networks across Azure regions.

Box 3: No -

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

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>

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

VNET1: 10.10.10.0 - 10.10.10.255

VNET2: 172.16.0.0 - 172.16.255.255

VNETA: 10.10.128.0 - 10.10.255.255

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.

upvoted 133 times

✉  **piotrekpal** 3 months ago

About Box 1: Site-to-Site connection is dedicated to Azure - On Premise connection NOT Azure-Azure.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months ago

Not entirely true, I thought so myself but then realized can be done with some difference here is link you can read.. MS is so confusing sh*t... Make it simple Stupid

I just don't see why not keep it peering for vnet-vnet and S-S for Azure and On-prem

Hope this helps

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

upvoted 3 times

✉  **David1123** 4 weeks ago

We can modify the subnet11 and add Gatewaysubnet, thus YES, a site-to-site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Thuncroow** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

The answer should be N-Y-Y :

1: No because to create a Vnet to Vnet VPN you need to have a special gateway subnet. Here the Vnet has only /24 CIDR blocks of address space and this space is already taken by its Subnet. Hence there is no sufficient address space to create a gateway subnet and thus to establish a Vnet to Vnet VPN connection.

For 2 & 3 : They address spaces for the Virtual network don't overlap, we can thus establish a peering connection between the Virtual Networks.

upvoted 68 times

✉  **Moyuihftg** 1 year, 4 months ago

Yes, good observation!

upvoted 7 times

✉  **imartinez** 1 year, 1 month ago

First box is Yes:

"Configuring a VNet-to-VNet connection is a simple way to connect VNets. When you connect a virtual network to another virtual network with a VNet-to-VNet connection type (VNet2VNet), it's similar to creating a Site-to-Site IPsec connection to an on-premises location"

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

upvoted 1 times

✉  **MrJR** 1 year ago

Well you could create the gateway subnet in VNET2 but would that be a S2S connection between VNET2 and VNET1 instead of VNET1 and VNET2. Is the question saying that the connection must be established from VNET1. That's tricky.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **shnz03** 1 year, 2 months ago

I disagree. Address space /24 can create /27 or /28 for gateway subnet which btw is the recommended prefix by MS. Also I have tested it. So Y Y
Y

upvoted 8 times

✉  **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

That's nonsense.

If you did what you are suggesting you would have, for example:

subnet1: 10.10.10.0 - 10.10.10.255

gateway subnet: 10.10.10.0/27 which would be 10.10.10.0 - 10.10.10.31 which would clearly overlap with subnet1

upvoted 4 times

✉ **ASIMIS** 1 year, 2 months ago

In theory yes you can break down the /24 subnet into smaller subnets, then use one of the subnets as Gateway subnet, but in reality you will not have enough addresses left to use for users and devices. Besides the question does NOT mention subnetting the addresses. The key to answering questions is to use only what is mentioned in the question. So no, you cant use that subnet.
Box 1 - NO
Box 2 - Yes
Box 3 - Yes
upvoted 5 times

✉ **Bon_** 1 year ago

You didn't look at the subnet breakdown for VNet1 close enough. Subnet11 takes up the entire address space provided by VNet1, so there's no room to add a gateway subnet. Therefore, the first answer is NO.
upvoted 7 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 21 hours ago

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.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **King4o** 3 weeks, 3 days ago

Honestly ,Sick and tired of Exam Topics ,NYY
upvoted 1 times

✉ **QulFi** 2 months ago

However, I think that:
Box1: NO
You cannot create an additional subnet for VPN, because there is already a network that fills the entire VNET1 address space.

VNET1 10.10.10.0/24
Subnet11 10.10.10.0/24
Box2: Yes
Box3: Yes
upvoted 2 times

✉ **EleChie** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer are:

BOX 1: YES
This is possible. You can connect 2 Azure VNETS using a S2S VPN, VNET to VNET connection (which is just a azure managed S2S VPN), or VNET Peering. It is a best practice to use VNET to VNET connections for Azure VNETS, and then S2S for other connections.

You could make a S2S connection between 2 VNets with 2 VPN gateways or deploy a VPN software device in one VNet and VPN gateway in another.

Reference:

Connect Vnet to Vnet usins S2S VPN

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

About Highly Available gateway configurations - Azure VPN Gateway

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

BOX 2: YES

BOX 3: YES

There are no overlapping between networks where:

VNETA 10.10.128.0/17 has IP range (10.10.128.1 - 10.10.255.254) and

VNET1 10.10.10.0/24 has IP range (10.10.10.1 - 10.10.10.254)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rmadana** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

I have exam on 16th may 2022 ..Pls wish me :)

upvoted 6 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Sara_Mo** 8 months ago

Correct Answer: VNET1: 10.10.10.0 - 10.10.10.255 VNET2: 172.16.0.0 - 172.16.255.255 VNETA: 10.10.128.0 - 10.10.255.255

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.

upvoted 2 times

Plextor 8 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam Today 17 Dec 21

upvoted 2 times

fabylande 10 months, 2 weeks ago

In exam today! October 16, 2021

upvoted 7 times

silver_bullet66 11 months, 2 weeks ago

I tested and confirmed you cannot create a subnet that overlaps with another subnet address space in the same VNET.

upvoted 1 times

AubinBakana 1 year ago

Update

The answer is Yes, Yes, Yes.

10.10.128.0/17 does NOT overlap with 10.10.10.0/24

>0000 1010 . 0000 1010 . 1<000 0000 . 0000 0000

>0000 1010 . 0000 1010 . 0000 1010 .< 0000 0000

upvoted 1 times

AubinBakana 1 year ago

The answer is Yes, Yes, Yes.

10.10.128.0/17 does NOT overlap with 10.10.10.0/24

upvoted 2 times

Akhib 1 year ago

First one is Yes. I tested this out in my lab just. I can create multiple subnets with /24 mask.

I created gateway Subnet with 10.10.10.248/29 and then i create subnets with /25 till /28 mask and it will not overlap. Please test this out by yourself instead of speculating.

2 is Yes and 3 is Yes

upvoted 2 times

orion1024 11 months, 2 weeks ago

> I created gateway Subnet with 10.10.10.248/29 and then i create subnets with /25 till /28 mask and it will not overlap.

So you changed the configuration as described by the question. This is not valid, you're supposed to work with the setup as is, which prevents you from creating a gateway subnet without shrinking the existing network. So first one is NO

upvoted 6 times

Mercator 1 year ago

I think you could create a secondary address space in vnet1 and then create the gateway subnet inside. So the answer to first question would be yes.

upvoted 1 times

jojorabbit2021 1 year, 2 months ago

Can confirm from Whizlabs: N-Y-Y, you can't create a gateway subnet (which is required for vnet to vnet connection) for Vnet1 as all the address space has been used for subnet 1

upvoted 4 times

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

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

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

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

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

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

Solution: You 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

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

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

✉ **IHensch** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

"Attach network interface" Button is enabled! That means, VM is Stopped and deallocated!

upvoted 50 times

✉ **nNeo** 1 year, 2 months ago

Very good observation !!!

upvoted 9 times

✉ **sztiki** 3 months, 1 week ago

Reading all the other options in this case, probably that's the answer. Pretty annoying though...

upvoted 2 times

✉ **suryamk** 2 months ago

even public IP is not visible in network interface!!

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

You want to establish a successful connection from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443, 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.

upvoted 34 times

✉  **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

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>

upvoted 5 times

✉  **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

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 of 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>

upvoted 7 times

✉  **libran** Most Recent 3 days, 19 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

B is the Answer..!

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EmnCours** 5 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

✉  **minix** 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 3 times

✉  **EleChie** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer: B

After considering the issue a bit more I've realized that AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound security rule only applies to the traffic originated by the Load Balancer - health probes, etc.

So rule 200 is blocking the LB Probe traffic which in its turn let LB knows that VM2 (or pool members) is alive/working and hence deleting this rule will solve the issue.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **szabi777** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

The VM is turned off as the Attach network interface option is available. The solution is to turn on the VM.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-vm#add-a-network-interface-to-an-existing-vm>

upvoted 3 times

✉  **AbhiYad** 8 months ago

There is no Public IP for VM2 to establish connection from external computer.

As rule already allows inbound connection, need to create Public IP for VM2 to facilitate connections.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer: B

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Saravana12g** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

No.

Rule BlockAllOther441 is blocking all the Inbound Traffic including Load Balancer traffic and hence the Load Balancer traffic is also not reaching to access the App.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **qyy** 1 year, 1 month ago

ALB forwarded the request to VM1. VM1 should have a similar inbound rule configured.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **RMJ21** 1 year, 2 months ago

answer it would B for me. There is no Public IP address assigned, that means the VM is stopped and deallocated. We have to start first the VM
upvoted 3 times

✉ **taenoz** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is B. There is no public IP assigned on the VM, how can an external connection from 131.107.100.50 to access the VM at all?
upvoted 2 times

✉ **raulgar** 1 year, 3 months ago

in a LB you don't need the VM with public ip, you only need need that the LB can communicate with the VM (blockallother rule deny it). Maybe putting this rule the last one you have enough, or maybe deleting it
upvoted 4 times

✉ **MorningStar** 1 year, 3 months ago

yeah u corrected him right BUT there is one thing that bothering me

We know there are by default 3 rules in which the 2nd rule states that LB can communicate with appliances and other network. So why we have to define it explicitly.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rreus** 1 year, 3 months ago

It's B. You want to establish a connection, and the solution wants a deny rule.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Devgela** 1 year, 4 months ago

I would say B for me

upvoted 1 times

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.

Network Interface: VM2-NIC1 Effective security rules Topology

Virtual network/subnet: Vnet1/Subnet11 NIC Public IP: - NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5 Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules Outbound port rules Application security groups Load balancing

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

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

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

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

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

Solution: You delete the BlockAllOther443 inbound security rule.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

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

mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

Allow_131.107.100.50 rule has a higher priority (100) than BlockAllOther441 (200) and it allows inbound traffic over TCP 443 from source 131.107.100.50. App1 (VM1 and VM2) is in a VNet, so this rule applies. Unfortunately, we still cannot access App1, so the issue is somewhere else, maybe the VMs are off, or the firewall is blocking it.

upvoted 43 times

kansaj 11 months ago

also the destination is for virtual network only so its doesn't matter still wouldn't work

upvoted 1 times

mlantonis 1 year, 3 months ago

It's a tricky question. It might also be YES.

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 of 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>

upvoted 17 times

✉ **Moyuihftg** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer should be A (yes) I think. Because deleting rule BlockAllOther441, would cause default rule 65001 to allow the traffic from the loadbalancer reach VM1/VM2

upvoted 30 times

✉ **MichalGr** 1 year, 1 month ago

you could be right... I just wonder if there's a typo...
BlockAllOther441 [screen] / BlockAllOther443 [ans.]

upvoted 3 times

✉ **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

An active "Attach network interface" suggests that VM2 is not running.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **itgg11** 6 months, 1 week ago

I think you are spot on. the VM is off. Answer: B
upvoted 1 times

✉ **FDZ83** 6 months ago

Correct: yes
Traffic come from LB, not directly from internet (vm has not public ip). So the rule that permits connection is 65001, we have only to remove the rule that blocks 443.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Lkk51** 1 year, 2 months ago

Question is ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer should be A (yes) I think. Because deleting rule BlockAllOther441, would cause default rule 65001 to allow the traffic from the loadbalancer reach VM1/VM2
upvoted 1 times

✉ **cypherx** 6 days, 13 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Rule one Apply to Virtual network, NSG assigned to NIC
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lu5ck** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Load balancer is active, the traffic source is load balancer and not some IP.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

we need to allow probes on 443, hence deleting this rule will help.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Allow_131.107.100.50 rule has a higher priority (100) than BlockAllOther441 (200) which means traffic for port 443 is allowed

Guys pay attention to the NIC interface of VM2.. it is currently NOT attached to VM2 because the unattached option is grayed out and the attach is Blue hence it is NOT attached otherwise it will be the other way round.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **EleChie** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer should be: A

After considering the issue a bit more I've realized that AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound security rule only applies to the traffic originated by the Load Balancer - health probes, etc.

So rule 200 is blocking the LB Probe traffic which in its turn let LB knows that VM2 (or pool members) is alive/working and hence deleting this rule will solve the issue.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Pousko** 3 months, 1 week ago

The rule 'BlockAllOther443' do not exist here. Correct answer is B
upvoted 2 times

 **Itkiller** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Yes, rule 200 was blocking: AllowAzureloadbalancerinbound, deleting it opened the LB Probe traffic to do its work.

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

LB will not work if it can't check if the machine is up, ignoring the machine is off right here. This screenshot is repeated in every question, just a default one.

upvoted 2 times

 **kevin9988** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **dave160222** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

App1 is on two VMs, and the two VMs are load balanced. And VM1 and VM2, and both are having problems (because the question says connectivity issues to App1). So anything which exclusively fixes VM2 (like turning it on) won't solve the issue.

Application traffic is coming from 131.107.100.50 on tcp port 443 (allowed by rule priority 100). Ref this: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview#azure-platform-considerations>. Health probe traffic comes from AzureLoadBalancer. We'll assume health probe traffic is using tcp port 443, and therefore it's being blocked by rule priority 200. It's A all the way. It couldn't be more A.

upvoted 1 times

 **szabi777** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

The VM is turned off as the Attach network interface option is available. The solution is to turn on the VM.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-vm#add-a-network-interface-to-an-existing-vm>

upvoted 1 times

 **Caixa** 6 months ago

I don't understand this question.. if your answer is B in this question in the question 75 should be B too, because if you delete this rule "BlockAllOther443" the AzureLoadBalancer is permitted, so if your answer is yes in the question 75 here is yes too

upvoted 1 times

 **pino1** 7 months, 1 week ago

Rule 'Blockallother441' blocks health probes, preventing the LB from verifying the state of the VMs. Once the rule is removed the health probes will work and the load balancer will get back on its feet.

upvoted 1 times

 **Snownoodles** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: B

There are 2 reasons why access to app1 failed:

1) VM not started - this is obvious since 'attach network interface' is highlighted. But I don't think this is the point MS wants to test us.

2) Rule 'Blockallother441'. 'Allow_131.107.100.50' only allows traffic to reach LB (remember VM1 doesn't have public IP), but 'Blockallother441' doesn't allow traffic from LB to VMs.

So we have to remove 'Blockallother441'.

upvoted 2 times

 **Snownoodles** 8 months ago

Sorry, I just did a test, the second point I listed above is not accurate:

Rule 'Blockallother441' only blocks health probe, not block traffic from 131.107.100.50 since 'Allow_131.107.100.50' takes precedence.

upvoted 1 times

 **pino1** 7 months, 1 week ago

Rule 'Blockallother441' blocks health probes, preventing the LB from verifying the state of the VMs. Once the rule is removed, the health probes will work and the load balancer will get back on its feet.

upvoted 1 times

 **JavedF** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Need to focus on VM..."Attach network Interface", this option is ONLY ENABLE when VM is Stopped, Hence in this scenario VM2 is stopped and that's why Rule 100 is not working, otherwise Rule 100 will work...hence all 3 ANS is No..and this one also NO.

upvoted 4 times

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.

Network Interface: VM2-NIC1 Effective security rules Topology

Virtual network/subnet: Vnet1/Subnet11 NIC Public IP: - NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5 Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules Outbound port rules Application security groups Load balancing

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

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

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

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

The rule currently has the highest priority.

Reference:

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

mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

Allow_131.107.100.50 rule has a higher priority (100). The issue is not related with the priority of the rule.

upvoted 23 times

Dalias Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is correct.

Current rule is already at the highest priority.. i hope such questions appear in the exams to take away some of the stress.

upvoted 15 times

EmnCours Most Recent 5 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

EleChie 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer is B:

But the solution is -

After considering the issue a bit more I've realized that AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound security rule only applies to the traffic originated by the Load Balancer - health probes, etc.

So rule 200 is blocking the LB Probe traffic which in its turn let LB knows that VM2 (or pool members) is alive/working and hence deleting this rule will solve the issue.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **suryamk** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

rule name allow_131.107.100.50 has to be updated the destination to "any" will solve this issue>??

upvoted 1 times

✉ **szabi777** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

The VM is turned off as the Attach network interface option is available. The solution is to turn on the VM.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface-vm#add-a-network-interface-to-an-existing-vm>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **MrAzureGuru** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Beware that "You modify the priority" can also mean increasing the number, not just decreasing (as other questions usually demand you do).

upvoted 2 times

✉ **orion1024** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

As observed by IHensch in the 2 previous questions, the VM is stopped ("Attach network interface" is enabled). So unless the VM is started nothing will change.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Saravana12g** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

No.

Rule BlockAllOther441 is blocking all the Inbound Traffic including Load Balancer traffic and hence the LoadBalancer traffic is also not reaching to access the App.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **kerker** 1 year, 1 month ago

VM is not running

So Start the vM

:))

upvoted 9 times

✉ **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

Allow_131.107.100.50 already has the highest priority so making this higher will have zero effect.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

An active "Attach network interface" suggests that VM2 is not running.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **RMJ21** 1 year, 2 months ago

answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

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

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

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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

Reference:

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

 **STH** Highly Voted 2 years, 1 month ago

there is no such built-in policy (yet), that is why we need a custom one
upvoted 60 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

Exactly. I will memorise ALL of the built-in policies to ensure I am well prepared for the MS exam.
upvoted 40 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

I can lend U the Blue Book Bill Gates gave me, it contains Summary bullet points style of All MS Technologies
upvoted 2 times

 **MrMacro** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

lol... too funny.
upvoted 3 times

 **zzzzzz12345** 12 months ago

MS almost leads everyone to cheating with exam-dumps, I see no other reasonable way of understanding questions like this :)
upvoted 24 times

 **Def21** 3 months ago

It might be intentional that they have ~10-20% of very detailed questions. You get most of them wrong, but you still easily succeed (I think you need to have 70% score). However, if you happen to have expertise on a specific topic, it benefits you.
upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

This is How Microsoft was Built on theft of other technologies and label it Windows logo..So old habits die hard
upvoted 3 times

 **DodgyD** 1 year, 7 months ago

Not sure what you are referring to ..There are many Built-in Policy Definitions for you to choose from. Sorting by Category will help you locate what you need..
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>

I'd say ans: B, too - as a custom policy would be required for specific ports.

upvoted 5 times

 **d0bermannn** 1 year, 1 month ago

agreed, if there is no device drivers [for winmodem for example], write it yourself [true unixway]))
upvoted 1 times

 **I** 1 year, 6 months ago

I cannot agree you more!
upvoted 4 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B - No

You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy.

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

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>
upvoted 31 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

there is no such built-in policy (yet), that is why we need a custom one
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

Nothing relates to the solution no such thing in NSG
upvoted 2 times

✉ **EleChie** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer B: NO

We need to use a custom policy definition, because there is no such a built-in policy.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

I would have answered A here. Thank heavens I have spent time going through these. So there's no such a built-in role huh?! :)
upvoted 4 times

✉ **Sharathjogi** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Me too...

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Adebowale** 1 year ago

Hello STH, Well done for the clarification
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

Sorry ignore previous
No is answer
when NSG is created the default NSG rule will NOT permit any traffic between 2 different VNETs . unless you peer the networks or create VPN gateway
upvoted 3 times

✉ **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

No is correct!
when NSG is created the default NSG rule will NOT permit any traffic between 2 different VNETs So i think that the answer to All Q in this series is YES. unless you peer the networks or create VPN gateway
upvoted 2 times

✉ **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer B. is correct. You need to create a custom policy
upvoted 4 times

✉ **janshal** 1 year, 7 months ago

again, when NSG is created the default NSG rule will NOT permit any traffic between 2 different VNETs So i think that the answer to All Q in this series is YES. unless you peer the networks or create VPN gateway between them, they will NOT be able to Talk to each other
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Laurent_Byanjira** 1 year, 7 months ago

AllowVNetInBound
ALLOWVNETINBOUND
Priority Source Source ports Destination Destination ports Protocol Access
65000 VirtualNetwork 0-65535 VirtualNetwork 0-65535 Any Allow

I think you are not right. This default rule will allow Vnet to communicate by default
upvoted 1 times

✉ **oooMooo** 1 year, 8 months ago

You need to use a custom policy definition.

upvoted 11 times

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

Correct Answer: B

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

Incorrect Answers:

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

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

Reference:

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

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is correct "B". To have previously reserved IP address for a certain Pod, you should use Azure Container Networking Interface (CNI)
upvoted 53 times

 **zzzzzz12345** 12 months ago

The answer for this question is "B", correct.

However, in real world, this is many times seen as a bad-practice: in k8s you should prefer connect to "services" instead of "pods-ips". Very bad practice...

upvoted 9 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 32 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

Nodes = Kubenete

Pods = CNI

upvoted 1 times

 **robin1337** 1 week, 6 days ago

"On-premises clients connect to App1 by using the IP address of the pod." - seriously, who connects to an App by providing the ClusterIP of a Pod?
Pods are ephemeral and get a new IP assigned when they restart. Asking a question in that way is like MS encourages bad practices.
upvoted 1 times

 **alen995454** 2 months ago

Nodes = Kubenete

Pods = CNI

upvoted 5 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B

If using Kubnetes Networking then receive an IP address from logically different address space to Azure Virtual Network Subnet and NAT is then used to translate IPs from the PODs to the Azure virtual Network and vice versa

If using Azure Container Networking Interface (ACNI): then All PODs get IP from the subnet and can be accessed directly, the ONLY problem with such method is that it could lead to IP address exhaustion

upvoted 3 times

✉  **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 4/12/2022. correct answer

upvoted 3 times

✉  **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **MMsdk** 5 months ago

Did you have over 200 questions in your exam?

upvoted 6 times

✉  **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 3 times

✉  **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 4 times

✉  **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer: B

upvoted 8 times

✉  **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **waterzhong** 1 year, 6 months ago

With Azure CNI, every pod gets an IP address from the subnet and can be accessed directly.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

CNI is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉  **emv** 1 year, 6 months ago

In AKS, you can deploy a cluster that uses one of the following two network models:

Kubenet networking - The network resources are typically created and configured as the AKS cluster is deployed.

Azure Container Networking Interface (CNI) networking - The AKS cluster is connected to existing virtual network resources and configurations.

upvoted 12 times

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

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

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- Type: Internal
- SKU: Standard
- Virtual network: VNET1

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

Solution: You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Correct Answer: B

□  **Moyuihftg** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

You can only attach virtual machines that have a standard SKU public IP configuration or no public IP configuration. All IP configurations must be on the same virtual network.

ALso, VMs do not have to be powered on when adding them to a backend pool.

So answer should be A (Yes)

upvoted 66 times

□  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered A

upvoted 3 times

□  **Takloy** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

That's what I thought!

upvoted 4 times

□  **GenjamBhai** 2 months, 1 week ago

2 possible ways - either no Public IPs on BE VMs or Std Public IPs on both VMs matching Std LB SKU

upvoted 1 times

□  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

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.

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.

upvoted 52 times

□  **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

It's valid, because:

LB1: Standard SKU

VM1: No public IP

VM2: No public IP

upvoted 28 times

 **KelvinTan** 1 year ago

disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2
upvoted 2 times

 **kennynelcon** 4 months ago

Mlantonis oil dey your head
upvoted 1 times

 **haazybanj** 2 months ago

Baba werey. Dis one no be Naija o.Answer is right
upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

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.

upvoted 1 times

 **Gino_Slim** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

It's A....they need to update this.
upvoted 1 times

 **Pramodswagh** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Need is to have either standard sku public ip or no public ip so answer is yes.
upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A for sure
As the Basic Public IP SKU had been removed and the LB is STD which means can support singles VMs to be added and dont need be in AV set or VM scale set and all are in same region
upvoted 2 times

 **cloudera** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

VM1 has no public IP, VM2 has public IP.

To add VM1 and VM2 as LB back-end pools - you can either remove the public IP of VM2 or assign standard SKU public IP to both the VMs.
upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times

 **Jeo007** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

I have chosen also the A, but it shows me that B is the correct answer.
do anybody knows why?
upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 1 times

 **Teringzooi** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer: A
You can only attach virtual machines that have a standard SKU public IP configuration or no public IP configuration. All IP configurations must be on the same virtual network.
upvoted 1 times

 **_punky_** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

My ans
upvoted 1 times

 **Fulforce** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct answer is A. VM2 is using a Basic SKU public IP address which is not compatible with a Standard ILB. Therefore you must remove the public IP.

upvoted 1 times

 **Takloy** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

love this voting comment feature.

upvoted 1 times

 **Aramis10** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer Yes

upvoted 1 times

 **kaloszertest** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer Yes

There's 2 correct answers for this set of questions. Either both of them have to have standard SKU public IP address or neither of them!

upvoted 1 times

 **olsenOnS** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer Yes

upvoted 1 times

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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

Reference:

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

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A - Yes

You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy.

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

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/built-in-policies>
upvoted 36 times

✉  **tuta** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

given answer is correct
upvoted 15 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy
upvoted 1 times

✉  **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 2 times

✉  **G_unit_19** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A
A is the correct answer
upvoted 1 times

✉  **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

I sure won't forget this one, ha!
upvoted 7 times

✉  **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

A is correct!
upvoted 8 times

✉  **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer A. is correct. Custom policy is the key

upvoted 4 times

 **TheOne1** 1 year, 6 months ago

Correct

upvoted 3 times

 **Hibs2016** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: C

The connection monitor capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint

Incorrect Answers:

A: The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which security rule allowed or denied the communication, so that you can resolve the problem.

B: The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time, as connection monitor does.

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

Reference:

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

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

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>

upvoted 52 times

 **hstorm** Highly Voted 2 years ago

I was really not sure, but found this about 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."

So guess answer is right

upvoted 36 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 20 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

 **minix** 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 5 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Actually B is correct answer too, the only reason i Chose C is because of this statement

You need to view the ***average round-trip time (RTT)*** of the packets from VM1 to VM2

Average RTT which means overtime and NOT one time result which Connection troubleshoot does, so because it said average then had to be connection monitor,
Just note: Connection Monitor is New replacing the Network Performance Monitor
upvoted 2 times

□ **Teringzooi** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

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>

upvoted 2 times

□ **areza** 8 months ago

passed 902. this question in exam 29.12.21 - answer C

upvoted 3 times

□ **jantoniocesargatica** 1 year, 3 months ago

Connection Monitor.

Please check this link:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview>

upvoted 2 times

□ **ddb116** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-create-using-portal>

The monitoring data includes the percentage of checks that failed and the round-trip time (RTT).

upvoted 2 times

□ **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

C answer

upvoted 5 times

□ **StixxNSnareS** 1 year, 6 months ago

C

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview>

Jump to Create a connection monitor - Test section

upvoted 2 times

□ **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer C. seems to be correct. Although there is way to get latency on the Network Troubleshoot tool, you cannot get the "Average RTT" as requested in the question statement

upvoted 2 times

□ **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

For sure its C : Connection monitor.

Read the Question "You need to view the average round-trip time (RTT) of the packets from VM1 to VM2."

Only Tool that mentions RTT is Connection Monitor, even though that Connection Troubleshoot mentioning latency, it says nothing about RTT.

Source :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-overview>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/es-es/blog/network-watcher-connection-troubleshoot-now-generally-available/>

upvoted 3 times

□ **ckyap** 1 year, 7 months ago

Came in exam 1st Feb 2021. Selected A

upvoted 3 times

□ **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

Wrong - P flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine.

Source : <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

upvoted 3 times

□ **QiangQiang** 1 year, 7 months ago

Monitor communication between VMs with the connection monitor capability of Network Watcher

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor>

upvoted 3 times

□ **heroofmightandmagic** 1 year, 7 months ago

simplest way to see RTT for traffic between two VMs is Connection Troubleshoot, answer B
Connection Monitor requires deploying additional resources and monitoring, so would be beyond the scope of the question
upvoted 2 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 7 months ago

Connection Monitor provides unified end-to-end connection monitoring capabilities in Azure Network Watcher for hybrid and Azure cloud deployments.

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains the public load balancers shown in the following table.

Name	SKU
LB1	Basic
LB2	Standard

You plan to create six virtual machines and to load balance requests to the virtual machines. Each load balancer will load balance three virtual machines.

You need to create the virtual machines for the planned solution.

How should you create the virtual machines? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must:

- be connected to the same virtual network
- be created in the same resource group
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
- run the same operating system

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must:

- be connected to the same virtual network
- be created in the same resource group
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
- run the same operating system

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must:

- be connected to the same virtual network
- be created in the same resource group
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
- run the same operating system

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must:

- be connected to the same virtual network
- be created in the same resource group
- be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set
- run the same operating system

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>

 **pakman** Highly Voted  11 months, 1 week ago

Correct.

upvoted 12 times

 **HGD545** Highly Voted  10 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct:

Standard SKU: any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network.

Basic SKU: Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

upvoted 10 times

 **googlesearch** Most Recent 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The VMs should be in same VNet is applicable for both cases Basic and standard LB, what a crap question
upvoted 5 times

 **areza** 8 months ago

passed 902. this question in exam 29.12.21 - answer C
upvoted 3 times

 **cktck** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

XD??????

upvoted 5 times

 **kaloszertest** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

What's the point of load balancing a single machine?
upvoted 1 times

 **Fulforce** 8 months ago

There is no point which is why you wouldn't. But for a basic SKU load balancer it can only be attached to a single availability set. So you would create an availability set, then when you create your VMs add them to that availability set. At which point, you can now load balance multiple VMs with a Basic SKU availability set.

upvoted 1 times

 **adrian_borowski** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

You are NOT LOAD balancing single machine but a set of same machines that were created by scaling out due to LOAD. Just sayin'
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an on-premises data center and an Azure subscription. The data center contains two VPN devices. The subscription contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains a gateway subnet.

You need to create a site-to-site VPN. The solution must ensure that if a single instance of an Azure VPN gateway fails, or a single on-premises VPN device fails, the failure will not cause an interruption that is longer than two minutes.

What is the minimum number of public IP addresses, virtual network gateways, and local network gateways required in Azure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Public IP addresses:

1
2
3
4

Virtual network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Local network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Answer Area

Public IP addresses:

1
2
3
4

Virtual network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Correct Answer:

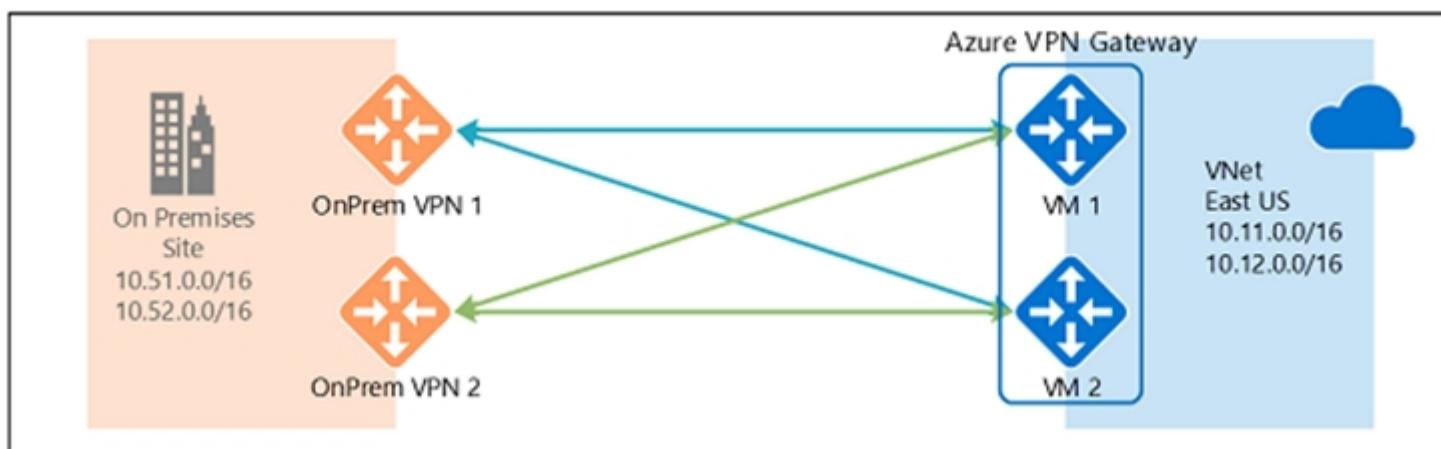
Local network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Box 1: 4 -

Two public IP addresses in the on-premises data center, and two public IP addresses in the VNET.

The most reliable option is to combine the active-active gateways on both your network and Azure, as shown in the diagram below.



Box 2: 2 -

Every Azure VPN gateway consists of two instances in an active-standby configuration. For any planned maintenance or unplanned disruption that happens to the active instance, the standby instance would take over (failover) automatically, and resume the S2S VPN or VNet-to-VNet connections.

Box 3: 2 -

Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

✉️ **Darkren4eveR** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

2

2

2

Appear in the Microsoft Exam Test Prep

upvoted 71 times

✉️ **joergsi** 8 months ago

How could this be, if I have 2 times 2 Gateways I would need 4 public IP-Addresses, correct?

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **albertozgz** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

"longer than two minutes", Thus, we dont need Active - Active, we are in "Multiple on-premises VPN devices", thus 2-2-2 is the correct
upvoted 4 times

✉️ **rigonet** 10 months ago

As you can read at <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>:

"For planned maintenance, the connectivity should be restored within 10 to 15 seconds. For unplanned issues, the connection recovery will be longer, about 1 to 3 minutes in the worst case."

So, with active/passive the connection recovery can take up to 3 minutes. We need an active/active scenario.

- 2 Public IPs
- 2 Virtual Gateways
- 2 Local Gateways

upvoted 5 times

✉️ **magichappens** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

I also got these answers in my exam prep but I don't get it. As you only need to deploy one virtual network gateway instance this is very misleading. You even can't deploy more than one per virtual network if I am not mistaken.

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **magichappens** 6 months, 1 week ago

Just got the question again in MeasureUp and this time they changed it. So correct answer is:

- 2 Public IP's
- 2 Local network gateways
- 1 Virtual network gateway

And that finally makes sense to me. However I am struggling with MeasureUp question quality as this is misleading exam preparations.

upvoted 7 times

✉️ **Netspud** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree mostly, 2,2,2.

Details are here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

But the questions state failure of a single azure or local gateway. So we need to use "Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks". As best I can tell (because it is not explicit), we only need two public IP's on the premises gateways. The reason for this being Azure will "dial out" or "connect" to the premises gateways, thus Azure not needing public IPs to create the circuit. This should also be OK for the other requirements too.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Netspud** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

CHANGE MY MIND

Although after seeing this: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/blog/vnet-peering-and-vpn-gateways/>, which even for a vnet to vnet vpn requires 2 ips (for a single ipsec gateway).

I am going to switch to 4,2,2

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Gadzee** 7 months, 1 week ago

4,2,2

Here you create and set up the Azure VPN gateway in an active-active configuration, and create two local network gateways and two connections for your two on-premises VPN devices as described above. The result is a full mesh connectivity of 4 IPsec tunnels between your Azure virtual network and your on-premises network.

All gateways and tunnels are active from the Azure side, so the traffic will be spread among all 4 tunnels simultaneously,

upvoted 1 times

✉ **hm67** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

What is the minimum number of public IP addresses, virtual network gateways, and local network gateways "required in Azure"?

Only 2 in Azure.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

The question asks how many are required in Azure, so the on-premise ones should not be counted.

Box 1: 2

2 public IP addresses in the on-premises data center, and 2 public IP addresses in the VNET for the active-active. 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: 1

Every Azure VPN gateway consists of two instances in an active-standby configuration. For any planned maintenance or unplanned disruption that happens to the active instance, the standby instance would take over (failover) automatically, and resume the S2S VPN or VNet-to-VNet connections.

Box 3: 1

Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

upvoted 60 times

✉ **darsy2001** 1 year, 3 months ago

you are mixing active-active with active-standby in your explanation

upvoted 2 times

✉ **tweedo** 1 year ago

2-1-2:

2 Public IP addresses (each Azure VPN gateway spawns 2 VPN endpoints, each with its own IP

1 - single Azure VPN gateway is redundant by default

2= two on-premise VPN devices are mentioned, and single local network gateway can only be set up with a SINGLE ip for on-premise VPN device, two local network gateway are needed for redundancy.

upvoted 19 times

✉ **yangxs** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

I totally agree with you that "The questions asks how many are required in Azure, so the on-premise ones should not be counted."

Base on this box 3 should be 0 since it is not in Azure, but there is no such choice.

They should make the question/answer more clear.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Harshul** 1 year, 2 months ago

It Should be 4-2-1

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Harshul** 1 year, 2 months ago

Sorry, It Should be 4-1-2

upvoted 6 times

✉ **alex_p** 11 months, 1 week ago

Agree with you.

FOR IP Addresses: 2 for the VPN gateways and 2 for the local network gateways which are also configured in Azure - 2+2!

FOR VPN Gateways: 1 only - You specify inside the VPN Gateway that it is ACTIVE-ACTIVE

FOR LOCAL VPN Gateways: 2 - The local Gateways must be configured separately.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

upvoted 4 times

jeffdoc 10 months ago

For the IP ADDRESS part, it mentions number of IPs "required in Azure". That would only mean 2 (one for each VPN gateway). The other 2 public IPs on the on-prem/local gateways won't be required (as resources) on Azure per se although part of the configuration.
upvoted 1 times

EmnCours Most Recent 5 days, 19 hours ago

4 (2 for the Virtual Network Gateways and 2 for the local network Gateway)
2 Virtual network Gateways
the standby mode is not enough due to this statement:
"For unplanned issues, the connection recovery will be longer, about 1 to 3 minutes in the worst case."
2 local gateway "you need to create one local network gateway for each VPN device" we have
upvoted 1 times

61Reasons 1 week, 1 day ago

It says there is a 2 minute recovery time objective, this implies Active-Standby, not Active-Active. Therefore you can get by with: 1, 2, 2.

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/design>

VPN Gateway can be configured in active-standby mode using one public IP or in active-active mode using two public IPs. In active-standby mode, one IPsec tunnel is active and the other tunnel is in standby. In this setup, traffic flows through the active tunnel, and if some issue happens with this tunnel, the traffic switches over to the standby tunnel. Setting up VPN Gateway in active-active mode is recommended in which both the IPsec tunnels are simultaneously active, with data flowing through both tunnels at the same time. An additional advantage of active-active mode is that customers experience higher throughputs.

upvoted 1 times

NotMeAnyWay 1 month, 2 weeks ago

2-1-2

The following MS Tutorial clearly explains how to setup an Active-Active VPN Gateway to an on-premise VPN device. In our case we have two On-premise appliances so there will be two Local Network gateways:

Basically it states:

1. Create the 2x Public IP addresses:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-activeactive-rm-powershell#1-create-the-public-ip-addresses-and-gateway-ip-configurations>

2. Create the VPN gateway with active-active configuration:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-activeactive-rm-powershell#2-create-the-vpn-gateway-with-active-active-configuration>

3. Create and configure the local network gateway (Our case this is done twice):

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-activeactive-rm-powershell#step-1---create-and-configure-the-local-network-gateway>

upvoted 2 times

nkhan19 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The answer is 2,1,2

key is : The solution must ensure that if a single instance of an Azure VPN gateway fails

VPN Gateway has 2 instances, make it Active/Active, so we have 1 VPN Gw

Each instance will have 2 public IPs

Each OnPrem will connect to our two public IPs from 2 OnPrem VPN devices

upvoted 1 times

ubuntu1234 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Some of us here are confusing what is "local network Gateway in Azure", if we search for the keyword "local" in the link below , it comes out that "local network Gateway in Azure" is field defined in Azure, but it means the number of far-end or remote-end VPN Gateways (on-premises VPN gateways). That is why the Question also says "local network gateways required in Azure" . so the answer again comes down to 4-2-2. Question is really confusing though.

Link:<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

upvoted 1 times

justjeroen 1 month, 3 weeks ago

1

1

2

Multiple on site VPN to 1 active/standby azure GW should do the trick. The Azure GW will failover, so that box is ticked. We need 1 IP on Azure side, 1 GW (with failover) and two on premise.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

upvoted 1 times

EleChie 2 months, 1 week ago

The given answer is Correct:

Here you create and set up the Azure VPN gateway in an active-active configuration, and create two (2) local network gateways and two connections for your two (2) on-premises VPN devices as described. The result is a full mesh connectivity of 4 IPsec tunnels between your Azure virtual network and your on-premises network.

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

Box 2: 2

Every Azure VPN gateway consists of two instances in an active-standby configuration. For any planned maintenance or unplanned disruption that happens to the active instance, the standby instance would take over (failover) automatically, and resume the S2S VPN or VNet-to-VNet connections

Box 3: 2

Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

I will have to got with 212

2 public ip

1 virtual network gateway - can be shared i.e. mutple devices can use it and contains 2 vms in active-Standby mode

2 local network gateways - because 2 devices at Prem and need redundancy in case one device is out

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **AlexBa** 2 months ago

local network is only to declare your onpremise network sbnet so only one here

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **piotrekpal** 3 months ago

Correct answer:

public IP addresses: 4

You need to configure dual redundancy active-active connection according to "failure will not cause an interruption that is longer than two minutes".

virtual network gateways: 2 (Azure side, 2 VPN Gateway)

local network gateways: 2 (On-prem side, 2 local gateway one for each VPN devise)

Source:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable#activestandby>

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **chrIsG** 3 months ago

2 - IP

1 - Virtual Gateway

2 - Local Gateway

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Scoobysnaks86** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

agree. It's 2, 1, 2. Even says so in this document: "<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable#activestandby>"

upvoted 5 times

✉️ **alfonsodisalvo** 4 months ago

2 public ip

1 virtual network gateway

2 local network gateways

The same question with the right answer in Microsoft Practice Test.

upvoted 6 times

✉️ **Zsolt72** 4 months, 1 week ago

2 IP is needed for the Virtual Network Gateways

2 Virtual network Gateways

the standby mode is not enough due to this statement:

"For unplanned issues, the connection recovery will be longer, about 1 to 3 minutes in the worst case."

2 local gateway "you need to create one local network gateway for each VPN device" we have

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **bluefoot** 4 months, 1 week ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-activeactive-rm-powershell>

2 public IPs for avtive-active VPN gateway

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **bluefoot** 4 months, 1 week ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

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. The switch over will cause a brief interruption. For planned maintenance, the connectivity should be restored within 10 to 15 seconds.

For unplanned issues, the connection recovery will be longer, about 1 to 3 minutes in the worst case.

so it has to be active-active to meet <2 min requirement.

upvoted 1 times

 **Zv0lda** 4 months, 1 week ago

2-2-2 is correct. You have 2 public IP on for each VPN gateway and High Availability required redundancy, then you need 2 Local and 2 Virtual gateways

upvoted 1 times

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.westeuropew.cloudapp.azure.com
- D. vm1.internal.cloudapp.net

Correct Answer: B

 **Moyuihftg** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Answer D

Tested in lab, and got vm1.internal.cloudapp.net.

upvoted 63 times

 **t1ck3ts** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

```
testadmin1@VMTEST1:~$ ping -c 5 VMTEST1
PING VMTEST1.qb3monnoaiyubgstehdkra0paa.ax.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from vmtest1.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.013 ms
64 bytes from vmtest1.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.042 ms
64 bytes from vmtest1.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4): icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.040 ms
64 bytes from vmtest1.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4): icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.042 ms
64 bytes from vmtest1.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.4): icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.044 ms
```

--- VMTEST1.qb3monnoaiyubgstehdkra0paa.ax.internal.cloudapp.net ping statistics ---

5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4073ms

rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.013/0.036/0.044/0.012 ms

testadmin1@VMTEST1:~\$

upvoted 43 times

 **Jitu1989** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Thanks for response. Do you all use PAYG service or is there service provided like AWS for a year.

upvoted 2 times

 **beem84** 9 months ago

Look up Azure pass or you can get a free account with 200USD credit which you can convert to PAYG after 30 days. Free account has some restrictions but should be fine for labs.

upvoted 3 times

 **kennynelcon** 4 months ago

For me Azure Pass is pretty pricy as it gets used up very fast

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 19 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

internal.cloudapp.net is default DNS suffix for Azure provisioned DNS if no specific DNS is configured in the network

upvoted 4 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D for Sure..

Reverse DNS is supported in all ARM based virtual networks. You can issue reverse DNS queries (PTR queries) to map IP addresses of virtual machines to FQDNs of virtual machines.

All PTR queries for IP addresses of virtual machines will return FQDNs of form [vmname].internal.cloudapp.net

Forward lookup on FQDNs of form [vmname].internal.cloudapp.net will resolve to IP address assigned to the virtual machine.

If the virtual network is linked to an Azure DNS private zones as a registration virtual network, the reverse DNS queries will return two records. One record will be of the form [vmname].[privatednszonename] and the other will be of the form [vmname].internal.cloudapp.net
upvoted 2 times

 **Pasmo** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

 **azay** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct extension

upvoted 1 times

 **Teringzooi** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

internal.cloudapp.net is correct extension.

upvoted 1 times

 **JudeSharp** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer should be D

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances#reverse-dns-considerations>

All PTR queries for IP addresses of virtual machines will return FQDNs of form [vmname].internal.cloudapp.net

upvoted 1 times

 **fumeta** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

tem cenário na prova para testar isso ?

upvoted 1 times

 **Fulforce** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer D

upvoted 1 times

 **shumin_00** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **ITprof99** 8 months ago

On exam 01.02.22

upvoted 1 times

 **poosau** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer is D

upvoted 1 times

 **Fulforce** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: D

The answer is D, internal.cloudapp.net

upvoted 1 times

 **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

vm1.internal.cloudapp.net

upvoted 1 times

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.

Network Interface: VM2-NIC1 Effective security rules Topology

Virtual network/subnet: Vnet1/Subnet11 NIC Public IP: - NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5 Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules Outbound port rules Application security groups Load balancing

Network security group NSG2 (attached to network interface: Subnet11) Impacts 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces Add inbound port rule

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You 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

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview>

Bursuc03 Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

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.

upvoted 89 times

nzalex1 10 months, 1 week ago

Thanks, true. The issue here is deeper than it looks and the issue is broken health probes by rule 200, you are right
upvoted 3 times

suryamk 2 months, 2 weeks ago

rule with priority 200 is only blocking 442 inbound connection and not all the traffic.
upvoted 2 times

JayBee65 1 year, 2 months ago

Very good, the first answer that explains the correct reason for the failure
upvoted 8 times

biglebowksi 1 year, 2 months ago

The question is about connections "from 131.107.100.50". Why do you try to fix it by adding LB traffic? We don't know the IP of LB. Let's focus on 131.107.100.50 only.
upvoted 2 times

rawrkadia 1 year, 1 month ago

The load balancer is the reason the traffic is being blocked. Read the OP this chain replies to it explains it about as simply and clearly as possible.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **GabeCanada** 1 year, 1 month ago

The answer is correct. 1- The fact the VM2 is offline does not mean anything, question states App1 is hosted on VM1 too so we can't assume both are offline (that's the exact reason a LB is deployed in the first place so you can shut down one VM and keep services running). 2- The question is displaying the NSG (required if using LB) so we can verify the rules, it will show up the same way if looked from VM1 so offline VM is irrelevant. 3- Rule 1 allows 443 from an specific IP, rule 2 deny all including LB 4- its suggested by the question a new rule that will allow LB traffic on 443 as well, before the deny which makes the answer correct. This could be done by moving rule 2 down just below the LB allow any rule.

upvoted 6 times

✉ **magichappens** 5 months ago

How would this solve the problem of a NIC that seems to be detached from the VM?

upvoted 3 times

✉ **darsy2001** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

the "attach network interface" button is available. I have tested this in lab and this button only appears clickable when the vm is stopped. Should this be the problem in the whole series of questions?

upvoted 24 times

✉ **mbravo** 1 year, 2 months ago

"The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown" - this doesn't mean that the NSG is attached to the VM. From the show exhibit, it is clear that this NSG is attached to a subnet which renders your comment obsolete.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **orion1024** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

why ? if VM is off no traffic is ever going to get there.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **boyzz** 4 months ago

doesn't mean that the "other" VM (VM1) also has the same attach network interface option enabled as it is off.. the screenshot clearly shows only VM2 and not VM1 and we definitely cannot afford to think VM1 is off too. So the AzLB rule in NSG takes precedence

upvoted 1 times

✉ **s9p3r7** 1 year, 2 months ago

how so?! if the VM is powered off that mean the whole NSG rules stuff is misleading, the admin should start the VM before even begin to start NSG rules evaluation

upvoted 6 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 5 days, 19 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **EmnCours** 5 days, 19 hours ago

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **cipherx** 6 days, 13 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

REF <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview>

If you specify an address for an Azure resource, specify the private IP address assigned to the resource. Network security groups are processed after Azure translates a public IP address to a private IP address for inbound traffic, and before Azure translates a private IP address to a public IP address for outbound traffic

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lu5ck** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

It is nice thinking out of box but really, the question is just asking about the rules and not any trick question of VM not running.

Since the load balancer is active, the VMs only gonna receive traffic from load balance therefore by allowing a rule that do just that to be effect fix the problem.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Lu5ck** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Incase some people wanna find fault with it. Do take note that the NSG is applied to subnet and not nic.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

If we block the LB health probes on 443, then the traffic will never be routed to backend VM.

Rule priority 150 allowing LB health probes should be able to fix this .

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey because it is B

There's already a rule which allows from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443. Its the FIRST RULE and set to allowed and hence access to port 443 is allowed.

Guys as note: I believe issue relates to NIC not being attached to VM, Check the image and you will notice the detach NIC is greyed-out and attach is highlighted in BLUE and hence NIC is not attached otherwise it would be the other way round

So answer should be attach the NIC to the VM as the NSG rules are ok

upvoted 4 times

 **Abubaker3030** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

There's already a rule which allows from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443. Its the FIRST RULE and set to allowed.

This question suggests "cost of 150" and the attach network interface button is not enabled, which means this VM2 is turned off. So I'm deff going with a NO

upvoted 2 times

 **Abubaker3030** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

There's already a rule which allows from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443. Its the FIRST RULE and set to allowed.

This question suggests "cost of 150" and the attach network interface button is not enabled, which means this VM2 is turned off. So I'm deff going with a NO

upvoted 1 times

 **Erazed** 3 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The correct answer is B

The word "cost" isn't a typo, its there to trick you

upvoted 1 times

 **sjb666** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

A (Yes, meets goal). I think we an assume cost=priority here.

This is the other side of a question earlier where it was agreed (mainly) that deleting the 'block 443' rule was the answer. In this side of the question, we are effectively enabling all 443 before it hits that rule so the load balancer processes it without error.

upvoted 2 times

 **peppexv** 4 months, 1 week ago

I think the answer is No as there is no Public IP address for App1 (131.107.100.50) to connect to. The NIC Public IP field is empty.

upvoted 1 times

 **kevin9988** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: A

A is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **csgx** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Reason: please refer to Aki110 comments.

upvoted 2 times

 **Jvp21** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

No, the NIC is detached so the rules shown do not apply

upvoted 3 times

 **zhuxiang** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

another vm(vm1)

upvoted 1 times

 **Redimido** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

NO! - With a NIC detached, no rule helps.

upvoted 4 times

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

Correct Answer: CE

C: A VPN gateway is used when creating a VPN connection to your on-premises network.

Route-based VPN devices use any-to-any (wildcard) traffic selectors, and let routing/forwarding tables direct traffic to different IPsec tunnels. It is typically built on router platforms where each IPsec tunnel is modeled as a network interface or VTI (virtual tunnel interface).

E: Policy-based VPN devices use the combinations of prefixes from both networks to define how traffic is encrypted/decrypted through IPsec tunnels. It is typically built on firewall devices that perform packet filtering. IPsec tunnel encryption and decryption are added to the packet filtering and processing engine.

Incorrect Answers:

F: Point-to-Site connections do not require a VPN device or a public-facing IP address.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/create-routebased-vpn-gateway-portal> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-connect-multiple-policybased-rm-ps>

 **MikeHugeNerd** Highly Voted 2 years ago

Answer in proper order: E, C

upvoted 37 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C and E

upvoted 31 times

 **Teringzooi** 6 months, 1 week ago

Which order? E and C?

upvoted 1 times

 **minix** Most Recent 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 3 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE

Yep Delete Existing GW and create New route-based GW

When you create the virtual network gateway for a VPN gateway configuration, you must specify a VPN type. The VPN type that you choose depends on the connection topology that you want to create. For example, a P2S connection requires a RouteBased VPN type. A VPN type can also depend on the hardware that you're using. S2S configurations require a VPN device. Some VPN devices only support a certain VPN type

PolicyBased VPNs can only be used on the Basic gateway SKU. This VPN type is not compatible with other gateway SKUs.

upvoted 4 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

You can have only 1 tunnel when using a PolicyBased VPN.

You can only use PolicyBased VPNs for S2S connections, and only for certain configurations. Most VPN Gateway configurations require a RouteBased VPN.

RouteBased: RouteBased VPNs were previously called dynamic routing gateways in the classic deployment model. RouteBased VPNs use "routes" in the IP forwarding or routing table to direct packets into their corresponding tunnel interfaces. The tunnel interfaces then encrypt or

decrypt the packets in and out of the tunnels. The policy (or traffic selector) for RouteBased VPNs are configured as any-to-any (or wild cards). The value for a RouteBased VPN type is RouteBased.

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: CE

C and E is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Pasmo** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: CE

Correct Answer is C,E

C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway

E - Delete GW (policy based)

upvoted 2 times

 **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **areza** 8 months ago

passed 902. this question in exam 29.12.21

upvoted 5 times

 **Eltooth** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer C + E.

Policy based VPN Gateway do not support P2S connections.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-skus-legacy#config>

upvoted 9 times

 **diotmac** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is C and E. "You can only use PolicyBased VPNs for S2S connections, and only for certain configurations. Most VPN Gateway configurations require a RouteBased VPN." <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpn-gateway-settings>

upvoted 7 times

 **silver_bullet66** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Route based VPN Gateway is required for P2S VPN. Each virtual network can have only one VPN gateway.

upvoted 2 times

 **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

"The VPN type you select must satisfy all the connection requirements for the solution you want to create. For example, if you want to create a S2S VPN gateway connection and a P2S VPN gateway connection for the same virtual network, you would use VPN type RouteBased because P2S requires a RouteBased VPN type" <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpn-gateway-settings>

upvoted 6 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

Ans: C, E

C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway

E - Delete GW (policy based)

upvoted 7 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is correct since P2S VPN requires the Route-based GW

upvoted 4 times

 **macross** 1 year, 7 months ago

I still don't know why I have to delete the GW1. Does that automatically exist in order for me to delete it? I am so confused here.

upvoted 3 times

 **TheOne1** 1 year, 6 months ago

I'm not 100% sure, but I would presume because you are now using a route based gateway that the current policy based gateway can be deleted

upvoted 3 times

 **marcellov** 1 year, 3 months ago

You can only have 1 VPN gateway in your network.

upvoted 5 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 7 months ago

Create a virtual network gateway using the following values:

Name: VNet1GW

Region: East US

Gateway type: VPN

VPN type: Route-based

SKU: VpnGw1

Generation: Generation1
Virtual network: VNet1
Gateway subnet address range: 10.1.255.0/27
Public IP address: Create new
Public IP address name: VNet1GWpip
Enable active-active mode: Disabled
Configure BGP: Disabled
upvoted 2 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 7 months ago

Policy-based vs. route-based VPN devices differ in how the IPsec traffic selectors are set on a connection:

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.

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).

RouteBased VPN Gateway
VpnGw1, VpnGw2, VpnGw3, VpnGw4, VpnGw5
upvoted 5 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources in the following table:

Name	Type
VMRG	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network
VM5	Virtual machine connected to VNet1
VM6	Virtual machine connected to VNet2

In Azure, you create a private DNS zone named adatum.com. You set the registration virtual network to VNet2. The adatum.com zone is configured as shown in the following exhibit:

The screenshot shows the configuration of a private DNS zone named 'adatum.com'. It includes sections for Resource group, Subscription, Tags, and a table of record sets.

Resource group (change)
vmrg

Subscription (change)
Azure Pass

Subscription ID
a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c

Tags (change)
Click here to add tags

Search record sets

Name	Type	TTL	VALUE
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-hostmaster.microsoft.com Host: internal.cloudapp.net Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1
vm1	A	3600	10.1.0.4
vm9	A	3600	10.1.0.12

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

Azure DNS provides automatic registration of virtual machines from a single virtual network that's linked to a private zone as a registration virtual network. VM5 does not belong to the registration virtual network though.

Box 2: No -

Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone as resolution virtual networks. VM5 does belong to a resolution virtual network.

Box 3: Yes -

VM6 belongs to registration virtual network, and an A (Host) record exists for VM9 in the DNS zone.

By default, registration virtual networks also act as resolution virtual networks, in the sense that DNS resolution against the zone works from any of the virtual machines within the registration virtual network.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>

 **Borbz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

I think the Answer is correct.

NO, NO, YES.

the second answer is NO because VM5 belongs to Vnet1 and the DNS is registered to Vnet2 therefore VM5 cannot reach the DNS service.
upvoted 71 times

 **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

N N Y

upvoted 2 times

 **Skankhunt** 1 year, 8 months ago

Agreed, there is no mention of Vnet peering, thus we can assume the two Vnet's is not connected.

upvoted 12 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

VNet1 (NOT A Registration Network) : VM5

VNet2 (IS A Registration Network) : VM1, VM6 and VM9

So here we go:

1. VM5 is in VNet1 - answer is NO.
2. VM5 is in VNet1 - answer is NO.
3. VM6 is in VNet2 - answer is YES.

upvoted 62 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 3 days, 19 hours ago

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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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>

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

NO NO YES

VM5 is on VNET1 which is not associated with private DNS, where VM6 is in VNET2 which is linked to private DNS and hence can resolve

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **Teringzooi** 6 months, 1 week ago

1. VM5 is in VNet1 - answer is NO.
2. VM5 is in VNet1 - answer is NO.
3. VM6 is in VNet2 - answer is YES.

VNet1 (NOT A Registration Network) : VM5

VNet2 (IS A Registration Network) : VM1, VM6 and VM9

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **spoondev1** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Is this not a AZ303 question?

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **AKAKAKAK** 10 months ago

In my opinion Answer is:

NO: Since no mention that the private DNS zone is connected to VNET1. Thus VM5 will not be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.

NO: Same rationale. Since it's not mentioned the VNET1 is linked to private zone, hence VM5 will not be able to resolve VM9.adatum.com

YES: Since VM6 is part of VNET2 and VNET has auto-registration of DNS enabled on this zone which means VNET2 is linked to this private Zone, hence it can resolve all the records populated in this zone.

upvoted 3 times

✉️ **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **CARIOCA** 1 year, 3 months ago

This question is very divided in the feedback, after all what would be the answer and which justified it?

After a debate of 14 comments, is the final answer to the question the same or not?

My humble suggestion for the Exam Topics would be to have an official moderator who, depending on the debate on the issues, should be responsible for changing the submitted template.

I think the debate is healthy, but a better organization is needed following an established pattern because in some issues they get very confused and generate more doubts than clarifications.

upvoted 4 times

✉️ **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

Why don't you appoint yourself as official moderator?

upvoted 6 times

✉️ **Veronika1989** 1 year, 3 months ago

I think No, No, No

1. VM5 is in Vnet1
2. VM2 is in Vnet1
3. V9 record already exists

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

So why does that make 3 No? Please explain your logic

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **RhinoMan** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

The question is whether it can resolve it or not. Its registered and with the same suffix and the source vnet for vm5 is registered with the zone so it will be able to resolve it hence the answer is Y

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

NO, NO, YES

Answers are correct: 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. VNet1 is not linked to the Private DNS, so cannot resolve

upvoted 9 times

✉️ **johanc68** 1 year, 1 month ago

How do you know that VNET1 is not linked as a resolution virtual network only? It's not stated in the question I believe.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ddb116** 1 year, 5 months ago

ZUMY is correct have a look at this link below
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-getstarted-portal>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answers are correct: 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. VNet1 is not linked to the Private DNS, so cannot resolve

upvoted 2 times

✉ **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

This seems pretty simple.
How I see it.

VNet1 (NOT A - Registration Network) : VM5
VNet2 (IS A - Registration Network) : VM1, VM6 and VM9

So here we go:

1. VM5 is in VNet1 - answer is NO.
2. VM5 is in VNet1 - answer is NO.
3. VM6 is in VNet2 - answer is YES.

upvoted 25 times

✉ **mhmyz** 1 year, 7 months ago

No, Yes, Yes

Hostname resolution between virtual networks. Unlike Azure-provided host names, private DNS zones can be shared between virtual networks. This capability simplifies cross-network and service-discovery scenarios, such as virtual network peering.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **leaderbud** 1 year, 7 months ago

For the second answer, VM5 does not connect to the VNET2 where the DNS is registered. As per your link: 'To resolve the records of a private DNS zone from your virtual network, you must link the virtual network with the zone.' So, you must have a connection to the Private DNS Zone still to resolve hostname. The line you highlighted just mentioned that it is possible to share a Private DNS zone among VNETs so in case of VNET peering (which is NOT the case here), you can use that Private DNS Zone for resolution with VNETs being peered (but at least one connected to the Private DNS Zone). Again, here no VNET peering.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **fedzedz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct No, No, yes

upvoted 13 times

✉ **Justin0020** 1 year, 8 months ago

No, Yes, Yes

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Kiluminati** 1 year, 8 months ago

whats the answer to this question?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **nzwasp** 1 year, 8 months ago

I think that the question is missing a bunch of info - we don't have enough context to understand what needs to be done.

upvoted 6 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Location
VNET1	West US
VNET2	West US
VNET3	East US

The subscription contains the private DNS zones shown in the following table.

Name	Location
Zone1.com	West US
Zone2.com	West US
Zone3.com	East US

You add virtual network links to the private DNS zones as shown in the following table.

Name	Private DNS zone	Virtual network	Enable auto registration
Link1	Zone1.com	VNET1	Yes
Link2	Zone2.com	VNET2	No
Link3	Zone3.com	VNET3	No

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area**Statements** **Yes** **No**

You can enable auto registration for Link2.

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 Area**Statements** **Yes** **No**

You can enable auto registration for Link2.

Correct Answer: 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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>

  **az_21** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

A virtual network can be linked to private DNS zone as a registration or as a resolution virtual network.

Registration virtual network:

A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks. However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it.

Resolution virtual network:

One private DNS zone can have multiple resolution virtual networks and a virtual network can have multiple resolution zones associated with it.

1. Yes

No registration zone for VNET2.

2. Yes

A virtual network can have multiple resolution zones associated to it.

3. Yes

No registration zone for VNET2.

upvoted 83 times

✉ **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Number of private DNS zones a virtual network can get linked to with auto-registration enabled = 1

upvoted 1 times

✉ **hercu** 1 year ago

Correct and well written.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **giggsie** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

Tested this in Lab and it works.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **A_GEE** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Agree.

As the link stated:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

"One private DNS zone can have multiple resolution virtual networks and a virtual network can have multiple resolution zones associated to it."

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mashk19** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

1. Yes

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.

3. No. Auto registration is already enabled on Zone 1. When you add a link from VNET2 to Zone

upvoted 46 times

✉ **ppp131176** 1 year, 2 months ago

For 2. are you sure? shouldn't this be no? Wouldn't zone3 be the second registration zone?

upvoted 6 times

✉ **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

No, because zone 3 does not have autoregistration enabled, so this would be a resolution zone not a registration zone

upvoted 2 times

✉ **zvasanth2** 1 year ago

The 3rd question must be yes. after adding the 3rd question to the existing list looks below:

Link1 - Zone1 - VNET1 - Yes

Link2 - Zone2 - VNET2 - No

Link3 - Zone3 - VNET3 - No

Link4 - Zone1 - VNET2 - Yes

This is the definition for "Registration virtual network"

point 1- A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks.

point 2- However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it.

Link1 and Link4 satisfies the point1 and point2

point1 - Zone is having multiple registration virtual networks like VNET1, VNET2

point2 - VNET2 is not associated with any other zone registered.

Link2 has VNET2 but that is a resolution not a registration

So answer must be Y Y Y

upvoted 11 times

✉ **J4U** 1 year ago

3. Yes. Going by (2), a zone can have multiple registrations while a VNET can have only one. So VNET2 can register to Zone 1.

upvoted 6 times

✉ **ostych** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct, tested in the LAB.

Y

Y

N - Error in azure: Failed to create virtual network link 'link5'. Error: A virtual network can only be linked to 1 Private DNS zone(s) with auto-registration enabled; conflicting Private DNS zone is ...

upvoted 5 times

✉ **ostych** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Update:

Y

Y

Y

There was leftover of wrong config in third one.

upvoted 5 times

 **lancegong** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Yes. I am agree with you. Tested and the correct answer should be YYY. It is true that if vnet2 has auto-registration enabled in zone2, you won't be able to enable auto-registration for vnet2 to add another zone. But the Box 1 simply asks you if you can enable auto-registration or not which doesn't mean vnet2 has auto-registration enabled when you answer the Box 3.

upvoted 2 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 3 days, 18 hours ago

1. Yes, no existing auto registration within the network
 2. Yes, you can link up to one VNET while having private DNS with auto registration
 3. No, VNET 1 already has an private DNS zone with auto registration, you will not be able to enable auto registration on VNET2
- upvoted 1 times

 **King4o** 1 month ago

Can the admin correct all the confusions in all the answers so far ,tha last 5 question i see a hell of a lot discussions about what is right and wrong ,It is really annoying

upvoted 3 times

 **Lu5ck** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

1. Yes, no existing auto registration within the network
 2. Yes, you can link up to one VNET while having private DNS with auto registration
 3. No, VNET 1 already has an private DNS zone with auto registration, you will not be able to enable auto registration on VNET2
- upvoted 1 times

 **EleChie** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer should be: YES, YES YES

* You can create ONLY 1 Link Between Private DNS zone && VNet

Private DNS zone VNet Auto Registration

Link1: is between Zone1.com && VNet1 Yes

Link2: is between Zone2.com && VNet2 NO

Link3: is between Zone3.com && VNet3 NO

BOX2: will be like

Link31: is between Zone3.com && VNet1 NO

BOX3: will be like

Link12: is between Zone1.com && VNet2 YES

upvoted 2 times

 **EleChie** 2 months, 1 week ago

So ...

FYI:

VNet: -- can be linked --> to -- Private DNS zone AS - Registration VNet or Resolution VNet

However:

VNet -->>> can have ONLY ---->> 1 (One) Registration Zone

----->> Multiple Resolution Zones

Private DNS zone --- can have -----> Many Registration VNets

----->> Many Resolution VNets

upvoted 1 times

 **MarkMac** 2 months, 1 week ago

Anyone know what the point of listing locations/regions is? Can DNS zones even be assigned a region?

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Correction and pardon my French,

IGNORE my previous RESPONSE

after further reading and check with the link i had put up i misinterpreted, so now im going with

YES YES YES - see below statement

**Virtual Networks Links per private DNS zones with auto-registration enabled 100 **

This means Private DNS can have upto 100 VNETs registered with it but ONLY one with auto-registered enabled BUT you can ONLY have VNET registered with one DNS if VNET LINK has the auto-register enabled

See this link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/azure-subscription-service-limits#azure-dns-limits>

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

PLEASE IGNORE this TOP Answer..this question really got me going, done my head very unclear and even MS documents. BUT my final answer is as per my previous post and that is YNN

For Part2: here is snippet => A specific virtual network can be linked to only one private DNS zone when automatic VM DNS registration is enabled. You can, however, link multiple virtual networks to a single DNS zone.=> Means because it is already linked to to DNS with auto-registrations enabled, you CANNOT link it to another Resolution DNS

Par3: Auto-reg can only be enabled for one VNET

read both links below and if comes in exam im sticking with YNN as my final answer

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Defiantly YES NO NO

1- I Had tested it and i was able to enable and disable Auto-registration and hence can be enabled or disabled at creation and after creation

2- NO, because of this = Number of private DNS zones a virtual network can get linked to with auto-registration enabled

3- NO, (Unless you delete existing link then ok) because already linked to DNS and as per this Number of private DNS zones a virtual network can get linked to with auto-registration enabled

Please have look at this link and read carefully BUT MUST admit very poor question and typical of the BSOD

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/azure-subscription-service-limits#azure-dns-limits>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Sorry forgot to put in 1 so statement should read

Number of private DNS zones a virtual network can get linked to with auto-registration enabled = 1

upvoted 1 times

✉ **sjb666** 4 months, 1 week ago

Yes, Yes, No.

Tried this in the lab. All went through then tried to enable auto registration on the last one:

Failed to save virtual network link 'link5'. Error: A virtual network can only be linked to 1 Private DNS zone(s) with auto-registration enabled; conflicting Private DNS zone is 'zone2.com'.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Zsolt72** 4 months, 1 week ago

This is how I understand.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>

"A specific virtual network can be linked to only one private DNS zone when automatic VM DNS registration is enabled. You can, however, link multiple virtual networks to a single DNS zone."

Focusing on the link not on the VNET or the Zone.

2. question (VNET1 > Zone3)

If a VNET (VNET1) linked with auto reg to a zone the VNET can connect to only 1 zone. Regarding the 2nd question the VNET1 has a link with auto reg so VNET1 cannot connect to Zone3.

No

3. question (VNET2 > Zone1)

VNET has no auto reg link so the according to the above statement a single zone can have multiple links. I do not see any restrictions between the links with autoregistration and the zones.

Yes

(1. question Yes, can be set later)

upvoted 2 times

✉ **bluefoot** 4 months, 1 week ago

Registration Virtual Network and Resolution Virtual Network:

A private DNS zone can have multiple registration virtual networks. However, every virtual network can only have one registration zone associated with it.

One private DNS zone can have multiple resolution virtual networks and a virtual network can have multiple resolution zones associated to it.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **itgg11** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I just tested in Azure. Answer is YYY. 3. Auto registration is not enabled by default when link to Vnet2 is added. It can be enabled during the link creation.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **FDZ83** 6 months ago

a vnet can have multiple resolution zones associates with, but only one zone with autoregistration
a zone can have multiple vnet associates for resolution, and multiple vnet with autoregistration

YES

YES

NO

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **FDZ83** 6 months ago

Sorry, my mistake:

YES

YES

YES

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **fedev21** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Tested in lab: Yes, Yes, Yes

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **abbas19** 7 months ago

Failed to create virtual network link

Failed to create virtual network link 'test6'. Error: A virtual network can only be linked to 1 Private DNS zone(s) with auto-registration enabled; conflicting Private DNS zone is 'xxxxxxxx.co.uk'.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **amiri7171** 7 months, 1 week ago

Tested in lab:

1. Yes - We can enable auto registration for Link2, each vNet can set to auto-register in only 1 Private zone, thus same vNet can be associated to different Private DNS zones, but can be assigned as Auto-Register in only 1 vNet.

2. Yes - Same vNet can be associated to more than 1 Private DNS zone.

3. Yes - Same vNet can be associated to more than 1 Private DNS zone, and because VNET2 is assigned to Zone2.com with Disabled Auto Registration, VNET2 Auto Registration on Zone1.com can be enabled.

Good Luck All In The Exam :)

Mine is in 31.1.22. Hope to not visit this questions again.

upvoted 11 times

✉️  **Mayank1988** 7 months, 1 week ago

Good luck for the exam :)

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager template to deploy a virtual network named VNET1 that will use Azure Bastion.

How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
{  
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",  
  "name": "VNET1",  
  "apiVersion": "2019-02-01",  
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",  
  "properties": {  
    "addressSpace": {  
      "addressPrefixes": ["10.10.10.0/24"]  
    },  
    "subnets": [  
      {  
        "name": : ▼  
        AzureBastionSubnet  
        AzureFirewallSubnet  
        LAN01  
        RemoteAccessSubnet  
  
        "properties": {  
          "addressPrefix": : ▼  
          10.10.10.0/27  
          10.10.10.0/29  
          10.10.10.0/30  
  
        }  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "LAN02",  
        "properties": {  
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.128/25"  
        }  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

```
{  
  "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"  
        }  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

Reference:

<https://medium.com/charot/deploy-azure-bastion-preview-using-an-arm-template-15e3010767d6>

✉  dookiecloud  1 year, 3 months ago

answer is correct

+ Subnet Name AzureBastionSubnet

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>

upvoted 33 times

✉  rigonet  10 months ago

This question is outdated.

At this very moment you can read at documentation:

+ Subnet Name | AzureBastionSubnet

AzureBastionSubnet addresses | A subnet within your VNet address space with a subnet mask /26 or larger.

For example, 10.1.1.0/26.

upvoted 20 times

✉  Fulforce 8 months ago

Correct. Have just gone to create a new Bastion resource in my lab. This info message is given:

To associate a virtual network with a Bastion, it must contain a subnet with name AzureBastionSubnet and a prefix of at least /26.

Also see documentation here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/bastion/quickstart-host-portal>

For Azure Bastion resources deployed on or after November 2, 2021, the minimum AzureBastionSubnet size is /26 or larger (/25, /24, etc.). All Azure Bastion resources deployed in subnets of size /27 prior to this date are unaffected by this change and will continue to work, but we highly recommend increasing the size of any existing AzureBastionSubnet to /26 in case you choose to take advantage of host scaling in the future.

upvoted 6 times

✉  kennynelcon 4 months ago

Thank you

upvoted 2 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 3 days, 18 hours ago

answer is correct*

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/quickstart-host-portal>

upvoted 1 times

 **anantasthana2002** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **Armina** 4 months ago

Answer is correct

Azure Bastion is a service you provide that allows you to connect to a virtual machine using your browser and the Azure portal. Azure Bastion is a fully managed PaaS service that you can deploy to your virtual network. This service enables secure and seamless RDP and SSH connections to your virtual machines via TLS directly in the Azure portal. When connecting through Azure Bastion, your virtual machines do not require a public IP address, agent, or special client software.

Bastion provides secure RDP and SSH connections to all virtual machines in the virtual network where the service is deployed. Using Azure Bastion prevents your virtual machines from making RDP and SSH ports publicly available. At the same time, we continue to enable secure access via RDP/SSH.

Azure Bastion requires a subnet called AzureBastionSubnet within your virtual network. The subnet must have at least the subnet mask /27, or be larger.

The following Microsoft Docs articles contain more information on the topic:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/tutorial-create-host-portal>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/tutorial-create-host-portal>

upvoted 1 times

 **cirspass** 6 months, 1 week ago

why subnet is /27 · 30 I think it so! Someone can help me understand this ?

upvoted 1 times

 **GGbis** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

For Azure Bastion resources deployed on or after November 2, 2021, the minimum AzureBastionSubnet size is /26 or larger (/25, /24, etc.). All Azure Bastion resources deployed in subnets of size /27 prior to this date are unaffected by this change and will continue to work, but we highly recommend increasing the size of any existing AzureBastionSubnet to /26 in case you choose to take advantage of host scaling in the future.

reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/tutorial-create-host-portal#values>

upvoted 1 times

 **_punky_** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Question is outdated - READ IMPORTANT SECTION IN LINK: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

upvoted 1 times

 **bur88** 6 months ago

correct. Minimum AzureFirewallSubnet size /26

This question should be removed or updated with "/26"

upvoted 1 times

 **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer:

- AzureBastionSubnet
- 10.1.1.0/27

upvoted 9 times

 **Exam_khan** 1 year ago

Azure Bastion will always need to be called AzureBastionSubnet and this is not changeable and Bastion needs /27 too

upvoted 5 times

 **forrestwanderer** 1 year, 2 months ago

Need at least /27 or higher subnet for Azure bastion. So if the option of /25 /26 if it was there would have done okay as long as its not overlapping with the vlan subnet which /25

upvoted 5 times

 **Lkk51** 1 year, 2 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/tutorial-create-host-portal#createhost>

+Subnet and create a subnet using the following guidelines:

The subnet must be named AzureBastionSubnet.

The subnet must be at least /27 or larger.

upvoted 3 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

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>

✉  **mashk19** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

If you initiated a packet capture from VM1 to VM2 and ran a capture for three hours, wouldn't you have file which contained all traffic between VM1 and VM2?

upvoted 21 times

✉  **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

Yes exactly

upvoted 2 times

✉  **s9p3r7** 1 year, 2 months ago

yes you would, considering you didn't specify any filtering which is optional.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **omw2wealth** 11 months ago

Ans is YES.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **kilowd** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer is YES

Packet capture is a computer networking term for intercepting a data packet that is crossing or moving over a specific computer network.

Once a packet is captured, it is stored temporarily so that it can be analyzed. The packet is inspected to help diagnose and solve network problems and determine whether network security policies are being followed.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **dookiecloud** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

No

Should use connection monitor for a period of time

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>

upvoted 13 times

✉  **erenkiclar** 3 months, 1 week ago

Tested in the lab. A is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **loganharris** 1 year, 2 months ago

this link supports yes. links to more information about packet capture

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Luke7389** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Connection monitor doesn't capture packets, Network Watcher does therefore A is correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

upvoted 2 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 3 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is YES
upvoted 1 times

 **kay000001** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Answer is yes. This is a copy and paste straight from exam-104 text book:

The Packet Capture tool allows you to capture network packets entering or leaving your virtual machines. It is a powerful tool for deep network diagnostics. You can capture all packets, or a filtered subset based on the protocol and local and remote IP addresses and ports. You can also specify the maximum packet and overall capture size, and a time limit (captures start almost immediately once configured).
Packet captures are stored as a file on the VM or in an Azure storage account, in which case NSGs must allow access from the VM to Azure storage. These captures are in a standard format and can be analyzed off-line using common tools such as Wireshark or Microsoft Message Analyzer.

**Also, if you go into Network Watcher, you will see under diagnostic tools - Packet Capture.

upvoted 1 times

 **David1990** 1 month, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

I will go A
upvoted 1 times

 **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer B - No

- **Packet Capture**: Is run on a VM to monitor the in and out flows of IP traffic. It is not used to monitor traffic BETWEEN two VMs.
MS Docs: ("Packet Capture enables you to capture all traffic on a VM in your virtual network.")

- **Connection Monitor**: Is used to monitor connectivity and latency between VMs over a period of time.

MS Docs: ("Connection Monitor allows you to monitor connectivity and latency between a VM and another network resource.")

Read Here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/frequently-asked-questions#what-tools-does-network-watcher-provide>
upvoted 2 times

 **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

IGNORE the above, as the question states all traffic: Answer A - Yes

"You need to inspect **all** the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours."

You will need Packet Capture. as it has an option to specify ALL protocols

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

NB: (exam-topics, needs an option to delete your own comment).

upvoted 1 times

 **nkhan19** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Connection monitor doesn't capture packets, Network Watcher does therefore A is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **EleChie** 2 months ago

Should be A:

Azure Network Watcher provides tools to monitor, diagnose, view metrics, and enable or disable logs for resources in an Azure virtual network.

Capture packets to and from a VM

Advanced filtering options and fine-tuned controls, such as the ability to set time and size limitations, provide versatility. The capture can be stored in Azure Storage, on the VM's disk, or both. You can then analyze the capture file using several standard network capture analysis tools.

Network Watcher variable packet capture allows you to create packet capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactively.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Packet capture is correct similar to wireshark, it allows for Sources/Des IP, Ports and times allocation and can be triggered automatically via VMs alert

upvoted 2 times

 **rafacazus** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

It should be the packet capture as we've got in the configuration 'Time limit' field - the duration of the capture session to the file. Connection monitor has got the 'Test frequency' setting - how frequently sources will ping destinations, we're not collecting the traffic for the future inspection.

The idea in the Connection monitor is to pass a test.

upvoted 1 times

 **ostych** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A
Packet capture can be set to specified interval and connection monitor is for end-to-end monitoring specific connections. Here you have to capture all network traffic.

upvoted 1 times

 **Jayad** 5 months ago

You can use the Network Watcher for packet capturing :

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

upvoted 1 times

 **knoonan** 5 months ago

It's says inspect Traffic, not Data, I'm going with Connection Monitor.

upvoted 1 times

 **Teringzooi** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is Yes!

Packetcapture for three hours and then download capture.

upvoted 1 times

 **saleta** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

should be A!

upvoted 1 times

 **Redimido** 7 months ago

After capturing all the packets, you can definitely examine the traffic.

YES is the answer!

upvoted 1 times

 **peymani** 7 months, 1 week ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-manage-portal>

correct answer is A(Yes)

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/general-availability-azure-network-watcher-connection-monitor-in-all-public-regions/>

 **Deevine78** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

No.

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.

upvoted 30 times

 **ShaulSi** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

I have checked this and indeed connection monitor setup asks you for port and indeed the question asks you for all traffic.

upvoted 6 times

 **azslayer** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

No

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

upvoted 1 times

 **dookiecloud** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Yes

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>

upvoted 6 times

 **Fulforce** 8 months ago

It's no, the question says that we need to inspect all the network traffic. This doesn't allow for that. Packet Capture does however.

upvoted 3 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 3 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

B. No - With Packet capture, You can Set a time constraint on the packet capture session. The default value is 18000 seconds or 5 hours.

upvoted 1 times

 **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Answer A - Yes

- **Packet Capture**: Is run on a VM to monitor the in and out flows of IP traffic. It is not used to monitor traffic BETWEEN two VMs. MS Docs: ("Packet Capture enables you to capture all traffic on a VM in your virtual network.")

- **Connection Monitor**: Is used to monitor connectivity and latency between VMs over a period of time.

MS Docs: ("Connection Monitor allows you to monitor connectivity and latency between a VM and another network resource.")

Read Here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/frequently-asked-questions#what-tools-does-network-watcher-provide>

upvoted 1 times

 **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

IGNORE the above, as the question states all traffic: Answer B - No

"You need to inspect **all** the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours."

You will need Packet Capture. as it has an option to specify ALL protocols

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

NB: (exam-topics, needs an option to delete your own comment).

upvoted 1 times

 **RhinoMan** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

A connection is not traffic its a to a specific port not all

upvoted 1 times

 **EleChie** 2 months ago

Monitor communication between a virtual machine and an endpoint

The connection monitor capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint.

Connection monitor also provides the minimum, average, and maximum latency observed over time. After learning the latency for a connection, you may find that you're able to decrease the latency by moving your Azure resources to different Azure regions.

Capture packets to and from a VM

Advanced filtering options and fine-tuned controls, such as the ability to set time and size limitations, provide versatility. The capture can be stored in Azure Storage, on the VM's disk, or both. You can then analyze the capture file using several standard network capture analysis tools.

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.

upvoted 1 times

 **Jayad** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

I would go with Yes based on the following guide from Microsoft:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor>

upvoted 1 times

 **josevirtual** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

The answer should be NO

upvoted 2 times

 **Teringzooi** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

No

The connection monitor capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>

upvoted 1 times

 **Fulforce** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

Incorrect. Question specifies that you need to inspect the packets. Correct Answer B

upvoted 3 times

 **NinjaPenguin** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

It's NO. Question is "You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours." per <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview> "he connection monitor capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint." This does NOT capture all traffic, just checks it at intervals.

upvoted 2 times

 **GepeNova** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is No.

Azure Network Watcher - Connection Monitor analyze connectivity-related metrics only.

upvoted 2 times

 **signalincode** 1 year ago

No.

The keyword is 'inspect', which you will not find in the connection monitor documents. You will find this word used to describe packet captures here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-deep-packet-inspection>

upvoted 3 times

 **barcellos** 1 year, 1 month ago

Yes

The Connection Monitor feature in Azure Network Watcher is now generally available in all public regions. Connection Monitor provides you RTT values on a per-minute granularity. You can monitor a direct TCP connection from a virtual machine to a virtual machine, FQDN, URI, or IPv4 address.

upvoted 1 times

 **Tisi** 1 year, 1 month ago

B. No - With Packet capture, You can Set a time constraint on the packet capture session. The default value is 18000 seconds or 5 hours.
upvoted 1 times

 **GabeCanada** 1 year, 1 month ago

Connection monitor requires Network Watcher extension installed on VM (which is not mentioned). Traffic inspection happens at the packet level. The Packet Capture can be filtered by source and/or destination IP and also limited by a specific time frame < 5 hours. So with the information given (filter VM1 to VM2 traffic) and limit to less than 5 hours (3 hours) gives the only correct option for this series: Packet Capture.
upvoted 3 times

 **BenStokes** 1 year, 1 month ago

I would go with B - No.
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.
Ref # <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>
upvoted 2 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Use the Connection Monitor feature of Azure Network Watcher.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>

✉ **SilverFox22** Highly Voted 11 months ago

At least we can agree that this one is No :)
upvoted 20 times

✉ **Abubaker3030** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

well played haha
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Wilchelm** 7 months ago

laughed on that :D
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Redimido** 7 months ago

Me too. This were exactly my thoughts. :)
upvoted 1 times

✉ **bur88** 6 months ago

I agree Answer is: No.
Correct answer is packet capture in Azure Network Watcher.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>
upvoted 4 times

✉ **ScreamingHand** Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Nice try, but no banana. You need the trusty Connection Monitor in this scenario
upvoted 6 times

✉ **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

Sorry, my cocky answer above is incorrect, - Connection Monitor will only inspect traffic on a specific port, - we need Packet Capture, - which will capture all traffic
upvoted 28 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 3 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: B
I agree Answer is: No.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 4/12/2022. B correct answer
upvoted 2 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Redimido** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: B
Here it is a definitive NO! ... hopefully :)

upvoted 1 times

 **fabylande** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

In exam today! October 16, 2021

upvoted 2 times

 **Acai** 1 year, 1 month ago

Performance Monitor and a Data Collector Set huh. RIP Windows Server 70-410.

upvoted 4 times

 **AravindITGuy** 1 year, 2 months ago

Answer No - Connection monitor is used for packets, RTT, etc

upvoted 1 times

DRAG DROP -

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.

Select and Place:

Actions**Answer Area**

Remove nsg1.

Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.

Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.

Create an availability set.

Create a load balancing rule on lb1.

**Actions****Answer Area**

Remove nsg1.

Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.

Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.

Create a load balancing rule on lb1.



Correct Answer:

Create an availability set.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-standard-public-zone-redundant-portal>
□ • **Fulforce** Highly Voted ▲ 8 months ago

Answer is correct:

- 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.

upvoted 21 times

□ • **Allfreen** 6 months ago

This is correct Answer

Remove NSG1

Remove Public IP

create Health Probe

what if NSG blocks port 80 for health prob ?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **magichappens** 5 months ago

What if the machines are actually off? Seriously, just read the information that are given. NSG is not blocking port 80 by default so it is irrelevant.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Aymenwerg** Highly Voted 11 months ago

The Answer is correct :

Create a backend pool.

Create health probes.

Create a load balancer rule.

upvoted 10 times

✉ **Zippy12** 5 months, 1 week ago

How is this highly voted? Two of the steps you've listed (creating a backend pool and health probe) aren't even separate steps in the answer options.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Netspud** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

That is not the answer provided, and your answer is wrong (the one provided is correct).

1 is remove the Public IPs (basic IP's can't be used with a standard LB). Also a pool is only NEEDED for a basic LB.

2. and 3. are correct.

2. Create a health probe

3. Create a lb rule.

upvoted 6 times

✉ **MitchelLauwers1993** Most Recent 6 months ago

came in exam today

upvoted 1 times

✉ **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Snownoodles** 9 months, 1 week ago

The answer is correct.

Regarding availability set - you can only add a VM into an availability set when the VM is being created, you cannot add a VM into an availability set after the VM is created.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **gbgmaill** 6 months, 1 week ago

You can use the Add-AzureRmAvSetVmToAvailabilitySet powershell command to add an existing VM to an availability set. That being said, the original answer is correct.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Snownoodles** 9 months, 1 week ago

I forgot to post the link:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/change-availability-set#:~:text=A%20VM%20can%20only%20be,both%20Linux%20and%20Windows%20VMs.&text=If%20your%20VM%20is%20attached,script%20to%20handle%20that%20case.>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Invisired** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Create Availability Set - to acomotade vms

Health probes

Load Balancer rule

upvoted 1 times

✉ **verifiedtomic** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

The given answer is correct. 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

upvoted 4 times

✉ **ppavank06** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

correct

upvoted 1 times

✉ **nirujogi** 11 months ago

Correct

upvoted 1 times

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After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Monitor, you create a metric on Network In and Network Out.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/general-availability-azure-network-watcher-connection-monitor-in-all-public-regions/>

✉  **pappkarcsiii**  7 months ago

Selected Answer: B

You use the Packet Capture, not Connection Monitor nor Network watcher
upvoted 6 times

✉  **MrBlueSky**  8 months ago

God bless all you people putting the wrong answers on these so we can have people confidently correct you.
upvoted 5 times

✉  **ajayasa**  5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Teringzooi** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is B: No
You use the Packet Capture, not Connection Monitor nor Network watcher
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lincoln01** 7 months ago

This is not right. Should be the connection Monitor feature of the Network watcher.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Bere** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

As described here:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-manage-portal>
Network Watcher packet capture allows you to create capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine.
upvoted 4 times

✉  **Aymenwerg** 11 months ago

Need to use connection monitor
upvoted 3 times

✉  **omw2wealth** 11 months ago

nope, you create a packet capture.
upvoted 34 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther441	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a priority of 64999.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://fastreroute.com/azure-network-security-groups-explained/>

Zarzi Highly Voted 10 months ago

i'm not a robot
upvoted 11 times

im82 Highly Voted 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.
Correct answer: B
upvoted 8 times

ajayasa Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times

theorut 6 months, 1 week ago

You need to start the VM - check Attach Network which is available. This happens only when VM is turned off.
upvoted 2 times

JJoh 6 months, 3 weeks ago

The screen cap already work, you do not need to do anything
upvoted 1 times

hberesford 7 months, 4 weeks ago

you need to change the priority of the inbound rule

upvoted 2 times

✉  **hberesford** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

I mean the priority should not be 6995

upvoted 1 times

✉  **hberesford** 7 months, 4 weeks ago

64999 it should be 150

upvoted 2 times

✉  **SK_2_SK** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is No. You need to start VM.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **omw2wealth** 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct :

No.

upvoted 3 times

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription that contains two on-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.

Select and Place:

Actions

- Create a virtual hub.
- Create VPN sites.
- Connect the virtual networks to the hub.
- Create a Virtual WAN resource.
- Connect the VPN sites to the hub.

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Actions

-
-
- Connect the virtual networks to the hub.
-
-

Answer Area

- Create a Virtual WAN resource.
- Create a virtual hub.
- Create VPN sites.
- Connect the VPN sites to the hub.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-site-to-site-portal>

✉  **Sirkhunz**  11 months ago

Doing my AZ-104 this month, please pray for me
upvoted 20 times

✉  **GepeNova** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

good look for me tomorrow
upvoted 4 times

✉  **GepeNova** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

**luck
upvoted 4 times

✉  **bogard** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

did you pass?
upvoted 2 times

✉  **gregigity** 9 months ago

We need to know! :-)
upvoted 3 times

✉  **nimeshabhinav** 8 months ago

If he is not back to this site, he passed the exam 😊
upvoted 27 times

✉  **AZ_Guru_Wannabe** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

LOL TRUE
upvoted 2 times

✉  **im82**  9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.
Correct answer:

1. Create Azure Virtual WAN
 2. Create Virtual Hub
 3. Create VPN sites
 4. Connect VPN sites to virtual hub
- upvoted 15 times

✉ **techie_11** Most Recent ⓘ 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 4/12/2022. correct answer
upvoted 1 times

✉ **nipi** 5 months, 1 week ago

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>
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times

✉ **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 1 times

✉ **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022
Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!
upvoted 3 times

✉ **practical_93** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Looks like you got all the 341 questions on your exam. I see your comment on every single question lol
upvoted 9 times

✉ **FabioVi** 7 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer.
Kind of tricky is that the remaining action "Connect a VNet to a hub" is also part of the Azure Virtual WAN setup, but it would definitely go after the others, and question asks for the first four...
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ron_azenkot** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

i have my exam tommorow lets hope the comments here are correct because i went by them
upvoted 1 times

✉ **GepeNova** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Yes answer is correct
1. Create Azure Virtual WAN
2. Create Virtual Hub
3. Create VPNs for 2 sites
4. Connect 2 sites vpns to virtual hubs
Arquitecture shown in this URL help me to understand better. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/migrate-from-hub-spoke-topology>
upvoted 6 times

✉ **SilverFox22** 11 months ago

Answer is correct, according to the link provided.
upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

 speed2fast Highly Voted  11 months, 1 week ago

Solution seems wrong. Should be No/Yes/No (not tested)

No: Server2 uses Server1 for DNS. Server1 has no host2.contoso.com record for 131.107.50.50. It would work if VNET1 had a virtual network link to the private zone contoso.com.

Yes: Server2 uses Server1 for DNS. Server1 has a host1.contoso.com record for 131.107.10.15

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.

upvoted 45 times

✉️  **Fulforce** 8 months ago

I agree with this. The answer should be No, Yes, No.
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **theOldOne** 11 months ago

I got the same thing
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **alex_p** 11 months ago

How Server3 uses 10.10.0.4 for DNS Server! Could you explain, please? For NIC3 we have DNS settings "Inherit from virtual network". In addition Server3 is in VNET2. VNET2 is linked to the private zone contoso.com which has a record for host2.contoso.com. So Server3 would be able to resolve it. I think the 3th is YES!

N-Y-Y

upvoted 16 times

✉️  **theOldOne** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Alex-p I can see where you are coming from
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **nzalex1** 10 months, 1 week ago

Vnet2 has DNS 10.10.10.4 configured. Unless forwarder on this DNS configured to Azure (and we don't have this info), the linked private zone will not have an effect
upvoted 4 times

✉️  **Sharathjogi** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

VNET2 don't have 10.10.10.4 as DNS server. That DNS server is of NIC2, which belong to VNET1. VNET2 is linked to private.contoso.com, which as a record for host2.contoso.com. Hence it should resolve.
upvoted 2 times

✉️  **Sharathjogi** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

I take my words back, NIC configured DNS takes precedence over VNET configured DNS.
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **csm198611** 10 months, 1 week ago

Same results as my labs.
upvoted 6 times

✉️  **Mozbius_** 6 months, 1 week ago

I am confused...
* Server1 is a DNS of Virtual Network 1
* The Azure private DNS Zone is linked to Virtual Network 2

How is it that dns inheriting Server3 which is found in Virtual Network 2 uses Server1 from Virtual Network 1 as its referenced dns? Can somebody clarify?

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Mozbius_** 6 months, 1 week ago

Is Vnet2 using Vnet1's DNS because of peering?
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **slimshady** Highly Voted  11 months ago

I just tested this for myself, results were:
server 2 resolve host2.contoso.com - NO - only host1 exists in the server1-hosted DNS zone, so cannot resolve - and setting server2 to use server1 as a DNS server means it does not use any other DNS servers.
server 2 resolve host1.contoso.com - YES to the server1 hosted DNS address ie. 131.107.10.15
server3 resolve host2.contoso.com - YES to the Azure hosted DNS address ie. 131.107.50.50.
server3 can also resolve host1.contoso.com to the Azure hosted DNS address (of course).
hope this helps :)

upvoted 22 times

✉️  **ejml** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

slimshady, in your test, have you peered the vnet's?. Thanks
upvoted 1 times

✉️  **slimshady** 11 months ago

actually I just noticed after reading the comments again that i forgot to set the server1 DNS server on VNET2 - when i did this and updated the servers, server3 could no longer resolve host2.contoso.com as it was using the server1 hosted DNS server. so i say the answer is NO-YES-NO
upvoted 15 times

✉️  **itgg11** Most Recent  6 months, 1 week ago

Answers: No, Yes, Yes.
replied to Speed2fast with more info
upvoted 3 times

✉️  **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022
Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!
upvoted 5 times

✉  **koentjha** 6 months, 1 week ago

Is this the right answer?
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Sara_Mo** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with this. The answer should be No, Yes, No.
upvoted 1 times

✉  **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

NO Server2 --> NIC2 ---> VNET1 ---> DNS setting on NIC2 is 10.10.0.4 "DNS server1"
YES Server2 --> NIC2 ---> VNET1 ---> DNS setting on NIC2 is 10.10.0.4 "DNS server1"
YES Server3 --> NIC3 ---> VNET2 --> DNS settings on Virtual network "virtual link with Azure Private DNS"
upvoted 8 times

✉  **Fal991I** 5 months, 1 week ago

make more sense
upvoted 1 times

✉  **ShanYuen** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

No (server2 has NIC2 that using internal dns to resolve)
Yes (server2 has NIC2 that using internal dns to resolve)
No (server3 has NIC3 that connect to VNET2, and custom dns applied to VNET2, so server3 resolving using internal dns)
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 6 months, 1 week ago

Where is it saying that the server1 custom DNS is applied to VNET2?
Has the original question changed?
upvoted 1 times

✉  **alihk79** 9 months ago

N/Y/N
Tested
upvoted 3 times

✉  **yoelalan14** 9 months ago

Box 1: NO. Server2 uses Server 1 for DNS. Server1 resolves to host1, not host2.
Box 2: YES. Server2 uses Server1 for DNS. Server1 resolves to host1.
Box 3: NO. Server3 uses 10.10.0.4 (Server1) as DNS. Server1 has no record for host2.contoso.com
upvoted 5 times

✉  **danito** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Y-N-Y
server2 uses the records in 10.10.0.4 because NiC2 said that.
Server3 uses the records linked to VNET2 because it is inherit the records in 10.10.0.4
So the questions are solved using the last table (host1 and host2)
in my opinion....
upvoted 1 times

✉  **danito** 9 months, 1 week ago

please don't take into account my comment I didn't understand the tables, so the answer is:
N-Y-N
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Ash3250** 10 months, 1 week ago

Fabylande,, What was your Answer
upvoted 2 times

✉  **fabylande** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

In exam today! October 16, 2021
upvoted 4 times

✉  **DevOpposite** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Hahaha..nobody knows
upvoted 6 times

✉  **breakerboyz09** 11 months ago

NO NO YES
First 2 answers: NIC DNS takes precedence
3rd answers: Server 3 inherits VNET DNS and NIC DNS is not setup
upvoted 3 times

 **mickbc** 4 months ago

Server 3 does inherit VNET DNS but VNET DNS is set to 10.10.0.4 which hasn't got a record for host2.
upvoted 1 times

 **Quantigo** 11 months ago

I think the answer is Y Y Y
VNET1 peers with VNET2 and vice versa basically, all resources should be able to see each other.
according to this reference :
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview>
Server2 will query server1 1st for DNS resolution, if Server1 cannot resolve the query the next hop will be the gateway, which will use the azure provided DNS and will get the answer from there, which is 131.107.50.50 for host2.
Since server1 has an A record for host1, it will resolve the IP 131.107.10.15 for host1.
Server3 should get DNS resolution from the azure provided DNS server for host2 which would resolve to 131.107.50.50
That's how I understand it. maybe there are better explanations out there.

upvoted 5 times

 **ejml** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

I think so
upvoted 1 times

 **imrans** 9 months ago

I believe it should be N-Y-N. The link below says Peering is not recognized for Private DNS zone
DNS Private Zones are not supported across VNET Peering. However a DNS Private Zone can be linked to multiple virtual network which allows you to provide the same DNS records across mulitple virtual networks.

Now since private DNS Zones are only available within a virtual network it means that you can define any type of DNS Zone and attach it to the virtual network. For instance you can use Microsoft.com as a DNS private Zone
<https://msandbu.org/architecture-of-azure-private-dns-and-name-lookup-in-azure/>
Hope this helps or suggest if wrong.

upvoted 1 times

 **Mozbius_** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

Thank you for providing that url! Since it is established that DNS don't apply through peering and since NIC card DNS setting takes precedence over Vnet DNS setting (<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface>) then DNS resolution in this question go as follow:

Server1: Vnet1 Azure default DNS is not overridden by Nic1 DNS (inherited Azure)
Server2: Vnet1 Azure default DNS is overridden by Nic2 DNS (10.10.0.4/server1)
Server3: Vnet2 10.10.0.4 DNS is not overridden by Nic3 DNS (inherited server1)

So answer is NO YES NO.
Server2 through Server1 won't resolve host2 at all.
Server2 through Server1 will resolve host1 as described.
Server3 through Server1 won't resolve host2 at all.
upvoted 1 times

 **Charlie2019** 11 months, 1 week ago

should be: yes, no, no
upvoted 4 times

You have a virtual network named VNet1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

		Refresh	Move	Delete										
Resource group (change)	Production	Address space 10.2.0.0/16												
Location	West US	DNS servers Azure provided DNS service												
Subscription (change)	Production subscription													
Subscription ID	14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea													
Tags (change)	Click here to add tags													
Connected devices <input type="text" value="Search connected devices"/> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; padding: 2px;">DEVICE</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">↑↓ TYPE</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">↑↓ IP ADDRESS</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">↑↓ SUBNET</th> <th style="text-align: right; padding: 2px;">↑↓</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">No results.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					DEVICE	↑↓ TYPE	↑↓ IP ADDRESS	↑↓ SUBNET	↑↓	No results.				
DEVICE	↑↓ TYPE	↑↓ IP ADDRESS	↑↓ SUBNET	↑↓										
No results.														

No devices are connected to VNet1.

You plan to peer VNet1 to another virtual network named VNet2. 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.

Correct Answer: A

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>

pakman Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Correct. Modify the address space of VNET1, since it'd be overlapping with the one of VNET2 if you don't.
upvoted 20 times

Teringzooi Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct. Modify the address space of VNET1, since it'd be overlapping with the one of VNET2 if you don't.
upvoted 1 times

Efficia 7 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A
The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints>
upvoted 2 times

fabylande 10 months, 2 weeks ago

In exam today! October 16, 2021
upvoted 3 times

 **GepeNova** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct A

Both VNETs have the same address space

upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://medium.com/azure-architects/exploring-azure-private-dns-be65de08f780> <https://simpledns.plus/help/dns-record-types>

□  **Quantigo** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Correct Answer C: comp2.contoso.com only

A record: Is used to map a DNS/domain name to an IP

Ref:<https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/dns-records/dns-a-record/>

TXT records in a lot of cases get used to prove ownership of a domain, it has other purposes too.

Reference:

https://support.google.com/a/answer/2716800?hl=en#:~:text=_TXT%20records%20are%20a%20type, and%20to%20ensure%20email%20security.

PTR: A Reverse DNS lookup is used by remote hosts to determine who 'owns' an IP address.

Reference:

<https://www.mailenable.com/kb/content/article.asp?ID=ME020206>

CNAME records get used to redirect a DNS name or subdomain name to another DNS name or domain name or subdomain name.

reference: <https://support.dnsimple.com/articles/cname-record/>

It would do good to read up on DNS record types and what they are used for, you will be lost if you don't have a basic understanding of it.
<https://ns1.com/resources/dns-types-records-servers-and-queries>

DNS is a key component In the IT field.

I hope this info will help.

upvoted 50 times

□  **Takloy** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

So agree man! you just reminded me to review DNS and DNS alone.

upvoted 2 times

□  **slimshady** Highly Voted 11 months ago

tested this, i say it is C - comp2.contoso.com ONLY. i created each of the records in my Azure DNS zone, a TXT record is not resolvable, an A record is resolvable, the CNAME is pointing to comp1 which again is not resolvable, and the PTR record should be an IP to a name, when i created the PTR record it wanted me to enter a domain name eg. contoso.com, not an IP address but i put the IP address in anyway, and it did not resolve. So i say it is C - comp2 ONLY

upvoted 19 times

□  **AZ_Guru_Wannabe** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

good testing thx

upvoted 1 times

□  **DikSoft** Most Recent 4 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Tested in LAB. Only A record is pingable

upvoted 1 times

 **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 4/12/2022.

upvoted 1 times

 **ostych** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

A record - domain name to IP address

PTR record - ip address to domain name (reverse DNS)

TXT record - descriptive information only

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

 **itgg11** 6 months, 1 week ago

Answer is C as other contributors confirmed. I tested it in my lab. DNS is the key so please test before posting any comments.

upvoted 1 times

 **Teringzooi** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer C: comp2.contoso.com only

A record: Is used to map a DNS/domain name to an IP

Ref:<https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/dns-records/dns-a-record/>

upvoted 1 times

 **Empel** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Is C

upvoted 1 times

 **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 3 times

 **fumeta** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

a Resposta é B

upvoted 1 times

 **Fulforce** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct answer is C. Comp2 only

upvoted 2 times

 **kaloszertest** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C ONLY

upvoted 1 times

 **olsenOnS** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C - comp2.contoso.com only

upvoted 2 times

 **majedidi** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer C: comp2.contoso.com only

upvoted 2 times

 **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 8 times

 **Madhavc** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

C is correct answer.

tested Results:

root@VM1:~# ping comp1.contoso.com

ping: comp1.contoso.com: No address associated with hostname

root@VM1:~#

```
root@VM1:~# ping comp2.contoso.com
PING comp2.contoso.com (10.0.0.5) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from vm2.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.5): icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=1.74 ms
64 bytes from vm2.internal.cloudapp.net (10.0.0.5): icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.81 ms

--- comp2.contoso.com ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1001ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.742/1.776/1.811/0.034 ms
root@VM1:~#
root@VM1:~#
root@VM1:~# ping comp3.contoso.com
ping: comp3.contoso.com: Name or service not known
root@VM1:~#
root@VM1:~#
root@VM1:~# ping comp4.contoso.com
ping: comp4.contoso.com: No address associated with hostname
root@VM1:~#
upvoted 5 times
```

HOTSPOT -

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/ALLOW_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/DENY_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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Direction:	<input type="button" value="▼"/>
Inbound	
Outbound	
Source:	<input type="button" value="▼"/>
Any	
10.1.0.10	
10.1.0.11	
10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11	
10.1.0.0/28	
Destination:	<input type="button" value="▼"/>
Any	
10.1.0.10	
10.1.0.11	
10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11	
10.1.0.0/28	
Priority:	<input type="button" value="▼"/>
110	
111	
112	

Answer Area

Direction:	<input type="button" value="▼"/>
Inbound	
Outbound	
Source:	<input type="button" value="▼"/>
Any	
10.1.0.10	
10.1.0.11	
10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11	
10.1.0.0/28	
Destination:	<input type="button" value="▼"/>
Any	
10.1.0.10	
10.1.0.11	
10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11	
10.1.0.0/28	
Priority:	<input type="button" value="▼"/>
110	
111	
112	

Correct Answer:

Reference:

<https://www.thomasmaurer.ch/2019/09/how-to-enable-ping-icmp-echo-on-an-azure-vm/>

 **speed2fast** Highly Voted 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer is wrong. We need to undo the DENY_PING rule with the principle of least privilege.

Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110
upvoted 144 times

✉️ **Takloy** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

This is what I had in mind. I thought I'm going nuts when I saw the answer. Admin should change it.
upvoted 8 times

✉️ **theOldOne** 11 months ago

What about inbound? Keep the rest the same.
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **nsknexus478** 10 months, 4 weeks ago

Both the VMs are from the same Vnet. So inbound is allow by default within the n/w.
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **SilverFox22** 11 months ago

The inbound/outbound threw me a bit as well. "rules in inbound direction affect traffic that is being initiated from external sources, such as the Internet or another VM, to a virtual machine. Outbound security rules affect traffic sent from a VM." The ICMP traffic is being sent from VM1, so outbound.
upvoted 5 times

✉️ **Fananico** 10 months ago

I test it your answer is current
upvoted 4 times

✉️ **nsknexus478** 11 months ago

I was thinking the same. The given answer threw the least privilege out of window.
upvoted 3 times

✉️ **Quantigo** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Correct answer:
Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110
the given solution is not correct.
upvoted 19 times

✉️ **theOldOne** 11 months ago

What about inbound? Keep the rest the same.
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **yolap31172** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Since VM1 and VM2 are in the same subnet, NSG would apply both inbound and outbound rules to traffic. Your inbound rule could let the ICMP request reach VM2, but existing outbound rule would prevent it from going out of VM1 in the first place.

Having an outbound rule with priority 110 overrides the existing Deny rule.
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **gg905** Most Recent 3 months, 2 weeks ago

If you do Priority 111, will it overwrite the existing deny rule?
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 1 times

✉️ **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 1 times

 **MitchelLauwers1993** 6 months ago

came in exam today
upvoted 1 times

 **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022
Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!
upvoted 4 times

 **KamalB** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is correct. Since this is within subnet. So least privilege includes the entire subnet.
upvoted 1 times

 **Zubaer** 8 months ago

why Priority is 110???
can you explain
upvoted 1 times

 **MAB3030** 8 months ago

because, in the rule, ICMP DENIED has a 100 Priority
upvoted 1 times

 **Jay0401** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam 17.12.2021.
upvoted 2 times

 **Snownoodles** 9 months, 1 week ago

I would think this question is not valid, or the question should be changed 'nsg is applied to VM1', instead of 'subnet' level.
Since VM1 and VM2 are in same subnet, traffic between them doesn't go through subnet level NSG
Azure NSG is stateful, meaning if inbound is allowed, then outbound is allowed automatically(<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview>)
upvoted 1 times

 **Snownoodles** 9 months, 1 week ago

Apologize. The subnet level NSG does impact intra-subnet communication:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview>
In this case Quantigo's answer is correct:
Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1)
Destination: 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110
upvoted 3 times

 **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct Answer:
- Outbound
- 10.1.0.10 VM1
- 10.1.0.11 VM2
- 110
upvoted 7 times

 **Timock** 10 months ago

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.

upvoted 8 times

 **Timock** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Like to adjust that the Outbound rule because of least privilege. should be more narrowed from 10.1.0.11 to 10.1.0.10. Rule 110 should say the same.
upvoted 1 times

 **AKAKAKAK** 10 months ago

In my opinion:

Direction: Outbound
Source 10.1.0.10 (VM1) and 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Destination: 10.1.0.10 (VM1) and 10.1.0.11 (VM2)
Priority: 110

Ping is not completed one way, for ping to complete VM2 should respond with a pong which it will not unless the Outbound rule allows VM2 source to VM1 dest. Hence, source and dest fields would need both IPs.

upvoted 4 times

 **Lionred** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

That is not correct.

Remember NSGs are stateful, when the Ping request (technically ICMP Echo request) is passed through NSG, NSG registers it on its state table, then when Pong (ICMP Echo reply) shows up from VM2, NSG will find it matches the incoming Ping hence will allow it to go through.

Question #84

Topic 5

try on

en

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2.

Solution: On Computer2, you set the Startup type for the IPSec Policy Agent service to Automatic.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: B

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>

 **Quantigo** Highly Voted 11 months ago

Correct Answer: B
the certificate needs to be installed on the machine you are counting from.
upvoted 22 times

 **bduhamel** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

 **Teringzooi** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct Answer: B
you need to install certificate on the machine you are counting from.
upvoted 1 times

 **JayJay2215** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct approach would be to export Cert from Computer1 and install it on Computer2
upvoted 1 times

 **nileshlg** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
Answer is B
upvoted 1 times

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. Session persistence to Client IP and protocol
- B. Protocol to UDP
- C. Session persistence to None
- D. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled

Correct Answer: A

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-distribution-mode?tabs=azure-portal>

 **HananS** Highly Voted 8 months, 1 week ago

The following options are available:

None (hash-based) - Specifies that successive requests from the same client may be handled by any virtual machine.

Client IP (source IP affinity two-tuple) - Specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address will be handled by the same virtual machine.

Client IP and protocol (source IP affinity three-tuple) - Specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address and protocol combination will be handled by the same virtual machine.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-distribution-mode?tabs=azure-portal>

The answer is A

upvoted 5 times

 **benvdw** Most Recent 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **G_unit_19** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Straight forward easy question

upvoted 2 times

 **Teringzooi** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is correct: A

Session persistence!

upvoted 2 times

 **Sukorak** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct :A

upvoted 4 times

 **Sukorak** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct: A

upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure subscription that uses the public IP addresses shown in 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. IP1, IP2, and IP3
- B. IP2 only
- C. IP3 only
- D. IP1 and IP3 only

Correct Answer: C

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:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses>

 **Sukorak** Highly Voted 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct: C

upvoted 8 times

 **Teringzooi** Most Recent 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct: C

Basic SKU IP can not be combined with standard LB.

upvoted 2 times

 **JayJay22215** 6 months, 1 week ago

None of the given, because noone is using ipv6!

All jokes aside, its C

upvoted 1 times

 **Redimido** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

BASIC SKU not an option here.

upvoted 2 times

 **amiri7171** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Answer is correct: C

upvoted 2 times

 **Fulforce** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Weird question this one, because IP1 is an IPv6 Basic address but it says that it's Static. That is not supported as part of the Basic SKU. But regardless, the answer is correct: C. Because you can't mix SKUs with Load Balancers.

upvoted 1 times

 **blockhead72** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription.

You are deploying an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that will contain multiple pods. The pods will use kubernetes networking.

You need to restrict network traffic between the pods.

What should you configure on the AKS cluster?

- A. the Azure network policy
- B. the Calico network policy
- C. pod security policies
- D. an application security group

Correct Answer: B

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/use-network-policies>

✉  **ITprof99** Highly Voted 8 months ago

On exam 01.02.22

Answer: B

upvoted 12 times

✉  **ninja** Highly Voted 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I think the correct answer is B.

The question describes "the pods will use kubernetes networking."

To provide network connectivity, AKS clusters can use kubernetes (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 kubernetes (Linux).

Hence, the correct answer is B.

Reference

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/use-network-policies>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubernetes>

upvoted 12 times

✉  **ajayasa** Most Recent 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mmtechsolutionsinc** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

I think the correct answer is B.

The question describes "the pods will use kubernetes networking."

To provide network connectivity, AKS clusters can use kubernetes (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 kubernetes (Linux).

Hence, the correct answer is B.

Reference

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/use-network-policies>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubernetes>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **theorut** 6 months, 1 week ago

Caligula policy.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **daniel1ionut** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

On exam 05/02/22

Answer:B

upvoted 4 times

 **amiri7171** 7 months, 1 week ago

Answer: B

" The Network Policy feature in Kubernetes lets you define rules for ingress and egress traffic between pods in a cluster."

reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/use-network-policies>

upvoted 1 times

 **deltarj** 7 months, 1 week ago

Where are mlantonis and fedztedz? ...demo version ended? :(

upvoted 8 times

 **Gadzee** 7 months, 1 week ago

Hahahahaha, very few comments now.

upvoted 4 times

 **_punky_** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

Hey, but in Kub u can get rid off Calico and use alternative networking solution. So idk

upvoted 1 times

 **_punky_** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/use-network-policies#network-policy-options-in-aks>

upvoted 1 times

 **HananS** 8 months, 1 week ago

The answer is correct because azure kubernetes network policy works only in Linux so calico is the one who works in Linux or windows

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/use-network-policies>

upvoted 2 times

 **streethawk** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer : B

The choice was between 'A' and 'B', the key is 'kubenet' networking, which is supported in Calico network policy.

upvoted 1 times

 **ahmads08** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

This was in exam today. 12/12/2021

upvoted 3 times

 **MrMacro** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Looks like the correct answer. Here is a more relevant link (note the limitations & considerations for Kubenet mention that Calicio network policies are supported on Kubenet). <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubenet>

upvoted 4 times

 **VeiN** 8 months, 1 week ago

Features not supported on kubenet include:

-Azure network policies, but Calico network policies are supported on kubenet

-Windows node pools

-Virtual nodes add-on

thx extracted from the link:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-kubenet#limitations--considerations-for-kubenet>

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16 and contains the VPN Gateway and 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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Address prefix	<input type="checkbox"/> 10.0.0.0/16
	<input type="checkbox"/> 10.0.1.0/24
	<input type="checkbox"/> 10.0.254.0/24
Next hop type	<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual appliance
	<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual network
	<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual network gateway
Assigned to	<input type="checkbox"/> GatewaySubnet
	<input type="checkbox"/> Subnet0
	<input type="checkbox"/> Subnet1 and Subnet2

Answer Area

Address prefix	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10.0.0.0/16
	<input type="checkbox"/> 10.0.1.0/24
	<input type="checkbox"/> 10.0.254.0/24
Correct Answer:	<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual appliance
	<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual network
	<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual network gateway
Assigned to	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GatewaySubnet
	<input type="checkbox"/> Subnet0
	<input type="checkbox"/> Subnet1 and Subnet2

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: 10.0.0.0/16

Address prefix
destination-> Vnet 1 (Address space of Vnet1)

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.

upvoted 64 times

 **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

Box1: 10.0.0.0/16

Box2: Virtual appliance

Box3: GatewaySubnet

upvoted 5 times

 **Tom900** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct.

See the explanation below from AZ-103 source.

Address prefix- destination-> Vnet 1 (Address space of Vnet1)

2. Next Hop - VM1 ->Virtual Appliance (You can specify IP address of VM 1 when configuring next hop as virtual appliance)

3.Assignment - 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

upvoted 55 times

 **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

Agree!

upvoted 2 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

Answer is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

See the explanation below from AZ-103 source.

Address prefix- destination-> Vnet 1 (Address space of Vnet1)

2. Next Hop - VM1 ->Virtual Appliance (You can specify IP address of VM 1 when configuring next hop as virtual appliance)

3.Assignment - 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

upvoted 1 times

 **babzbabz** 3 months, 1 week ago

Came on exam today (24/05-2022)

upvoted 1 times

 **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 3 times

 **Tokawa** 11 months, 1 week ago

Why is this not an IP address for Subnet1?

upvoted 1 times

 **AubinBakana** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Answer is correct:

- Source: 10.0.254.0

- Next Hop: NVA

- Assigned to 10.0.0.0/16. This covers 10.0.0.0/24, 10.0.1.0/24, 10.0.2.0/24

upvoted 2 times

 **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

I can picture this question coming in every single test. Answer is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **JimBobSquare101** 1 year, 1 month ago

In 30 July 2021

upvoted 5 times

 **_UNA_** 1 year, 1 month ago

You can watch this video for more clarity <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sBII38Fngmk>

upvoted 5 times

 **MimeTalk** 1 year, 1 month ago

thanks for sharing

upvoted 2 times

 **Shiven12** 1 year, 2 months ago

This question came in Exam

upvoted 2 times

 **Raj_az104** 1 year, 5 months ago

How did we get 10.0.0.0/16

upvoted 3 times

 **ddb116** 1 year, 5 months ago

Because we want all data from the /16 to go to the router.

upvoted 6 times

 **SnakePlissken** 1 year, 4 months ago

10.0.0.0/16 is the IP address space of VNET1.

upvoted 1 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

Given answer is correct

Address prefix- destination-> Vnet 1 (Address space of Vnet1)

2. Next Hop - VM1 ->Virtual Appliance (You can specify IP address of VM 1 when configuring next hop as virtual appliance)

3.Assignment - 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

upvoted 6 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is perfectly correct. Route is assigned to GW subnet, since inbound traffic comes to that Subnet, then redirects all 10.0.0.0/16 traffic to the VM router appliance

upvoted 2 times

 **fedztedz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct.

- Address Prefix, (like the target address in the subnet). The whole virtual network. Accordingly, it should be 10.0.0.0/16

- Next hop: next address to send the packets to is "Virtual appliance"

- the subnet where the routing table exists: gateway subnet, as the gateway is the one who receives the communication from on-perm addresses.

upvoted 23 times

 **edengoforit** 2 months, 1 week ago

This answer is more understandable

upvoted 1 times

 **dandirindan** 1 year, 8 months ago

you can think of gateway subnet is the input point (all inbound traffic) for your virtual network (or virtual machine) through a routing table. the routing table gets traffic from subnet and route to virtual appliance. the virtual appliance should be the next hop allowed traffic is transmitted

upvoted 12 times

 **ddb116** 1 year, 5 months ago

Called sometimes a transit gateway.

upvoted 2 times

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?

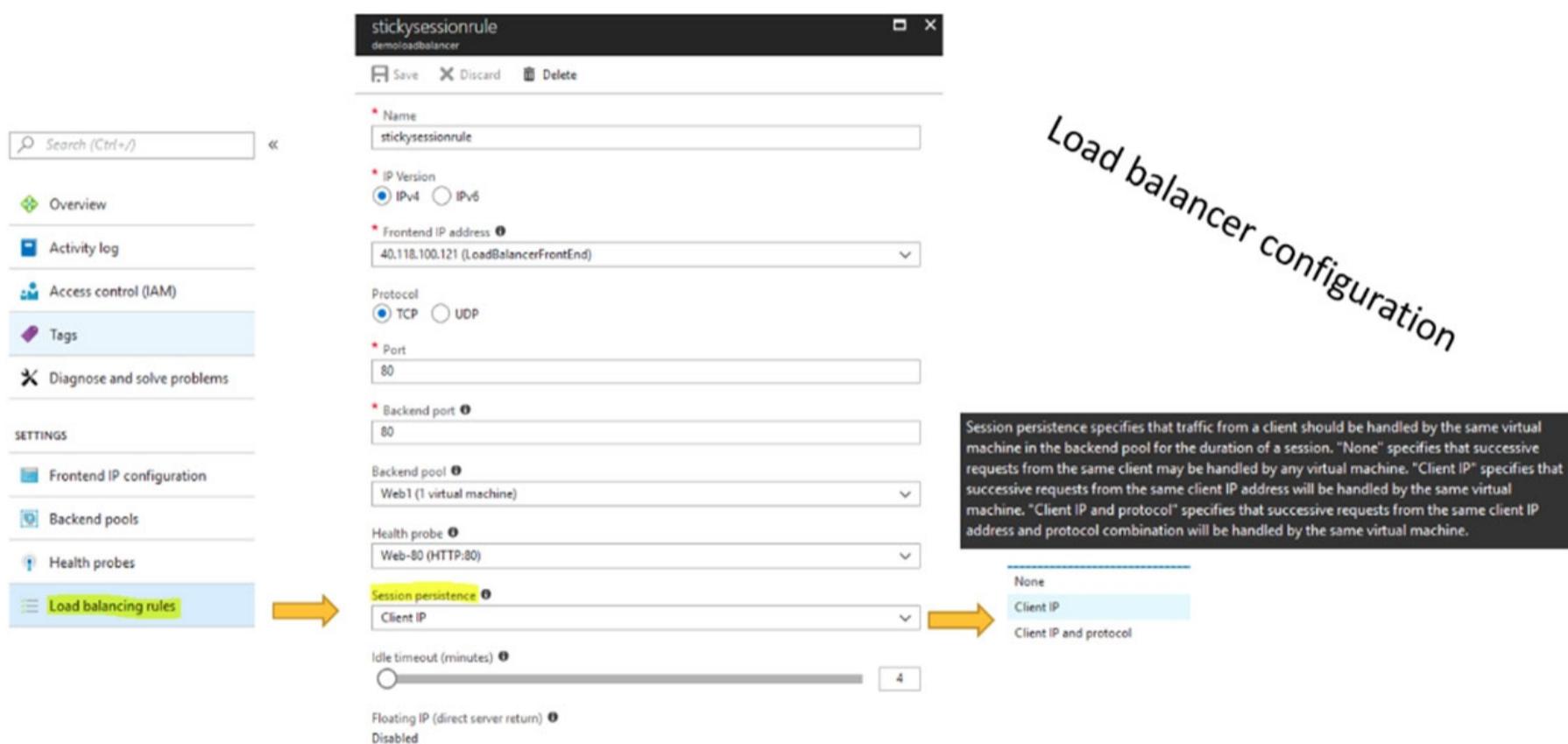
- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- B. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled
- C. a health probe
- D. Session persistence to Client IP and Protocol

Correct Answer: D

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.

On the following image you can see sticky session configuration:



Note:

There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:

1. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20
2. Protocol to UDP

Reference:

<https://cloudopszone.com/configure-azure-load-balancer-for-sticky-sessions/>

mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

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.

upvoted 36 times

Hibs2016 Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct, D - Session Persistence to Client IP and Protocol

upvoted 33 times

EmnCours Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct and is called Sticky Sessions like Microsoft ones sticks never let go!!
upvoted 3 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D. Session persistence to Client IP and Protocol
upvoted 2 times

 **amunator** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct answer.
upvoted 1 times

 **josevirtual** 6 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Session Persistence is correct
upvoted 3 times

 **hanyahmed** 8 months ago

it is right answer "Session persistence"
upvoted 1 times

 **khengoolman** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Passed 11 Oct 2021 with 947. This question appeared, correct Answer is D
upvoted 7 times

 **kashi1983** 1 year ago

Answer is D.
upvoted 2 times

 **nimz77** 1 year ago

came in 8.8.2021 exam.
upvoted 4 times

 **nimz77** 1 year ago

Same in 8.8.2021 exam.
upvoted 2 times

 **wsscool** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021
upvoted 3 times

 **lucky_18** 1 year, 2 months ago

came in exam on June 28 2021
upvoted 3 times

 **lucky_18** 1 year, 2 months ago

came in exam on June 28 2021
upvoted 2 times

 **allray15** 1 year, 5 months ago

its WRONG! - just kidding, its correct :D
upvoted 2 times

 **Nickus** 1 year, 5 months ago

AJAJAJAJAJ ;)
upvoted 1 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

D is correct!
upvoted 3 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table:

Name	Operating system	Connects to
VM1	Windows Server 2019	Subnet1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	Subnet2

VM1 and VM2 use public IP addresses. From Windows Server 2019 on VM1 and VM2, you allow inbound Remote Desktop connections.

Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1.

The subscription contains two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG1 and NSG2. NSG1 uses only the default rules.

NSG2 uses the default rules and the following custom incoming rule:

- Priority: 100
- Name: Rule1
- Port: 3389
- Protocol: TCP
- Source: Any
- Destination: Any
- Action: Allow

NSG1 is associated to Subnet1. NSG2 is associated to the network interface of VM2.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From the Internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From the Internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From the Internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
From the Internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

 fedzedz Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct . No, Yes, Yes.

No: VM1 has default rules which denies any port open for inbound rules

Yes: VM2 has custom rule allowing RDP port

Yes: VM1 and VM2 are in the same Vnet. by default, communication are allowed
upvoted 124 times

 Lapiduse 1 year, 7 months ago

Agree, nothing to add

No, Yes, Yes.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Pwnisnoob** 1 year, 8 months ago

No yes no. With nsg rdp ports need to be open in both
upvoted 6 times

✉ **Julie444** 1 year, 2 months ago

Exactly no one pays attention to the Q! RDP people, RDP.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lkk51** 1 year, 2 months ago

Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1.

check default NSG rule <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview>
upvoted 3 times

✉ **DodgyD** 1 year, 7 months ago

I would suggest Yes to box 3 because

Yes: NSG2 is using the default rules - deny all - but has a higher priority rule allowing RDP protocol from anywhere on the NIC, so RDP access from VM1 is permitted. Without this rule, if a default rule NSG was applied to the NIC, RDP would fail regardless of VMs being in same subnet.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **DodgyD** 1 year, 7 months ago

Intra-Subnet traffic

It's important to note that security rules in an NSG associated to a subnet can affect connectivity between VM's within it. For example, if a rule is added to NSG1 which denies all inbound and outbound traffic, VM1 and VM2 will no longer be able to communicate with each other. Another rule would have to be added specifically to allow this.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Ougesh** 1 year, 6 months ago

Since VM2 is in subnet1 and NSG1 applied to subnet1 which should deny inbound connection from Internet. Therefore i guess you cannot connect to VM2 from internet? Is it correct please?

upvoted 3 times

✉ **jimmyli** 1 year, 2 months ago

@Ougesh, i was bothered by this as well. but then i noticed that VM1 is in Subnet1, and VM2 is in Subnet2 from the table. So VM2 is NOT in subnet1, accordingly RDP to VM2 is fine (as only NSG2 is applied to NIC of VM2)

upvoted 2 times

✉ **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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.

Box 3: Yes

VM1 and VM2 are in the same Vnet. By default, communication is allowed.

upvoted 77 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

Answer is correct . No, Yes, Yes.

No: VM1 has default rules which. Inbound rules: By default, there will be three inbound security rules (allow virtual network traffic, allow load balancer traffic, deny all other traffic) added to an NSG when you create NSG. All inbound traffic except the traffic from virtual network and Azure load balancer is not allowed.

Yes: VM2 has custom rule allowing RDP port

Yes: VM1 and VM2 are in the same Vnet. by default, communication are allowed

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

NYY and as per others comments

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

NO YES YES

Here it is described the default security rules:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview#default-security-rules>

As you can see, by default, it allows:

AllowVNetInBound
AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound
AllowVnetOutBound
AllowInternetOutBound

upvoted 1 times

mbaybarsk 3 months ago

NNY, not even debatable.

NSG1 is associated with subnet which blocks RDP and in order for RDP to work, both the subnet and the NIC NSGs need to allow RDP in.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works#inbound-traffic>

"For inbound traffic, Azure processes the rules in a network security group associated to a subnet first, if there is one, and then the rules in a network security group associated to the network interface, if there is one."

upvoted 3 times

mbaybarsk 3 months ago

I'm apparently wrong. NSG1 is only associated with one of the subnets.

upvoted 2 times

juniорccs 4 months ago

I tested it today. The answers are

No: VM1 has default rules which deny any port open for inbound rules (YES)

Yes: VM2 has custom rule allowing RDP port (it's possible)

Yes: VM1 and VM2 are in the same Vnet. by default, communication are allowed and The Windows firewall by default opens the 3389 in the Windows. I am not sure why in the question it says that you enabled the RDP from VM1 to VM2, it's by default enabled

upvoted 2 times

ajayasa 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 3 times

DES123 5 months, 3 weeks ago

For inbound traffic, Azure processes the rules in a network security group associated to a subnet first, if there is one, and then the rules in a network security group associated to the network interface, if there is one.

VM1: The security rules in NSG1 are processed, since it is associated to Subnet1 and VM1 is in Subnet1. Unless you've created a rule that allows port 80 inbound, the traffic is denied by the DenyAllInbound default security rule, and never evaluated by NSG2, since NSG2 is associated to the network interface. If NSG1 has a security rule that allows port 80, the traffic is then processed by NSG2. To allow port 80 to the virtual machine, both NSG1 and NSG2 must have a rule that allows port 80 from the internet.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

After checking this example from Microsoft, NSG1 will block RDP by default therefore, it is not processed by NSG2. so RDP is not allowed to VM1 and 2 from the internet.

Since NSG2 allows RDP on interface level, VM1 can RDP to VM2 so the answer is:

N N Y

upvoted 4 times

Pak149 6 months, 3 weeks ago

No, No Yes

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

upvoted 2 times

Pak149 6 months, 2 weeks ago

NO, Yes, Yes - since the NSG1 is assigned to subnet 1 only.

upvoted 1 times

FabioVi 7 months, 2 weeks ago

The answer should be NO for the 3 options.

NSG1 (that denies by default) is at the Subnet level but NSG2 (that allows) is in the NIC of VM2, so all 3389 incoming traffic would be denied by the default rule in NSG1, because NSG rules at subnet level are processed before NSG rules at NIC level.

Same for Intra-Subnet traffic, because: "It's important to note that security rules in an NSG associated to a subnet can affect connectivity between VM's within it"...

as stated in: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works#intra-subnet-traffic>

upvoted 2 times

Axial30z 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Should be 'Yes' for option 3 as there are no NSGs associated to Subnet 2. The NSG is associated to the NIC of VM2, and there is a rule allowing RDP so it should be 'Yes'

upvoted 2 times

hanyahmed 8 months ago

NO, YES, YES

upvoted 1 times

mumu_myk 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Lab Tested: N-N-Y if NSG1 blocks all RDP traffic from internet.

upvoted 1 times

SSJunk 8 months ago

The second question should be Y, so N-Y-Y. The reason is that VM2 is on subnet2 that does not have an NSG assigned, the NSG2 is assigned to the NIC of VM2 which allows RDP from the Internet.

Only subnet1 has the NSG (NSG1) assigned at that level.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Fabi_Marin** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

NSG1 está aplicado a subred1 no a subred2

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mumu_myk** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

For inbound traffic, Azure processes the rules in a network security group associated to a subnet first, if there is one, and then the rules in a network security group associated to the network interface, if there is one.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

This means for RDP traffic coming in from the internet, NSG1 blocks RDP and does not even reach NSG in the NIC to allow RDP

upvoted 1 times

✉ **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct answer: N-Y-Y

upvoted 4 times

✉ **JohnPhan** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

No

Yes

Yes

upvoted 1 times

✉ **MrAzureGuru** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

- create a new Windows VM, ensure RDP is ticked (by default), a new NSG for the NIC will be created
- create a new NSG under Network Security Groups

Go into both NSG's and look at the rules; all your answers will be there.

Extra points

- create a new Subnet with default values and see if a new NSG is created for it.
- deploy a new Windows VM into it with RDP enabled, try to connect to it
- disconnect RDP, associate that unassigned (default) NSG to the subnet. see what happens with RDP

PS. You can disable inter-subnet comms explicitly

upvoted 2 times

✉ **VLADIM** 11 months ago

I think the Box 1: No

"If NSG1 has a security rule that allows port ... the traffic is then processed by NSG2. To allow port ... to the virtual machine, both NSG1 and NSG2 must have a rule that allows port..."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

upvoted 1 times

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 VM2.

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. an inbound NAT rule
- C. a virtual network
- D. a backend pool
- E. a health probe

Correct Answer: DE

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/components>

 **sjb666** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: DE

D & E. I have just double checked this in the portal, mandatory fields are Health Probe and Backend Pool.
upvoted 2 times

 **kennynelcon** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AD

Answer ; A and D
Select; Frontend IP
When done with configuration steps.

Select Next: Backend pools

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal>
upvoted 1 times

 **tp42** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: DE

D and E.
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. I also tested it in my lab to be sure.
upvoted 4 times

 **Jayz5436** 4 months, 1 week ago

Tried in my lab as well this is correct. You need a frontend ip to create an empty load balancer which in this case the question says that it's created. adding a load balancing rule requires you to specify backend pool and health probe
upvoted 2 times

 **michaelmorar** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: DE

DE seems correct - I might be wrong but if you have an LB, it follows that you already have a Frontend IP?

So you need a Backend Pool and Health Probe

Experts, please jump in and correct me!

upvoted 1 times

 **mikextreme** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: AB

Should be A,B

Get an Frontend IP
Get an Backend Pool

Then we will be able to set up load balancing rules

upvoted 1 times

 **MentalG** 4 months, 1 week ago

Do you mean A,D?

upvoted 2 times

 **mikextreme** 3 months, 2 weeks ago

Sorry Im wrong

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/manage-rules-how-to>

According to this Article,

We need

- A. Get an Frontend IP
- D. Get an Backend Pool
- E. Health Probe

B and C apparently is wrong.

Since D. Get an Backend Pool - This is mentioned and we know it's VM1 and VM2 but never saying a pool has been created

So it left us A D and E

But D Option got mentioned and test asks for 2 answers, I would choose A and E, but Assume that all combinations btw those 3 might be considered as correct.

upvoted 1 times

Question #92

Topic 5

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?

- 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

Correct Answer: C

VPN gateway supports only Dynamic.

Note: VPN gateway requires a public IP address for its configuration. A public IP address is used as the external connection point of the VPN.

Specify in the values for Public IP address. These settings specify the public IP address object that gets associated to the VPN gateway. The public IP address is dynamically assigned to this object when the VPN gateway is created. The only time the Public IP address changes is when the gateway is deleted and re-created.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

 **RichardBill** 1 day, 17 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Ok this one is new but Lets talk about it: So this would be a "Zonal Gateway at least right"? Theres no talk about the gateway being Zonedredundant but for it to be even Zonal it needs to be an AZ-SKU Tier right? And those always come with a Standard Public IP SKU which is Static? So B? Heres my source <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/about-zone-redundant-vnet-gateways> The explanation given here is definitely rubbish

upvoted 4 times

 **ExamTopicsTST** 1 day, 22 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal#:~:text=Assignment%3A%20VPN%20gateway%20supports%20only%20Dynamic.>

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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 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.

Hot Area:

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM3, server2.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.2.4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, server1.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.3.3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
From VM3, server2.contoso.com resolves to 131.107.2.4.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

VM1 is in VNET1. In VNET1 Server1 resolves to 131.107.3.3

Name	Type	Value
Server1	A	131.107.3.3
Server2	A	131.107.3.4

Box 2: No -

VM2 is in VNET2. VNET2 uses custom DNS server 192.168.05

Box 3: Yes

HOTSPOT -

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:

- After creating 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 worth one point.

Hot Area:

Statements	Yes	No
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

The DNS zone uses the Public IP address of vm1.

Box 2: Yes -

Fabrikam.com is a Private DNS zone. The private IP address is used.

Note: The Azure DNS private zones auto registration feature manages DNS records for virtual machines deployed in a virtual network. When you link a virtual network with a private DNS zone with this setting enabled, a DNS record gets created for each virtual machine deployed in the virtual network.

For each virtual machine, an A record and a PTR record are created. DNS records for newly deployed virtual machines are also automatically created in the linked private DNS zone.

Note: If you use Azure Provided DNS then appropriate DNS suffix will be automatically applied to your virtual machines. For all other options you must either use

Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDN) or manually apply appropriate DNS suffix to your virtual machines.

Box 3: Yes -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-zones-records>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances>

 **RichardBill** 1 day, 17 hours ago

N Y Y? Only private AZ DNS Zones can use auto registration. The set DNS search suffix in the client changes nothing about that

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-autoregistration>

upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: D

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 -

HighPerformance -

UltraPerformance -

ErGw1Az -

ErGw2Az -

ErGw3Az -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-about-virtual-network-gateways>

Currently there are no comments in this discussion, be the first to comment!

HOTSPOT -

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 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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

The inbound security rule for NSG1 allows TCP port 1433 from 10.10.2.0/24 (or Subnet2 where VM2 and VM3 are located) to 10.10.1.0/24 (or Subnet1 where

VM1 is located) while the inbound security rule for NSG2 blocks TCP port 1433 from 10.10.2.5 (or VM2) to 10.10.1.5 (or VM1). However, the NSG1 rule has a higher priority (or lower value) than the NSG2 rule.

Box 2: Yes -

No rule explicitly blocks communication from VM1. The default rules, which allow communication, are thus applied.

Box 3: Yes -

No rule explicitly blocks communication between VM2 and VM3 which are both on Subnet2. The default rules, which allow communication, are thus applied.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview>

✉  **JohnAvlakiotis** Highly Voted 1 year, 9 months ago

I believe it should be No, Yes, Yes. The NSG2 on the NIC of VM1 blocks the request that passes through NSG1 which is attached on the subnet. There is no priority bypass between NSGs. Traffic is filtered independently between NSGs.

upvoted 177 times

✉  **rusll** 1 year, 8 months ago

I agree, mixing the rules would create a problem : in case we have two rules with the same priority, how would we decide ...

upvoted 3 times

✉  **rcdumps** 1 year, 8 months ago

The NSG2 blocks INBOUND requests, not OUTBOUND, hence VM2 can reach VM1.

upvoted 10 times

✉  **tita_tovenaar** 1 year, 1 month ago

thought so too but it is wrong. Look at the destination addresses.

Basically you can imagine that NSG1 covers subnet 1 and NSG2 covers VM1 specifically. Tricky question, but answer is No. VM3 could RDP into VM1, if that makes it more clear.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **JamesDC** 1 year, 7 months ago

Oh Dear!... do you understand VM2 and VM is on different subnets and both NSGs are applicable on subnet1 resources... so, there's no concept of outbound rule... Agree with Jhon, NSG1 is on subnet and NSG2 is on NIC, even VM2 can enter to the subnet1 but NSG2 will block while going to VM1.

upvoted 17 times

✉  **Bhuw** 1 month, 1 week ago

Think you're correct

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works#inbound-traffic>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **aaa112** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

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. Answer is NO.

2. YES - For VM2 there are no NSGs applied neither on subnet or NIC level hence all traffic is allowed.

3. YES - For VM3 there are no NSGs applied neither on subnet or NIC level hence all traffic is allowed.

upvoted 110 times

✉  **monus** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

yes, NSG at subnet as well as VM has to be open in order to allow traffic

upvoted 1 times

✉  **RogerDingo** 1 year, 8 months ago

thanks for confirming.. i came to the same conclusion as you.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **subramani2018** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

but by default tcp3389 blocked in nsg for vm3 right..

upvoted 1 times

✉  **LeomHD** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Here explanation priority Subnet over NIC: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

Box 1: Yes -

The inbound security rule for NSG1 allows TCP port 1433 from 10.10.2.0/24 (or Subnet2 where VM2 and VM3 are located) to 10.10.1.0/24 (or Subnet1 where

VM1 is located) while the inbound security rule for NSG2 blocks TCP port 1433 from 10.10.2.5 (or VM2) to 10.10.1.5 (or VM1). However, the NSG1 rule has a higher priority (or lower value) than the NSG2 rule.

Box 2: Yes -

No rule explicitly blocks communication from VM1. The default rules, which allow communication, are thus applied.

Box 3: Yes -

No rule explicitly blocks communication between VM2 and VM3 which are both on Subnet2. The default rules, which allow communication, are thus applied.

upvoted 3 times

 **Dennis_SOn** 2 months ago

answer on box1 is correct

Priority A number between 100 and 4096. Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities aren't processed.

upvoted 1 times

 **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The scope of the priority is limited to the NSG. The priorities do not span to other NSGs that would be very complicated and impractical. The priority stated for this question is just a distraction.

upvoted 2 times

 **minix** 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 6 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Pretty sure it is NYY

Box 1: NO - here is why "Remember this- The rule closest to destination take precedence over other rules" i.e. if subnet allows for TCP traffic to flow on port 1433 but the NSG denies access/blocks access and is applied to Network interface of VM1 and lets say VM2 tries to access VM1 @ port 1433 then NSG1 applied at subnet level will allow traffic to flow but access will definitely be denied at NIC level and hence VM2 gets blocked. Remember what I said earlier the NSG rule nearest to destination takes precedence and Deny takes precedence over Allow assuming the NSG rule has Higher priority (meaning it will be applied first). Important Note if you have NSG1 rule with priority 100 (allows RDP traffic 3389) and NSG2 rule with priority 110 (Deny RDP traffic 3389) and both are applied at same level i.e. SUBNET or NIC (If applied at NIC level assume subnet level is Allow for example sake) then the NSG1 rule will take precedence and traffic is allowed and Rule NSG2 is NEVER checked - basically has no value

upvoted 9 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Box2: YES - For VM2 there are no NSGs applied at subnet or NIC level hence all traffic is allowed.

Box3: YES - For VM3 there are no NSGs applied at subnet or NIC level hence all traffic is allowed.

Read both links are very useful

<http://gowie.eu/index.php/azure/best-practice/23-nsg-best-practice#:~:text=NSGs%20can%20be%20associated%20to,to%20a%20VM%20or%20NIC>.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

upvoted 5 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Extra note

Inbound traffic

NSG applied to subnet: If a subnet NSG has a matching rule to deny traffic, the packet is dropped.

NSG applied to NIC (Resource Manager) or VM (classic): If VM\NIC NSG has a matching rule that denies traffic, packets are dropped at the VM\NIC, even if a subnet NSG has a matching rule that allows traffic.

Outbound traffic

NSG applied to NIC (Resource Manager) or VM (classic): If a VM\NIC NSG has a matching rule that denies traffic, packets are dropped.

NSG applied to subnet: If a subnet NSG has a matching rule that denies traffic, packets are dropped, even if a VM\NIC NSG has a matching rule that allows traffic.

upvoted 2 times

 **justjeroen** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

no, yes, yes. By default traffic within the VNet is allowed. The only block is NSG2. So only traffic is blocked at VM1

upvoted 2 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

all is yes

upvoted 2 times

 **Hemang_Vyas** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Its No, Yes, Yes

Confusion is for VM2 to connect to VM1 over the TCP 1433.

So, it won't be able to connect. As per the description VM2 has been assigned with the 2 NSG, 1 is attached to the Subnet and the other one is directly attached to VM.

- VM1 has IP 10.10.1.5 and it is a part of Subnet 1 - 10.10.1.0/24 (attached with NSG1)
- NSG1 which is attached to the subnet which will allow the connection to the VM1
- But NSG2 which is connected to the VM1 directly will block the request.

upvoted 1 times

 **GraRoSa** 3 months, 1 week ago

No, Yes, Yes. If there is a NSG in the subnet and one in the NIC, it first processes the subnet NSG and if the traffic is permitted it will then check NIC NSG, which means that traffic needs to be allowed in both.

upvoted 1 times

 **michaelmorar** 4 months ago

The correct answer is N Y Y. NSG2 blocks traffic on port 1433 to VM1. The other two will work as VM2 has no restrictions on that port and VM2 and VM3 are in the same subnet.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **sjb666** 4 months, 1 week ago

No, Yes, Yes.

For inbound traffic, Azure processes the rules in a network security group associated to a subnet first, if there is one, and then the rules in a network security group associated to the network interface, if there is one.

The local network interface has the port blocked for VM1. VM2 & VM3 have no restrictions.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **karrigen** 4 months, 1 week ago

The answer is NYY.

Many people didn't read the question carefully. There is no NSG associated with Subnet2, which means all traffic to Subnet2 is allowed. As JohnAvlakiotis explained, the priority only applies in one NSG. In this case, the traffic to VM1 is allowed through NSG1 on Subnet1 but blocked by NSG2 on the nic.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 4/12/2022

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Jayad** 5 months ago

Two factors to consider here: rules and priority.

VM1 - Two NSGs applied. For the same rule in two NSGs, the one with the low priority gets applied:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview>

So the rules of NSG1 are applied to VM1.

Other VM have the default rule, which means with the VNET, traffic is allowed.

So I'll go with the answer Y YY

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Ignotus** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Priority is key. 101 comes before 125 and has priority, hence 125 never triggers for that connection

Answer: Y YY

upvoted 1 times

✉ **adamer** 4 weeks, 1 day ago

Incorrect. Answer: NYY

For traffic to reach the VM. Both NSGs have to be evaluated and each NSG should have a rule to allow the traffic.

Check similar configuration from MS Example: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works#inbound-traffic>

The security rules in NSG1 are processed since it's associated to Subnet1 and VM1 is in Subnet1. Unless you've created a rule that allows port 80 inbound, the traffic is denied by the DenyAllInbound default security rule, and never evaluated by NSG2, since NSG2 is associated to the network interface. If NSG1 has a security rule that allows port 80, the traffic is then processed by NSG2. To allow port 80 to the virtual machine, both NSG1 and NSG2 must have a rule that allows port 80 from the internet.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **MAKH83** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

NYY - For inbound traffic, the subnet NSG is processed first then the NIC NSG is processed. Both NSGs must allow the traffic to be permitted. For outbound traffic, first the NIC NSG is processed then the subnet NSG - again, both must allow the traffic. There are no NSG's attached to subnet 2 or the VM NICs so all traffic is allowed.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **DES123** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

First nsg1 will be checked and traffic is allowed, however, nsg2 role is to block sql traffic from vm2 to subnet 1. So answer would be N YY

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table:

Name	IP address
VM1	10.0.1.4
VM2	10.0.2.4
VM3	10.0.3.4

Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1 that has the subnets in the following table:

Name	Address space	Connected virtual machine
Subnet1	10.0.1.0/24	VM1
Subnet2	10.0.2.0/24	VM2
Subnet3	10.0.3.0/24	VM3

VM3 has 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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area**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.

Correct Answer:

Answer Area**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.

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.

▪

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> <https://www.quora.com/What-is-IP-forwarding>

 **mbaybarsk** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

N/N/Y

VM3 subnet does not have a route for VM1 subnet. The default route drops packets that belong to 10.0.0.0/8 -> No

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview>

VM2 cannot connect to VM1 because the router (VM3) is offline -> No

VM1 can connect to VM2 as there's a routing table -> Yes

upvoted 2 times

 **pythonier** 21 hours, 49 minutes ago

Y/N/Y - VM3 is on the same VNET as VM2 and VM1, therefore, no routes are needed

upvoted 1 times

 **sjb66** 4 months ago

I believe this is correct. Ordinarily all three should be able to speak to each other as they're all subnets within the same VNet. However, the route table directs them to the machine that is switched off, thus breaking contact. Answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **WindowAFX** 4 months, 1 week ago

Correct

I believe this to be correct

upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: C

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>

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

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.

A: Application Gateway is for http, https and Websocket - Not SMB

B: Application Proxy is also for accessing web applications on-prem - Not SMB. 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>

upvoted 57 times

✉  **Wizard69** Highly Voted 1 year, 5 months ago

With the answers that we have:

Application Gateway is for http, https and Websocket - Not SMB

Application Proxy is also for accessing web applications on-prem - Not SMB

So the only answer can be VPN Gateway

upvoted 34 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Given answer is correct..comments as per others

upvoted 1 times

✉  **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

C - on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Snownoodles** 8 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct.

To achieve the goal, the web app needs to integrate with Vnet so that web app can get an IP from vnet.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-vnet-integration>

upvoted 1 times

 **Kamex009** 1 year ago

This question was asked on exam taken on 8/22/2021

upvoted 5 times

 **lucky_18** 1 year, 2 months ago

came in exam on June 28 2021

upvoted 5 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

C is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **PektoTheGreat** 1 year, 6 months ago

Keyword is "On-Premise" so the answer is C. VNG. Isn't it amazing? ^_^

upvoted 4 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer C. is correct, you need a Virtual Network Gateway to create a site-to-site VPN connection to on-prem

upvoted 3 times

 **fedzedz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. "C" Virtual Network Gateway"

upvoted 13 times

 **Lbaz** 1 year, 10 months ago

sorry did't understand well, answer is C or A??

upvoted 2 times

 **kvnpri** 1 year, 10 months ago

Answer is C Virtual Network gateway

upvoted 11 times

 **finolweb** 1 year, 7 months ago

Azure Application Gateway gives you application-level routing and load balancing services that let you build a scalable and highly-available web front end in Azure.

upvoted 2 times

 **KarthikExams** 1 year, 10 months ago

YES - VNG

upvoted 6 times

 **B1T3X** 2 years ago

A bit partial explanation in my opinion since in order to make this work you would also need to create a local network gateway for the site-to-site VPN.

upvoted 10 times

 **dan7777** 2 years, 1 month ago

The explanation just confuse me, this is a point-to-site conection right?

upvoted 4 times

 **JasonYang696** 2 years, 1 month ago

site-to-site

upvoted 10 times

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. the New-AzConfigurationAssignment cmdlet

Correct Answer: C

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:

- ☞ Deployment Center in Azure App Service
- ☞ a Microsoft Intune device configuration profile

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/devops/automation-configuration>

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

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

upvoted 61 times

✉  **mlantonis** 1 year, 3 months ago

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-template>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/samples/mspnp/samples/azure-well-architected-framework-sample-state-configuration>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/devops/automation-configuration>

upvoted 9 times

✉  **waterzhong** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

C. Azure Custom Script Extension

upvoted 14 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 1 week, 2 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct..see below

A Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension

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"}'
```

upvoted 1 times

✉ **elmertar** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: C

C. Azure Custom Script Extension

upvoted 1 times

✉ **peymani** 7 months, 1 week ago

support the correct answer "C"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/custom-script-windows>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **peymani** 7 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

The Publish-DscConfiguration cmdlet publishes a Windows PowerShell Desired State Configuration (DSC) configuration document on set of computers. This cmdlet does not apply the configuration. Configurations are applied by either the Start-DscConfiguration cmdlet when it is used with the UseExisting parameter or when the DSC engine runs its consistency cycle.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/psdesiredstateconfiguration/publish-dscconfiguration?view=dsc-1.1>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **deltarj** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I will go with ans C.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **deltarj** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

if no DSC is offered than it is azCSE... right? (see Q59T4 and Q74T4)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **johnseong97** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

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

upvoted 1 times

✉ **JIGT** 8 months ago

Selected Answer: A

Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet

upvoted 1 times

✉ **brunomd** 9 months ago

Correct is C.

I thought that the correct was A, but does not, because of this:

"The Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet uploads a Desired State Configuration (DSC) script to Azure blob storage, which later can be applied to Azure virtual machines using the Set-AzVMDscExtension cmdlet."

upvoted 1 times

✉ **mdmdmdmd** 12 months ago

This question is in the wrong topic, should be topic 3 "Deploy and manage Azure compute resources". It's also repeated in some form there.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **AubinBakana** 1 year ago

pretty sure this question was already asked.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **hessine** 1 year ago

C. Azure Custom Script Extension

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ZUMY** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer C. is correct. With an Azure Custom Script extension you can push the NGINX installation after VMs are created using the Resource manager template.

upvoted 6 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer C. is correct. With an Azure Custom Script extension you can push the NGINX installation after VMs are created using the Resource manager template.

upvoted 5 times

 **fedzedz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct "C"

upvoted 7 times

Question #100

Topic 5

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. a network security group (NSG)
- B. service endpoints
- C. Azure Peering Service
- D. Azure Firewall

Correct Answer: A

 **additionalpylons** 2 days, 3 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

I believe it should be B

"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>

upvoted 4 times

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. IKEv1
- B. PPTP
- C. IKEv2
- D. L2TP

Correct Answer: C

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.

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>

Topic 6 - Question Set 6

You have an Azure subscription that has a Recovery Services vault named Vault1. The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table:

Name	Operating system	Auto-shutdown
VM1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Off
VM2	Windows Server 2016	19:00
VM3	Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS	Off
VM4	Windows 10	19:00

You plan to schedule backups to occur every night at 23:00.

Which virtual machines can you back up by using Azure Backup?

- A. VM1 and VM3 only
- B. VM1, VM2, VM3 and VM4
- C. VM1 and VM2 only
- D. VM1 only

Correct Answer: B

Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows server operating system from Windows Server 2008.

Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows 10 operating system.

Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Ubuntu Server operating system from Ubuntu 12.04.

Azure Backup supports backup of VM that are shutdown or offline.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-support-matrix-iaas> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/endorsed-distros>

 **fedztedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is Correct. "B". Backup is supported for the whole VM for all the OS types mentioned. Also, backup operation can be done while VM is offline or shutdown

upvoted 56 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows server operating system from Windows Server 2008.

Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows 10 operating system.

Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Ubuntu Server operating system from Ubuntu 12.04.

Azure Backup supports backup of VM that are shutdown or offline.

The Backup service installs the backup extension whether or not the VM is running.

upvoted 51 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 3 days, 6 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct B

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I luv Honey Because it is B

Here is Summary:

**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 or online

upvoted 3 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 2 times

 **stormshaun** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
You can back all types of OSes and even those that are shutdown.

upvoted 2 times

 **Fusionaddware** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B
Correct B
upvoted 1 times

 **Netspud** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B
I agree, all of them
upvoted 1 times

 **hossey** 1 year, 1 month ago

Azure Backup supports backup of VM that are shutdown or offline.
upvoted 3 times

 **wsscool** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021
upvoted 5 times

 **Devgela** 1 year, 4 months ago

This is a logical problem.
upvoted 3 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

"B". Backup is supported for the whole VM for all the OS types mentioned. Also, backup operation can be done while VM is offline or shutdown
upvoted 4 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 6 months ago

Azure Backup supports backup of VM that are shutdown or offline.
upvoted 3 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is correct. All VMs including Powered off ones
upvoted 3 times

 **macross** 1 year, 6 months ago

This is such a trick questions - yes you can still back it up even when the vm is turned off.
upvoted 6 times

 **DodgyD** 1 year, 7 months ago

Ans B: And I never knew that - it wasn't mentioned in the MS training! Amazing stuff!
Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-vms-prepare#apply-a-backup-policy>
After enabling backup:

The Backup service installs the backup extension whether or not the VM is running.
An initial backup will run in accordance with your backup schedule.

When backups run, note that:

A VM that's running has the greatest chance for capturing an application-consistent recovery point.

However, even if the VM is turned off, it's backed up. Such a VM is known as an offline VM. In this case, the recovery point will be crash-consistent.
upvoted 10 times

 **Hibs2016** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is Correct - B. The Azure Backup supports back up of VMs that are shutdown or offline.
upvoted 12 times

HOTSPOT -

You create a Recovery Services vault backup policy named Policy1 as shown in the following exhibit:

Policy1

Associated items Delete Save Discard

Backup schedule

* Frequency * Time * Timezone
Daily 11:00 PM (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

Retention range

Retention of daily backup point
* At For
11:00 PM 30 Day(s)

Retention of weekly backup point
* On * At For
Sunday 11:00 PM 10 Week(s)

Retention of monthly backup point

Week Based Day Based
* On * At For
1 11:00 PM 36 Month(s)

Retention of yearly backup point

Week Based Day Based
* In * On * At For
March 1 11:00 PM 10 Year(s)

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

The backup that occurs on Sunday, March 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

▼
30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

The backup that occurs on Sunday, November 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

▼
30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

Answer Area

The backup that occurs on Sunday, March 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

Correct Answer:

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

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.
st

 fedzedz Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. 10 years and 36 months.

Azure retention policy takes the longest period of retention for each backup. In case of conflict between 2 different policies.

upvoted 65 times

 Holydud 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

Box1: 10y

Box2: 36mo

upvoted 4 times

 mikl 1 year, 6 months ago

Please do explain the difference between these two jobs then?

1 March

1 November

upvoted 2 times

 Nilf 1 year, 5 months ago

All 1-st of each Month will be store for 35 weeks like monthly backup. Only -1st March will be stored like Years backup for 10 years
upvoted 6 times

 Nilf 1 year, 5 months ago

36 weeks*

upvoted 6 times

 mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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>

upvoted 50 times

 EmnCours Most Recent 3 days, 6 hours ago

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.

upvoted 1 times

 **minix** 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 3 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

similar question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

 **areza** 8 months ago

in exam 29.12.21 - answer 10 years, 36 months

upvoted 5 times

 **Takloy** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Got it! 10 years and 36 months!

Azure retention policy takes the longest period of retention for each backup. In case of conflict between 2 different policies. Thanks fedztedz and mlantonis.

upvoted 2 times

 **ScoutP** 11 months ago

This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021

upvoted 5 times

 **Altera2k** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

In exam 09/20/2021 - Answer 100% correct. (Got 100% in this part)

upvoted 4 times

 **nasraaqan** 1 year, 5 months ago

in exam 21 of march 2021 the answer was right

upvoted 4 times

 **Raj_az104** 1 year, 5 months ago

Where do we see the second date as Nov 1. It screen shot it just says '1'. How do you know month as Nov.

upvoted 5 times

 **3abmula** 1 year, 3 months ago

It doesn't matter. The monthly backup is taken on 1st day of each month and it's retained for 36 months, so whether it's November, December or whatever, as long it's 1st of the month, the answer would be 36 months. And the "Sunday" was just to add more confusion as well.

upvoted 4 times

 **allray15** 1 year, 5 months ago

The answer is correct, you will get confused if you just read on the wordings "Sunday" , "November" , March 1st. The answer is easy if you read and understood the question well.

upvoted 2 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

10 Y

36 M Retention occurs on 1st day of every month (So it could be a November +a Sunday)

upvoted 3 times

 **TheOGMrBee** 1 year, 6 months ago

Ok, Maybe I'm missing something, and if I am, please correct me. If the Azure retention uses the longer retention period to store the backup, then surely both would be 10 years? The reason I say this, is because the backups all occur on the first. The retention policy for the Yearly backup, stored for 10 years occurs on the 1st of March. If the system is creating and keeping all the backups created on that day, then the question is not specific enough to be answered with any certainty. This is not the case as the Azure retention policy takes the longest retention period the 'winning' retention, in the event of a conflict, which makes sense else you will fail audits or compliance checks.

upvoted 1 times

 **LexusNX425** 1 year, 5 months ago

The 10 year retention period is specifically set for March 1st, not any other 1st day of the month. It's like an extra factor to check for when setting a retention period (i.e. for the 10 year retention, is it the first day of the month, and is that day in March?). It must qualify for both criteria before the retention period is applied to it.

upvoted 1 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answers are correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **emv** 1 year, 6 months ago

the answer was just there... in the screen shot. I was like.. cannot be that easy

upvoted 2 times

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

Correct Answer: A

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:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-tutorial-enable-replicatio>

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. "A" Create a new Recovery Services Vault. As the VM3 and VM4 are in a different region. then we need to create a new one in the same region of VM3 and VM4 (data source). For storage account, it is created automatically by Azure.

for more details checl <https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault#create-a-recovery-services-vault>

upvoted 61 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

VM3 and VM4 are in a different region from VM1 and VM2. So, we need to create a new Recovery Services Vault in the same region with VM3 and VM4.

For storage account, it is created automatically by Azure.

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:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-tutorial-enable-replication>

upvoted 45 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 3 days, 6 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

VM3 and VM4 are in a different region from VM1 and VM2. So, we need to create a new Recovery Services Vault in the same region with VM3 and VM4.

For storage account, it is created automatically by Azure.

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

VM3 and VM4 need their own ARSV as are in different region to VM1 and VM2

upvoted 2 times

 **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 4/12/2022. Correct answer A

upvoted 2 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

 **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 2 times

 **ITprof99** 8 months ago

On exam 01.02.22

Answer: Create a new Recovery Services Vault

upvoted 4 times

 **MaxToRo** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Is right!

upvoted 1 times

 **barcellos** 1 year, 1 month ago

A - Vm3 and vm4 are in a different region.

upvoted 1 times

 **Merkur76** 1 year, 1 month ago

came in exam 07/30/2021 - passed

A my answer

upvoted 3 times

 **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

Recovery Services Vault and the VMs need to be in the same Region and Subscription for backups.

The Storage account must be in the same region as the Recovery Services vault to store the reports.

The Log Analytics workspace can be in any region. It does not need to be in the same region as the recovery services vault.

Blobs cannot be backed up to service vaults.

upvoted 2 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is correct- A recovery service vault from the same Region

upvoted 2 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is correct. Recovery Services Vault should be available on the same region as target VMs to be protected.

upvoted 3 times

 **Meesaw** 1 year, 8 months ago

Came in exam 01 Jan 2021

upvoted 2 times

 **DodgyD** 1 year, 7 months ago

Really? You took exam on New Years Day? Was this moderated by someone on holiday???

upvoted 5 times

 **wooyourdaddy** 1 year, 7 months ago

It's a bot, annoying. The people who own this site should remove these nonsense comments

upvoted 4 times

 **NickyDee** 1 year, 8 months ago

The question says "You HAVE a Recovery Services vault that protects VM1 and VM2". Why create a new RSV if you already have one. Tricky.

upvoted 2 times

 **NickyDee** 1 year, 8 months ago

NM, I reread the question. one only exists for VM1 and VM2

upvoted 1 times

 **bogdan89** 1 year, 8 months ago

Location: Select the geographic region for the vault. To create a vault to protect any data source, the vault must be in the same region as the data source.

Important

If you're not sure of the location of your data source, close the dialog box. Go to the list of your resources in the portal. If you have data sources in multiple regions, create a Recovery Services vault for each region. Create the vault in the first location before you create the vault for another location. There's no need to specify storage accounts to store the backup data. The Recovery Services vault and Azure Backup handle that automatically.

upvoted 8 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storage1 and the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group1

You plan to monitor storage1 and to configure email notifications for the signals shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Users to notify
Ingress	Metric	User1 and User3 only
Egress	Metric	User1 only
Delete storage account	Activity log	User1, User2, and User3
Restore blob ranges	Activity log	User1 and User3 only

You need to identify the minimum number of alert rules and action groups required for the planned monitoring.

How many alert rules and action groups should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Alert rules:

1
2
3
4

Action groups:

1
2
3
4

Answer Area

Alert rules:

1
2
3
4

Correct Answer:

Action groups:

1
2
3
4

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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.

upvoted 124 times

✉  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

Box1: 4

Box2: 3

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Chisom_J** 1 year, 3 months ago

thanks for the explanation

upvoted 14 times

✉  **fedzedz**  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. 4 Alert rules and 3 action groups

upvoted 43 times

✉  **EmnCours**  3 days, 6 hours ago

Correct Answer:

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.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

given answer is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **cloudera** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Box 1: 4 1xIngress, 1xEgress, 1xDelete storage account, 1xRestore blob ranges

Box 2: 4 As appose to others' comments below, my answer is 4.

'Activity Log' for restored required two action groups - one for Delete x 1 and Restore x1. Otherwise, when the storage account is restored User2 will get notified, we don't want that based on the table.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 4/12/2022. Correct answer 4 and 3

upvoted 3 times

✉  **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

✉  **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 5 times

✉  **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct Answer:

- 4

- 3

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Merkur76** 1 year, 1 month ago

came in exam 07/30/2021 - passed

4

3

upvoted 6 times

✉  **wsscool** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021

upvoted 4 times

 **lucky_18** 1 year, 2 months ago

came in exam on June 28 2021

upvoted 4 times

 **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

Since 'You can define only one activity log signal per alert rule. To alert on more signals, create another alert rule.' there needs to be 4 alert rules, one for each signal. Since there are 3 different combinations of users to be alerted, you need 3 groups

upvoted 3 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

I Would go for 3 , 3

Rule ActionGroup

1.Ingress+Restoreblob User1+User3

2.Engress User1

3.Delete Storage User1+User2+User3

upvoted 5 times

 **enuka** 1 year, 5 months ago

This is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **Sam2969** 1 year, 4 months ago

You can define only one activity log signal per alert rule. To alert on more signals, create another alert rule.

upvoted 2 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is correct.

upvoted 3 times

 **Tanzz** 1 year, 7 months ago

Alert rules should be 3, as both metric alerts can be combined into one rule but both activity rules have to be defined separately (checked in the portal).

upvoted 5 times

 **Sam2969** 1 year, 4 months ago

but you need to send notification for 2 different action groups !

upvoted 2 times

You have an Azure subscription that contains the identities shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Member of
User1	User	<i>None</i>
User2	User	Group1
Principal1	Managed identity	<i>None</i>
Principal2	Managed identity	Group1

User1, Principal1, and Group1 are assigned the Monitoring Reader role.

An action group named AG1 has the Email Azure Resource Manager Role notification type and is configured to email the Monitoring Reader role.

You create an alert rule named Alert1 that uses AG1.

You need to identify 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

Correct Answer: C

Email will only be sent to Azure AD user members of the Monitoring Reader role. Email will not be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/action-groups>

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

Email will only be sent to Azure AD user members of the Monitoring Reader role. Email will not be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/action-groups>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager-role>
upvoted 86 times

✉  **wsrudmen** 5 months ago

Yes it's not sent to a group. But User2 inherits of the Monitoring Reader role.
So he will receive also the notification
upvoted 6 times

✉  **suriyaswamy** 1 year ago

Thanks for this Info
upvoted 2 times

✉  **rawrkadia** 1 year, 1 month ago

Did you actually test this? The question doesn't involve sending an email to a group but is instead concerned with role assignment inheritance from the group. The link you're all posting isn't necessarily relevant. User 2 should inherit the role assignment from the group, you can easily validate that in the portal.

I am waiting out the 24hr lag period before testing. Alert group scoped to email on VM creation or deletion, one user assigned role directly and one via group. Will report back.

upvoted 8 times

✉  **panjie_s** 11 months ago

result?
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Chole22** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Agree answer C:
Email Azure Resource Manager Role
Send email to the members of the subscription's role. Email will only be sent to Azure AD user members of the role. Email won't be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals.
upvoted 3 times

 **complexxL9**  1 year, 3 months ago

Answer is D.

AG sends to users that have 'reader' role, User2 inherits that role through Group1 membership.

upvoted 38 times

 **green_arrow** 1 year, 1 month ago

I'm agree

upvoted 4 times

 **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Anwser c: User1 only

Can't be true, just send 10 seconds reading this from MS Docs:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager-role>

Only the users in the Manager Role receive the email alert, not the group members or Principals.

upvoted 2 times

 **Razvan123** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

You should not confuse group email (generated on group creation) with individual emails for group members.

upvoted 1 times

 **ExamTopicsTST**  1 day, 14 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager-role>:~:text=When%20you%20use%20this%20type%20of%20notification%2C%20you%20can%20send%20email%20to%20the%20members%20of%20a%20subscription%27s%20role.%20Email%20is%20only%20sent%20to%20Azure%20Active%20Directory%20(Azure%20AD)%20user%20members%20of%20the%20role.%20Email%20isn%27t%20sent%20to%20Azure%20AD%20groups%20or%20service%20principals.

upvoted 1 times

 **EmnCours** 3 days, 6 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct Answer: C

Email will only be sent to Azure AD user members of the Monitoring Reader role. Email will not be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/action-groups>

upvoted 2 times

 **DragonDagger** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

Selected Answer: C

C, alerts aren't sent to groups

upvoted 3 times

 **cloudera** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer is D.

* User1, Principal1, and Group1 are assigned the Monitoring Reader role.

* AG1 is configured to email the Monitoring Reader role.

* User2 is a member of Group1.

So User1 and User2 will receive an email notification.

upvoted 3 times

 **NotMeAnyWay** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Anwser c: User1 only

Can't be true, just send 10 seconds reading this from MS Docs:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups#email-azure-resource-manager-role>

Only the users in the Manager Role receive the email alert, not the group members or Principals.

upvoted 1 times

 **Armina** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct,

User1 and user2 only

Explanations:

An action group is a collection of notification settings defined by the owner of an Azure subscription. Azure Monitor and Service Health alerts use action groups to notify users that an alert has been triggered. Different alerts can use the same action group or different action groups depending on the user's needs.

Notification emails are only sent to members of a role who are Azure AD users. Emails are not sent to Azure AD groups or service principals. Notification emails are only sent to a user's primary email address.

The following Microsoft Docs article contains more information on the topic:

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/action-groups>

upvoted 2 times

 **magichappens** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Yes email notifications are not sent to groups. However, role assignments are inherited to users that are member of the groups hence User1 and User2 will receive a notification.

upvoted 3 times

 **josevirtual** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

"Email will not be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals."

upvoted 2 times

 **dapson55** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

As stated towards the bottom: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/action-groups> - Email will only be sent to the users and not groups or service principals

upvoted 2 times

 **Alejack** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

C is correct!

upvoted 1 times

 **josevirtual** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

The mlantonis information looks to be right, only User 1 will receive the email.

upvoted 1 times

 **theorut** 6 months ago

C user only

upvoted 1 times

 **DartagnanMcTurdbucket** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Per mlantonis:

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>

upvoted 2 times

 **AZ_Guru_Wannabe** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D

User 1 and User 2 - I can't figure out how it would only be User 1.

ActionGrp 1 sends email to Monitoring Reader role which has User1 and Group1 as members and Group1 has User2 as a member.

upvoted 3 times

 **a7p11t** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

User2 is also Monitoring Reader as it inherits the role from Group1

upvoted 3 times

 **FabioVi** 7 months ago

Selected Answer: D

User2 is also Monitoring Reader as it inherits the role from Group1

upvoted 5 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and a Recovery Services vault named Vault1.

You create a backup policy named Policy1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Policy1

Associated items Delete Save Discard

Backup schedule

* Frequency: Daily * Time: 2:00 AM * Timezone: (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

Retention range

Retention of daily backup point.

* At: 2:00 AM For: 5 Day(s)

Retention of weekly backup point.

* On: Sunday * At: 2:00 AM For: 20 Week(s)

Retention of monthly backup point.

Week Based **Day Based**

* On: 2 * At: 2:00 AM For: 24 Month(s)

Retention of yearly backup point.

Week Based **Day Based**

* In: January * On: 9 * At: 2:00 AM For: 5 Year(s)

You configure the backup of VM1 to use Policy1 on Thursday, January 1 at 1:00 AM.

You need to identify the number of available recovery points for VM1.

How many recovery points are available on January 8 and January 15? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

January 8 at 2:00 PM (14:00):

5
6
8
9

January 15 at 2:00 PM (14:00):

5
8
17
19

Answer Area

January 8 at 2:00 PM (14:00):

5
6
8
9

Correct Answer:

January 15 at 2:00 PM (14:00):

5
8
17
19

Box 1: 6 -

5 latest daily recovery points, which includes the weekly backup from the previous Sunday, plus the monthly recovery point.

Box 2: 8 -

5 latest daily recovery points, plus two weekly backups, plus the monthly recovery point.

Reference:

<https://social.technet.microsoft.com/Forums/en-US/854ab6ae-79aa-4bad-ac65-471c4d422e94/daily-monthly-yearly-recovery-points-and-storage-used?forum=windowsazureonlinebackup>

✉  **fedzedz** Highly Voted  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct in case yearly backup is also in the question.

If we assumed we have yearly, then the answer will be:

- @8 JAN: 5 daily backups (1 weekly backup included) + 1 monthly = 6
 - @ 15 JAN: 5 daily backups (1 weekly backup included) + 1 weekly + 1 monthly +1 yearly = 8 backups
- upvoted 88 times

✉  **jimmyli** 1 year, 4 months ago

in other words, 2nd box should be 7 which is not included in the four choices. because yearly backup is not mentioned, the correct answer should be 5 daily backups including the latest weekly backup + 1 weekly for the previous weekend + 1 monthly backup

upvoted 5 times

✉  **Thomas_L** 1 year, 4 months ago

its 6. We retain the 5 daily backups from January 4th - January 8th. There is a weekly backup on the 4th that we do NOT include in the count because it's already backed up by the 5-day retention period of the daily backups.

Then we have a monthly backup on the 2nd, that is outside the 5-day retention period.

5 daily backups + 1 monthly backup = 6 backup points.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **Bhuw** 3 weeks, 1 day ago

This comment should be on the top

upvoted 1 times

✉  **nbudummies** 1 year, 2 months ago

Where is the yearly backup? it's should be 7 as jimmy comment.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **msidy2020** 1 year, 2 months ago

why does yearly backup run before Jan 8th 2 PM ? it is not even scheduled

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Miles19** 1 year, 5 months ago

correct.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **PRabiu** 1 year, 7 months ago

15th Jan is a Friday = 5 daily backups (Monday - Friday) + 2 Weekly (2 sundays) + 1 Monthly = 8 backups

upvoted 11 times

✉  **Franpb90** 1 year, 3 months ago

15th Jan is a Thursday, and 1 weekly backup is the same that 1 daily backup. It should be 7 the second answer.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **learning23497** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

How do you know it is Thursday? No year is mentioned. Also - 8 is the closest answer to 7, so in that case i would also go with 8 :-)

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Grimstad** 2 months ago

It says January 1st is a Thursday, which would make the 15th also a Thursday.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **XolexHp** 12 months ago

I totally dont understand why only 6 - 8 recovery point??? Why we have daily backup, it means that everyday, each day has a point => Then means, from 1 JAN to 8 JAN we had 8 days <=> 8 points?!?

Please help meeeeeee

upvoted 5 times

✉  **imartinez** 12 months ago

Check for retention of daily backup point, in the daily case is set to 5, that means that every daily BK, called recovery points by Azure, oldest than 5 days will be deleted.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vm-backup-faq>

upvoted 11 times

✉  **XolexHp** 12 months ago

Thank you, imartinez, understood

upvoted 3 times

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: 6

5 latest daily recovery points, which includes the weekly backup from the previous Sunday, plus the monthly 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.

15th January is a Friday = 5 daily backups (Monday - Friday) + 2 Weekly (2 Sundays) + 1 Monthly = 8 backups

upvoted 41 times

✉  **jose** 11 months ago

The answer is correct, but the explanation is not because 15th January is Thursday. So:

5 daily backups (11th Sunday weekly backup included) + 1 weekly backup (4th Sunday) + 1 Monthly + 1 Yearly = 8 backups

Box 2: 8.

upvoted 13 times

✉  **itgg11** 6 months, 1 week ago

Jose you are spot on. mlantonis missed a yearly backup on 09.01. 6 and 8 recovery points still.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **cloudera** 3 months ago

8th January = 5 daily backups. How did we come up with 5 days?

On the question, I can't see any description that says backups only happen on the weekdays. So backups Mon-Sunday be 7 backups + 1 weekly + 1 Monthly = 9 backups. What am I missing here? Can someone explain to me? Thanks

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Grimstad** 2 months ago

Daily backups are only retained for 5 days, so you will only have a maximum of 5 daily backups. Monday-Friday doesn't make any sense to me - whether it's a weekday or not is irrelevant.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent  3 days, 6 hours ago

Box 1: 6 -

5 latest daily recovery points, which includes the weekly backup from the previous Sunday, plus the monthly recovery point.

Box 2: 8 -

5 latest daily recovery points, plus two weekly backups, plus the monthly recovery point.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **AppDevTeam** 3 weeks, 2 days ago

Why is the daily backup starting from Monday to Friday? the policy started on Thursday as per the question. So the answer for the first box should be 5 (weekly and monthly included).

upvoted 1 times

✉  **DrMiyu** 2 months ago

Let me think about itLet me think about it.

Imagine you apply this rule on the Sunday 1 january at 01:00. On the 8th you have the following backups that remains:

- Sunday the 1th at 02:00 - the weekly
- Monday the 2nd at 02:00 - The Monthly
- Wednesday the 4th at 02:00 - The Daily n°5

- Thursday the 5th at 02:00 - The Daily n°4
- Friday the 6th at 02:00 - The Daily n°3
- Saturday the 7th at 02:00 - The Daily n°1
- As we are on the 8th at 14:00, Sunday the 8th at 02:00 - the weekly
So the answer should be 6 or 7

Same for the 15th at 14:00, 8 or 9

or this is maybe going a bit too far :-P
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Ahmed_Root** 5 months ago

I think the question screenshot/picture have been changed by the time. Actually there is not a yearly backup point on the original question.

Moreover I've an answer that nobody else have had:
on the january 8 it should be 7 recovery point; 5 days + 1 weekly + 1 monthly. The backup that is taken weekly is not comprised on the daily backup as MLANTONIS mentioned. the 15th january it should be 8 RP. only +1 compared to the last week (I don't count the yearly backup).

if MLANTONIS counted 6 for the 8th january it should have count 7 for the 15th january.

is there anyone who agree ?

(I'm not native english I hope I've been clear)

upvoted 3 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

not exact same question but similar like have different back u sets with retention period of 0 or 30 and assume that you try to restore on jan15th assuming that you have restore points from the jan1st etc. in the combination of above

upvoted 1 times

✉ **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

✉ **husam421** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Question in exam today 10/2/2022

Answer is Correct

upvoted 3 times

✉ **KamalB** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Both the answer should be 6

- @8 JAN:

2 JAN - FRI - MONTHLY BACKUP
3 JAN - SAT - DAILY BACKUP
4 JAN - SUN - WEEKLY BACKUP
5 JAN - MON - DAILY BACKUP
6 JAN - TUE - DAILY BACKUP
7 JAN - WED - DAILY BACKUP
8 JAN - THU - DAILY BACKUP

1MONTHLY BACKUP [2-JAN] + 1 WEEKLY BACKUP [4-JAN] + 4 DAILY BACKUP [MON-THU]

- @15 JAN:

2 JAN - FRI - MONTHLY BACKUP
3 JAN - SAT - DAILY BACKUP
4 JAN - SUN - WEEKLY BACKUP
5 JAN - MON - DAILY BACKUP
6 JAN - TUE - DAILY BACKUP
7 JAN - WED - DAILY BACKUP
8 JAN - THU - DAILY BACKUP
9 JAN - FRI - YEARLY BACKUP
10 JAN - SAT - DAILY BACKUP
11 JAN - SUN - WEEKLY BACKUP
12 JAN - MON - DAILY BACKUP
13 JAN - TUE - DAILY BACKUP
14 JAN - WED - DAILY BACKUP
15 JAN - THU - DAILY BACKUP

1YEARLY BACKUP [9-JAN] + 1 WEEKLY BACKUP [11-JAN] + 4 DAILY BACKUP [MON-THU]

upvoted 4 times

✉ **fumeta** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Pessoal essas questões são reais a prova ou do measureap

upvoted 1 times

✉ **jeffdoc** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Box 1 Ans: 6

- > Jan 1 to Jan 8 is equal to 7 days or 1 week
- > Daily backups = 5 (maximum based on daily retention policy)
- > Weekly Backup = 1 (since it's only been 1 week)
- > Total = $5 + 1 = 6$

Box 2 Ans: 8

- > Jan 1 to Jan 15 is equal 14 days or 2 weeks
- > Daily backups = 5 (maximum based on daily retention policy)
- > Weekly Backup = 2 (since it's been 2 weeks)
- > Yearly Backup = 1 (happens every Jan 9)
- > Total = $5 + 2 + 1 = 8$

upvoted 13 times

 **Bere** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Backup on January 8 contains 6 backups as follows:

- 08/Jan (daily) - Thu
- 07/Jan (daily) - Wed
- 06/Jan (daily) - Tue
- 05/Jan (daily) - Mon
- 04/Jan (daily/weekly) - Sun
- 02/Jan (monthly) - Fri

Backup on January 15 contains 7 backups as follows:

- 15/Jan (daily) - Thu
- 14/Jan (daily) - Wed
- 13/Jan (daily) - Tue
- 12/Jan (daily) - Mon
- 11/Jan (daily/weekly) - Sun
- 04/Jan (weekly) - Sun
- 02/Jan (monthly) - Fri

Then they mention 8 backups because there is a yearly backup which is not mentioned in this question but it is supposed to be mentioned in the exam.

upvoted 5 times

 **Bere** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Backup on January 8 contains 6 backups as follows:

- 08/Jan (daily) - Thu
- 07/Jan (daily) - Wed
- 06/Jan (daily) - Tue
- 05/Jan (daily) - Mon
- 04/Jan (daily/weekly) - Sun
- 02/Jan (monthly) - Fri

Backup on January 18 contains 7 backups as follows:

- 15/Jan (daily) - Thu
- 14/Jan (daily) - Wed
- 13/Jan (daily) - Tue
- 12/Jan (daily) - Mon
- 11/Jan (daily/weekly) - Sun
- 04/Jan (weekly) - Sun
- 02/Jan (monthly) - Fri

Then they mention 8 backups because there is a yearly backup which is not mentioned in this question but it is supposed to be mentioned in the exam.

upvoted 1 times

 **Bere** 9 months, 4 weeks ago

Backup on January 8 contains 6 backups as follows:

- 08/Jan (daily) - Thu
- 07/Jan (daily) - Wed
- 06/Jan (daily) - Tue
- 05/Jan (daily) - Mon
- 04/Jan (daily/weekly) - Sun
- 02/Jan (monthly) - Fri

Backup on January 18 contains 8 backups as follows:

- 18/Jan (daily/weekly) - Sun
- 17/Jan (daily) - Sat
- 16/Jan (daily) - Fri
- 15/Jan (daily) - Thu
- 14/Jan (daily) - Wed
- 11/Jan (weekly) - Sun
- 04/Jan (weekly) - Sun
- 02/Jan (monthly) - Fri

upvoted 1 times

 **Harri** 11 months ago

- 1 thu
- 2 Fri Monthly
- 3 Sat

4 Sun Weekly-1

5 Mon

6 Tue

7 Wed

8 Thu

9 Fri Yearly

10 Sat

11 Sun Weekly-2

12 Mon

13 Tue

14 Wed

15 Fri

this may clear your doubt.

upvoted 2 times

 **iamLucilfer** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer here should be

Box1: 7

Box2: 9

upvoted 2 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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 Area

App1:

- Install the Log Analytics agent
- Install the Azure Monitor agent
- Use the Application Insights SDK
- Install the Application Insights Agent

Correct Answer:

App2:

- Install the Log Analytics agent
- Install the Azure Monitor agent
- Use the Application Insights SDK
- Install the Application Insights Agent

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/azure-web-apps>

 **ShanYuen** Highly Voted 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct.

Application Insights Agent (formerly named Status Monitor V2) is a PowerShell module published to the PowerShell Gallery. It replaces Status Monitor.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/status-monitor-v2-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/status-monitor-v2-detailed-instructions>

upvoted 8 times

 **MrMacro** Highly Voted 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer looks correct based on the link provided.

Agent-based application monitoring (ApplicationInsightsAgent).

This method is the easiest to enable, and no code change or advanced configurations are required. It is often referred to as "runtime" monitoring. For Azure App Services we recommend at a minimum enabling this level of monitoring, and then based on your specific scenario you can evaluate whether more advanced monitoring through manual instrumentation is needed.

The following are support for agent-based monitoring:

.NET Core

.NET

Java

Nodejs

upvoted 5 times

 **wsrudmen** Most Recent 5 months ago

Correct

There are two ways to enable application monitoring for OnPrem, VM or App Services Web APP:

- Auto-instrumentation by using Application Insight Agent

Manual instrumentation by installing the Application Insight SDK through code

So as it's mentioned the solution must minimize the modification then it's Application Insight Agent

upvoted 2 times

 **Timock** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

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>

upvoted 4 times

 **haitao1234** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct, key is to minimize code change to application.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/azure-web-apps>

upvoted 1 times

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

You use Azure Backup to create a backup of VM1 named Backup1.

After creating Backup1, you perform the following changes to VM1:

- ☐ Modify the size of VM1.
- ☐ Copy a file named Budget.xls to a folder named Data.
- ☐ Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
- ☐ Add a data disk to VM1.

An administrator uses the Replace existing option to restore VM1 from Backup1.

You need to ensure that all the changes to VM1 are restored.

Which change should you perform again?

- A. Modify the size of VM1.
- B. Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
- C. Add a data disk.
- D. Copy Budget.xls to Data.

Correct Answer: D

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/about-azure-vm-restore>

✉️  **ninja** Highly Voted 8 months, 1 week ago

If it's a single selection, I would select D. However, the test result reveals it should be two (C and D).

I have tested this in Azure.

Prepare

1. Create a Windows VM with size D2S_v3.

2. Backup the VM.

Made changes after the backup.

1. Modify the VM size to DS1_v2.

2. RDP to the VM and create a new file.

3. Reset the password for the built-in administrator.

4. Add a data disk to the VM.

Restore the VM from the backup. Here are the results:

1. VM size remains as DS1_v2.

2. RDP to VM with the changed password.

3. Data disk is gone.

4. A new file is gone.

Conclusion, VM size and password will not be overridden by the restore process.

You will need to perform the changes again:

1. Add a data disk

2. Copy the file.

upvoted 21 times

✉️  **Nilvam** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Data disk will not go (deleted). It will be unmapped.

upvoted 5 times

✉️  **Netspud** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Sadly I agree.

Ref: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#replace-existing-disks-from-a-restore-point>

Suggest all disks are replaced by the ones in the snapshot.

ALTHOUGH the disk is not deleted, and still available in the RG (but you have to assume it needs added back).

For me the safest answer is D, that file is defo gone.

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **PlumpyTumbler** Highly Voted 8 months, 1 week ago

Given answer doesn't provide an 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>

upvoted 5 times

 **NStarker** Most Recent 3 months, 4 weeks ago

i think its C

the file is copied to data disk, so why should I do this again? the data disk is not deleted and must be attached again, so the file is already on the data disk

upvoted 1 times

 **wsrudmen** 5 months ago

Selected Answer: C

After a restore, the VM size remain, the admin password remains. The the OS disk are well backuped.

The mapping of the data disk is lost but not the data disk. We just need to map again the disk.

Regarding the file the location is not mentioned. If it was on the OS disk it would have been present.

Then better answer is C

upvoted 2 times

 **josevirtual** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

this is very confusing, but I vote D. The data disk still exists, and "add" might be interpreted in many ways (I think, I'm not a native English speaker). Therefore I vote D.

upvoted 1 times

 **Darkeh** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

You can recopy the file to the folder named data. They don't specify where the file currently exists so I'd go with the data disk on this one.

upvoted 2 times

 **olsenOnS** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Replace existing: Use this option if you want to replace disks on an existing VM.

-You can restore a disk, and use it to replace a disk on the existing VM.

-The current VM must exist. If it's been deleted, this option can't be used.

-Azure Backup takes a snapshot of the existing VM before replacing the disk, and stores it in the staging location you specify. Existing disks connected to the VM are replaced with the selected restore point.

-If the restore point has more or less disks than the current VM, then the number of disks in the restore point will only reflect the VM configuration.

I think the given answer is correct or maybe there are 2 answers: .xls and password reset ?

upvoted 1 times

 **MrMacro** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

For me, the answer is B. Let me explain:

The question makes reference to the 'Replace Existing option' which according to the link, explains that the current VM must exist. The Replace Existing option doesn't replace the VM with whatever SKU the original VM was, so it can't be option A.

The data disk will still be attached to the restored VM, as it wasn't present in the Backup so it is not replaced, hence the answer isn't C.

Since the original data disk remains attached, the Budget.xls data remains on the data disk, so it isn't D.

This leave the answer as B - this would not have been captured in the restore option.

Here is the KB article that describes the Replace Existing option:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms>

upvoted 2 times

 **Netspud** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Surely the password for the VM is stored in AZ AD, not the hard disc of the machine. Password should not be effected by the restore. So not B. I think D.

upvoted 1 times

 **StaxJaxson** 6 months, 2 weeks ago

Built in administrator creds are not stored AZ AD. Built in means local. Not AD.

upvoted 1 times

 **streethawk** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

I agree with most of the interpretation except one: Budget.xls is copied to a folder named "Data", which appears to be present on the same disk which has been backed up. And hence after using "Replace Existing Option" the disk data will be overwritten by backed-up data, that would leave "Budget.xls" missing so it has to be copied to restore the state. Whereas there would not be any impact on newly added disk. Hence for me correct answer will be "D"

upvoted 3 times

 **Lionred** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

"You need to ensure that all the changes to VM1 are restored" what does this sentence meaning? Does it mean all changes made after backup was taken are to be reinstated since the "replace existing" restore process will undo all of them?

If my understanding is correct, then all these changes were undone when an administrator performed "replace existing" restore from Backup1, that means VM sizes back to old one, local admin password back to old one, Budget.xls file gone, and newly added data disk gone.

Now if you want them all to be reinstated, you cannot just add the Budget.xls file back, you will need to do all of them.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Lionred** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Ok, after thinking about this more I now have the following ideas:

1. "You need to ensure that all the changes to VM1 are restored" does mean reinstating all the changes made after taking Backup1
2. Out of the 4 changes made, only "copying Budget.xls file..." will be overwritten by the restore process. In other words, restoring VM1 from Backup1 will undo the change "copying Budget.xls file...".
3. #2 implies these changes persist after restoring the VM from backup:
 - 1) Changing VM size
 - 2) Changing local administrator password
 - 3) Attaching a data disk

I couldn't confirm 1) & 3), but I can confirm 2) change is supposed to be done outside of VM (through Azure Portal or PowerShell) hence will not be undone by VM restore process.

upvoted 5 times

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of	Role assigned
User1	Group1	<i>None</i>
User2	Group2	<i>None</i>
User3	Group1, Group2	User administrator

You enable password reset for contoso.onmicrosoft.com as shown in the Password Reset exhibit. (Click the Password Reset tab.)

Self service password reset enabled ⓘ

None Selected All

Select group >

Group2

i These settings only apply to end users in your organization. Admins are always enabled for self-service password reset and are required to use two authentication methods to reset their password. Click here to learn more about administrator password policies.

You configure the authentication methods for password reset as shown in the Authentication Methods exhibit. (Click the Authentication Methods tab.)

Number of methods required to reset ⓘ

1 2 3

Methods available to users

- Mobile app notification
- Mobile app code
- Email
- Mobile phone
- Office phone
- Security questions

Number of questions required to register ⓘ

3 4 5

Number of questions required to reset ⓘ

3 4 5

Select security questions >

10 security questions selected

i These settings only apply to end users in your organization. Admins are always enabled for self-service password reset and are required to use two authentication methods to reset their password. Click here to learn more about administrator password policies.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
After User2 answers three security questions correctly, he can reset his password immediately.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
After User2 answers three security questions correctly, he can reset his password immediately.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User3 can add security questions to the password reset process	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

Two methods are required.

Box 2: No -

Self-service password reset is only enabled for Group2, and User1 is not a member of Group2.

Box 3: Yes -

As a User Administrator, User3 can add security questions to the reset process.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/quickstart-sspr> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-enable-sspr#prerequisites>
& <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator-permissions>

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is not correct. It should be

- NO: User2 needs 2 authentication methods. Security questions are not enough to reset password

- NO: User1 is not part of the SSPR Group1

- NO: to be able to add security questions to the process. you need Global admin role

<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-permissions>

upvoted 93 times

 **mrshegz** 1 year, 1 month ago

what is SSPR

upvoted 1 times

 **Takloy** 9 months, 1 week ago

Sometimes, Some People Remember...

upvoted 31 times

 **mdmahanti** 1 month, 1 week ago

Sometime, Silly Points Resurface

upvoted 1 times

✉ **raydel92** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Self Service Password Reset

upvoted 15 times

✉ **DodgyD** 1 year, 7 months ago

Agree: User administrator role do not have permissions to manage MFA.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **vikki** 1 year, 7 months ago

Did not see exactly the information regarding to add security questions to the process, however I do find that User Administrator permission is able to reset password from the link.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#password-reset-permissions>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **marcellov** 1 year, 3 months ago

Besides the Global Admin role, that you should not give to anyone, if you want to configure MFA for non-admin users only use Authentication Administrator role and if you want to configure MFA for all users including admin users, use Privileged Authentication Administrator role.

upvoted 6 times

✉ **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

C0rrect Answer:

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.

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>

upvoted 59 times

✉ **EmnCours** Most Recent 3 days, 18 hours ago

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.

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.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **dani12** 2 weeks ago

SSP stands for Self Service Password reset.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

For sure NO NO NO and as per others comments - read mlantonis

upvoted 3 times

✉ **ra_aly** 5 months, 1 week ago

why azure exams are so confusing and there is a lack of knowledge, there are conflicting opinions and unclear direction.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months ago

It is Microsoft my friend..Tell me anything about Microsoft that makes sense..yet people buy it!! Linux is the King Kong of the Universe

upvoted 1 times

✉ **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 3 times

✉ **ZacAz104** 7 months, 1 week ago

correct answer i think is Yes-No-No because user2 is only member of Group2

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ravi000001** 1 year ago

NO

NO

NO

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **Kpup** 1 year, 1 month ago

Still learning azure so excuse the lack of knowledge but the sspr is targetted at group 2, user 1 is not a member, so could they not reset using the mobile app?

upvoted 2 times

✉ **CloudyTech** 1 year, 1 month ago

NoNoNo , User admin cannot add

upvoted 1 times

✉ **korben_dallas** 1 year, 1 month ago

1. Y

Authentication methods

When a user is enabled for SSPR, they must register at least one authentication method. We highly recommend that you choose two or more authentication methods so that your users have more flexibility in case they're unable to access one method when they need it. For more information, see [What are authentication methods?](#).

The following authentication methods are available for SSPR:

Mobile app notification

Mobile app code

Email

Mobile phone

Office phone (available only for tenants with paid subscriptions)

Security questions

2.NO

NO: User1 is not part of the SSPR Group1

3. NO - You need Global Admin role

upvoted 2 times

✉ **wsscool** 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021, answered NNN

upvoted 3 times

✉ **lucky_18** 1 year, 2 months ago

came in exam on June 28 2021

upvoted 4 times

✉ **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

To confirm 3 is No: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/356305/in-azure-could-the-user-administrator-have-permiss.html>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **TiredofTesting** 1 year, 5 months ago

Answer is

NO

NO

NO

3) User3 = user administrator

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. A two-gate policy applies in the following circumstances:

All the following Azure administrator roles are affected:

Helpdesk administrator

Service support administrator

Billing administrator

Partner Tier1 Support

Partner Tier2 Support

Exchange administrator

Mailbox Administrator

Skype for Business administrator

User administrator

upvoted 3 times

✉ **JohnPC** 1 year, 5 months ago

First two are No, for obvious reasons. Third is No, user administrator doesn't have the ability to access Password Reset in Azure AD, as the option is greyed out - tested and confirmed. Only Global admins can add security questions from a predefined or custom created list of security questions. Also, user admins have an admin role so their ability to change their own security questions are not available, as stated, "With two-gate policy,

administrators don't have the ability to use security questions".

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy>

This was tested by setting up a new account with user admin role; security questions wasn't an option when setting up other authentication methods during first sign in.

upvoted 6 times

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.

Correct Answer: B

The Maximum number of devices setting enables you to select the maximum number of devices that a user can have in Azure AD. If a user reaches this quota, they will not be able to add additional devices until one or more of the existing devices are removed.

Incorrect Answers:

C: Azure AD Join enables users to join their devices to Active Directory from anywhere as long as they have connectivity with the Internet.

D: The Users may join devices to Azure AD setting enables you to select the users who can join devices to Azure AD. Options are All, Selected and None. The default is All.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/device-management-azure-portal> <http://techgenix.com/pros-and-cons-azure-ad-join/>

 **balfearchen** Highly Voted  1 year, 7 months ago

For those who choose D, please read the question carefully, "You verify that User1 was able to join devices to Azure AD in the past." So the join device setting should be ok, but he already reach the maximum number of devices per user. Answer B is correct.

upvoted 54 times

 **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

Agree.

upvoted 2 times

 **Sam2969** 1 year, 4 months ago

agree.

by default the maximum number of devices per user is 50

upvoted 1 times

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

Keyword: "user was able to connect the device in the past".

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. By default, the maximum number of devices per user is 50.

Azure portal -> Azure Active Directory -> Devices

Azure portal -> Azure Active Directory -> Users > Select a user > Devices

upvoted 51 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent  3 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **Gino_Slim** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: B

If you picked A....you're the reason breaches happen.

upvoted 2 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

I Luv Honey Because it is B
User did add devices in past
3 years ago migration took place hence user properly during that time been adding devices and hence run out of quota
upvoted 1 times

dasEnder 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I think B and C are valid. I don't have to explain B. But if there is a conditional access policy C will be correct. This is an assumption, but I have seen question were wilder assumptions need to be made.

upvoted 2 times

Teringzooi 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

Key: "user was able to connect the device in the past".

upvoted 1 times

Takloy 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Damn! keep forgetting this one. Answer is B!

upvoted 2 times

wsscool 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021

upvoted 4 times

toniiv 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer B is correct. Nothing has changed, so max devices user quota has reached.

upvoted 2 times

waterzhong 1 year, 7 months ago

Manage devices

There are two locations to manage devices in Azure AD:

Azure portal > Azure Active Directory > Devices

Azure portal > Azure Active Directory > Users > Select a user > Devices

upvoted 2 times

shankatna 1 year, 7 months ago

I believe D is the answer. Reason "user was able to connect the device in the past", probably the setting have changed recently and he is not able to connect now.

for B to be the answer, question would have been like, the user was able to connected his computer and now trying to connect his mobile etc.
hinting for max number of devices settings

upvoted 1 times

DodgyD 1 year, 7 months ago

If ans is B then this would only be arrived at with more information, like somewhere a log reporting exceeded maximum number of devices.
Seem to be a pointless exam q.

upvoted 2 times

DavidChin 1 year, 7 months ago

D. From the Device settings blade, modify the Users may join devices to Azure AD setting

upvoted 1 times

fedzedz 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. "B"

upvoted 10 times

Hibs2016 1 year, 8 months ago

B looks correct

upvoted 2 times

tezawynn 1 year, 9 months ago

It was working before. Now its not working, not able to join.

maybe because he got more devices. Increase the number of connected devices will do the trick.

upvoted 5 times

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

- | Statements | Yes | No |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

- | Statements | Yes | No |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

 **Mozbius_** Highly Voted  4 months, 1 week ago

NNY

On January 15th you will have 9 backups as 0 day retention is defined as indefinite.

[How many days to keep a backup before automatically deleting it. Set to 0 for indefinite retention.]

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/config/backup?view=azure-cli-latest>

The DevOps / Web apps backup in the questions only includes the production slot. One cannot restore a test slot from a production slot backup.

[If a slot is not specified, the API will create a backup for the production slot.]

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/appservice/web-apps/backup-slot>

January 6th backup will still be within the 30 days retention as of January 15th.

upvoted 9 times

 **bluefoot** Highly Voted  4 months, 1 week ago

NNY

1. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/webapp/config/backup?view=azure-cli-latest>
--retention
How many days to keep a backup before automatically deleting it. Set to 0 for indefinite retention.
2. didn't mention test slot backup at all
3. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/appservice/web-apps/restore-slot>
we can restore a specific backup to another app (or deployment slot, if specified).

upvoted 5 times

✉  **mikextreme** Most Recent ⓘ 4 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct

Yes

Yes

Yes - 0 means forever

upvoted 2 times

✉  **verorip** 4 months ago

why "yes" in the first box? if it backup every day, then on 15th it will have 9 backups.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **verorip** 4 months ago

my bad, i read now "backup storage"

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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 shown in the following table.

Name	Role
SecAdmin1	Security administrator
BillAdmin1	Billing administrator
User1	Reports reader

You enable self-service password reset (SSPR) for all users and configure SSPR to have the following authentication methods:

- Number of methods required to reset: 2
- Methods available to users: Mobile phone, Security questions
- Number of questions required to register: 3
- Number of questions required to reset: 3

You select the following security questions:

- What is your favorite food?
- In what city was your first job?
- What was the name of your first pet?

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: In what city was your first job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: What is your favorite food?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: What was the name of your first pet?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: In what city was your first job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: What is your favorite food?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 must answer the following question during the self-service password reset: What was the name of your first pet?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

Administrator accounts are special accounts with elevated permissions. To secure them, the following restrictions apply to changing passwords of administrators:

On-premises enterprise administrators or domain administrators cannot reset their password through Self-service password reset (SSPR). They can only change their password in their on-premises environment. Thus, we recommend not syncing on-prem AD admin accounts to Azure AD.

An administrator cannot use secret

Questions & Answers as a method to reset password.

Box 2: Yes -

Self-service password reset (SSPR) is an Azure Active Directory feature that enables employees to reset their passwords without needing to

contact IT staff.

Box 3: Yes -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-sspr-deployment>

✉  **Mozbius_** Highly Voted 4 months, 1 week ago

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.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-password-policy-differences>

Therefore I would say N N Y as SecAdmin1 and BillAdmin1 are both administrators.

NOTE: I have tried to test in lab but was unsuccessful (somehow SSPR isn't even recognized as being enabled, hell one of the user is taking forever to show an updated assigned role).

upvoted 6 times

✉  **MtijnzOr** 4 months, 1 week ago

SSPR for Administrators isn't enabled on the tenant. SSPR for Administrators (SSPR-A) was the first implementation of SSPR. After SSPR for Users (SSPR-U) was introduced, users could have two separate configurations.

The old SSPR-A implementation is used when an Azure AD account has an admin role, such as Global Administrator or Billing Administrator. However, the SSPR management on the Azure portal is for SSPR-U only. Therefore, SSPR-A might not be enabled on the tenant.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/troubleshoot/azure/active-directory/password-writeback-error-code-sspr-009>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **dominko** Most Recent 4 months ago

I agree, N-N-Y

By default, administrator accounts are enabled for self-service password reset, and a "strong default two-gate password reset policy is enforced. [...] 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. A two-gate policy applies in the following circumstances:

All the following Azure administrator roles are affected:

[...]

Billing administrator

[...]

Security administrator

[...]

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Ewong** 4 months, 1 week ago

NO

NO

YES

Administrator reset policy differences

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-policy#administrator-password-policy-differences>

upvoted 2 times

✉  **ert13** 4 months, 1 week ago

I think Y-Y-Y. It says all users in the question. Security admin is a user too and the question is in the list.

upvoted 3 times

✉  **ert13** 4 months, 1 week ago

And Admins can reset their password too. (Set Notify all admins when other admins reset their password? to Yes.)

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-enable-sspr>

upvoted 1 times

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an Azure subscription that contains the following users in an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com:

Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User1 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/add-users-to-azure-ad>

 **Itkiller** Highly Voted 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B:No, when you create a new tenant, the creator is the only global admin and owner, he must first give access to others to allow anything.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-access-create-new-tenant#your-user-account-in-the-new-tenant>

upvoted 13 times

 **Vladan0** Highly Voted 2 months, 2 weeks ago

If you look at <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-users-azure-active-directory?view=azure-devops> -> "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.", correct answer is A.

upvoted 7 times

 **pgmpp** 1 month, 1 week ago

User3 has User administrator only in contosso. Not in external.contosso. Hence they cannot add users in external.contosso

upvoted 8 times

 **AzureDev777** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

if you see the scope of the user3, it is Active Directory wide. Therefore you can't say its scope is within a specific tenant.

upvoted 1 times

 **ExamTopicsTST** Most Recent 1 day, 13 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Not sure why people are referencing User3. It's not the question. User1 creates the new tenant, thus will have an account that is owner/GA of the new tenant. Thus, YES, User1 can create a user in the new tenant that the user created.

upvoted 4 times

 **EmnCours** 2 days, 21 hours ago

Selected Answer: B

Correct Answer: B

upvoted 1 times

 **Fatrat** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

Answer: No (B)

User 1, who created the new tenancy, will be appointed as Global Administrator. The other 3 users, who belong to the first tenancy, would need to be invited into the new tenancy and given correct permission by User 1.

upvoted 1 times

 **MalithW** 2 weeks, 6 days ago

Selected Answer: A

To add or delete users you must be a User administrator or Global administrator.
upvoted 2 times

 **malcubierre** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

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.

from: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-users-azure-active-directory?view=azure-devops>
upvoted 3 times

 **Aypumpin** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

The answer is A
upvoted 2 times

 **malcubierre** 1 month, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

You can perfectly create user accounts with "User Administrator" role: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#user-administrator>
upvoted 2 times

 **Nelson202202** 2 months ago

El usuario1 creo el nuevo directorio, por lo tanto ese usuario es el administrador global del nuevo directorio y solo él puede crear nuevos usuarios.
upvoted 2 times

 **zhoukajit** 2 months, 1 week ago

pass on 23rd June, this Question is in exam;
upvoted 1 times

 **VladanO** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

I must correct myself, I didn't read question carefully.
The correct answer is B.
`external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com` is new tenant created by User1.
If you look at <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-access-create-new-tenant>.
Part: "Your user account in the new tenant"
"When you create a new Azure AD tenant, you become the first user of that tenant. As the first user, you're automatically assigned the Global Admin role."
"Warning"
"Ensure your directory has at least two accounts with global administrator privileges assigned to them. This will help in the case that one global administrator is locked out. For more detail see the article, Manage emergency access accounts in Azure AD."
By default ONLY User1 has role global administrator for tenant `external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com`.
upvoted 3 times

 **manalshowaei** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: B

b is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **mefor** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

read the reference, I think the answer is yes
upvoted 2 times

 **flash007** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

user 3 is a user admin and does not have the access to create new users in azure
upvoted 1 times

 **Tyy27** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: B

Answer is no (B)
upvoted 3 times

 **Ritesh20u** 3 months ago

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.
Answer: A
upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: C

Network Performance Monitor is a cloud-based hybrid network monitoring solution that helps you monitor network performance between various points in your network infrastructure. It also helps you monitor network connectivity to service and application endpoints and monitor the performance of Azure ExpressRoute.

You can monitor network connectivity across cloud deployments and on-premises locations, multiple data centers, and branch offices and mission-critical multitier applications or microservices. With Performance Monitor, you can detect network issues before users complain.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/network-performance-monitor>

✉  **NickyDee** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Network Watcher - a Suite of tools offering but not limited to the following

- * Connection Monitor - latency and network issues with IaaS devices over a PERIOD OF TIME
- * Connection troubleshoot - latency and network issues with IaaS devices ONE-TIME
- * IP Flow - latency and network issues at the VM LEVEL
- * Network Performance Monitor - latency and network issues in hybrid, ON-PREM, across environments

upvoted 128 times

✉  **jimmyli** 1 year, 4 months ago

great summary, thank you!

upvoted 3 times

✉  **magichappens** 5 months ago

Should be updated to "Connection Monitor" as Network Performance Monitor is deprecated.

upvoted 5 times

✉  **kennynelcon** 4 months ago

Connection Monitor in Azure Network Watcher true

upvoted 1 times

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: C

Network Watcher is a Suite of tools offering but not limited to the following:

- Connection Monitor - latency and network issues with IaaS devices over a PERIOD OF TIME
- Connection troubleshoot - latency and network issues with IaaS devices ONE-TIME
- IP Flow - latency and network issues at the VM LEVEL
- Network Performance Monitor - latency and network issues in hybrid, ON-PREM, across environments.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/network-performance-monitor>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview>

upvoted 55 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 3 days, 18 hours ago

Selected Answer: C

Network Watcher - a Suite of tools offering but not limited to the following

- * Connection Monitor - latency and network issues with IaaS devices over a PERIOD OF TIME
- * Connection troubleshoot - latency and network issues with IaaS devices ONE-TIME
- * IP Flow - latency and network issues at the VM LEVEL
- * Network Performance Monitor - latency and network issues in hybrid, ON-PREM, across environments

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: C

Network Performance Monitor is correct however it is been replaced with Connection Monitor which is part of Network watcher tool set
upvoted 1 times

 **dasEnder** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Correct. See comments of magichappens about the deprecated name
upvoted 1 times

 **josevirtual** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Network Performance Monitor is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **Adebawale** 1 year ago

@NickyDee Thank you for the Summary
upvoted 1 times

 **CloudyTech** 1 year, 1 month ago

Network Performance Monitor is correct
upvoted 1 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

C is okay
upvoted 4 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is correct. Network Performance Monitor is the tool: <https://docs.microsoft.com/fr-fr/azure/network-watcher/migrate-to-connection-monitor-from-network-performance-monitor>
upvoted 3 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 7 months ago

Configure the solution
Add the Network Performance Monitor solution to your workspace from the Azure marketplace. You also can use the process described in Add Azure Monitor solutions from the Solutions Gallery.

Open your Log Analytics workspace, and select the Overview tile.

Select the Network Performance Monitor tile with the message Solution requires additional configuration.
upvoted 2 times

 **tinyflame** 1 year, 7 months ago

Network monitoring is out of scope for the exam, is this still a question?
upvoted 2 times

 **DodgyD** 1 year, 7 months ago

I believe network monitoring is included in exam per the exam guide.
upvoted 2 times

 **baflearchen** 1 year, 7 months ago

Ha ha, funny, if this happened in your exam session, can you ignore it and say it should not be in my exam?
upvoted 3 times

 **fedzedz** 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. "C" Network Performance Network
upvoted 6 times

 **NickyDee** 1 year, 8 months ago

Connection Troubleshoot from Network Watcher can monitor latency. you can test all 10 VMs from one place in Azure, and its minimal effort.
upvoted 1 times

 **baflearchen** 1 year, 7 months ago

In question, you need to monitor the latency between your "ON-PREMISES" network and the virtual machines. So connection troubleshooting is wrong.
upvoted 3 times

 **waterzhong** 1 year, 8 months ago

Network Performance Monitor is a cloud-based hybrid network monitoring solution
upvoted 7 times

 **dandirindan** 1 year, 8 months ago

The connection monitor capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint

the answer should be connection monitor

upvoted 2 times

 **rusli** 1 year, 8 months ago

Connection monitor is the improved version of Network performance Monitor, what you see in the answers is connection troubleshoot which is another thing.

Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/fr-fr/azure/network-watcher/migrate-to-connection-monitor-from-network-performance-monitor>

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

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 completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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 Area

The average CPU percentage is calculated [answer choice] per day

once
four times
six times
24 times

Correct Answer:

ASP1 must be [answer choice] to optimize CPU usage

scaled up
scaled down
scaled out

Box 1: four times -

From the exhibit we see that the time granularity is 6 hours: Last 30 days (Automatic - 6 hours).

CPU Percentage Last days Automatic - hours

Box 2: scaled up -

Scale up when:

- * You see that your workloads are hitting some performance limit such as CPU or I/O 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/scaling-out-vs-scaling-up>

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure Linux virtual machine that is protected by Azure Backup.

One week ago, two files were deleted from the virtual machine.

You need to restore the deleted files to an on-premises Windows Server 2016 computer as quickly as possible.

Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer	
Select a restore point that contains the deleted files	 
From the Azure portal, click Restore VM from the vault	 
From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault	
Mount a VHD	
Copy the files by using AZCopy	
Copy the files by using File Explorer	

Actions	Answer Area
	From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault
	Select a restore point that contains the deleted files
From the Azure portal, click Restore VM from the vault	 
Correct Answer:	 
Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer	
Copy the files by using File Explorer	
Mount a VHD	
Copy the files by using AZCopy	

Step 1: From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault

Step 2. Select a restore point that contains the deleted files

Step 3: Download and run the script to mount a drive on the local computer

Generate and download script to browse and recover files:

Step 4: Copy the files using File Explorer!

After the disks are attached, use Windows File Explorer to browse the new volumes and files. The restore files functionality provides access to

all files in a recovery point. Manage the files via File Explorer as you would for normal files.

Step 1-3 below:

To restore files or folders from the recovery point, go to the virtual machine and perform the following steps:

1. Sign in to the Azure portal and in the left pane, select Virtual machines. From the list of virtual machines, select the virtual machine to open that virtual machine's dashboard.
2. In the virtual machine's menu, select Backup to open the Backup dashboard.
3. In the Backup dashboard menu, select File Recovery.

The screenshot shows the Azure Backup dashboard for a virtual machine named 'myVMH1'. The top navigation bar includes 'Backup now', 'Restore VM', 'File Recovery' (which is highlighted with a red box), 'Stop backup', 'Resume backup', and 'Delete backup data'. On the left, a sidebar lists 'Overview', 'Activity log', 'Access control (IAM)', 'Tags', 'Diagnose and solve problems', 'Settings', 'Networking', and 'Disks'. The main content area has sections for 'Alerts and Jobs' (with links to 'View all Alerts' and 'View all Jobs'), 'Backup status' (showing 'Backup Pre-Check Passed' and 'Last backup status Success 8/21/2018, 8:39:13 AM'), and 'Summary' (links to 'Recovery services vault', 'Backup policy', and 'Oldest restore point'). Below these is a section titled 'Restore points (29)' with a note: 'This list is filtered for last 30 days of restore points. To recover from restore point older than 30 days, click here.' At the bottom, there are three counts: 'CRASH CONSISTENT 0', 'APPLICATION CONSISTENT 29', and 'FILE-SYSTEM CONSISTENT 0'.

The File Recovery menu opens.

The screenshot shows the 'File Recovery' page for the virtual machine 'myvmh1'. The URL is 'Home > Virtual machines > myVMH1 | Backup > File Recovery'. The page displays the following steps:

- ✓ Step 1: Select recovery point**: A dropdown menu is open, showing '8/2/2020, 11:31:09 AM [Latest] (Cras... ▾)
- Step 2: Download script to browse and recover files**: A note explains that the script will mount disks as local drives on the machine where it is run, remaining mounted for 12 hours. A blue 'Download Script *' button is present.
- Requires password to run**: A password input field with a 'Save' icon is shown.
- Step 3: Unmount the disks after recovery**: A note instructs to unmount disks and close the connection to the recovery point. A blue 'Unmount Disks' button is present.

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-backup>

biglebowksi Highly Voted 1 year, 2 months ago

Restore of Linux VM can be only performed on compatible Linux client.
In my opinion correct order is:

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 (LINUX!!!)
Step 4. Copy the files by using AZCopy (yes, to blob storage and next to Windows 2016)
upvoted 38 times

✉  **bur88** 6 months ago

we should restore As soon as possible. File explorer will be faster than AZCopy to blob storage and next to Windows 2016.
I would select 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 (Windows scripts can be created aswell)
Step 4. Copy the files by using File explorer
upvoted 7 times

✉  **magichappens** 5 months ago

It's an on-premise Windows Server. AzCopy will take way to long. Assuming that I have access to the server anyhow I can just copy files using File Explorer.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Alses1970** Highly Voted  1 year, 4 months ago

seems to be correct
<https://charbelnemnom.com/how-to-restore-files-and-folders-from-azure-linux-vm-using-azurebackup-linux-azurebackup/>
upvoted 16 times

✉  **gabrielegue** 1 year, 2 months ago

Did you even read the link? In the getting ready section there is written that Windows OS it's not supported for a file recovery for linux machines.
upvoted 3 times

✉  **Kopy** 1 year ago

and so what do you suggest, just leave the question unanswered!
upvoted 8 times

✉  **Gino_Slim** 2 months ago

Perfect response
upvoted 1 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent  3 days, 16 hours ago

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 (Windows scripts can be created aswell)
Step 4. Copy the files by using File explorer
upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Given Answer is correct as you are restoring on Windows system

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 -Windows 2016, when you run it it will download VHD and automatically mount it then you just need explorer to find the files
Step 4. Copy the files by using Explorer
upvoted 1 times

✉  **justauser** 5 months ago

Answer is CORRECT

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>

Scroll about halfway and see red box highlighting "1 Recovery volumes attached" in screencap, immediately followed by "OPEN EXPLORER TO BROWSE FOR FILES" - nowhere does it suggest azcopy, even for Linux.
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022

upvoted 2 times

✉  **DES123** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

The provided answer is correct, as per the link below, azcopy was used on windows and compatible file explorer on Linux in order to copy the backup.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>

upvoted 1 times

✉  **theorut** 6 months ago

This is not possible must be a typo - Windows instead of Linux restore.

upvoted 1 times

 **rustamsariyev94** 9 months ago

To restore files or folders from the recovery point, go to the virtual machine and choose the desired recovery point.

Step 0. In the virtual machine's menu, click Backup to open the Backup dashboard.

Step 1. In the Backup dashboard menu, click File Recovery.

Step 2. From the Select recovery point drop-down menu, select the recovery point that holds the files you want. By default, the latest recovery point is already selected.

Step 3: To download the software used to copy files from the recovery point, click Download Executable (for Windows Azure VM) or Download Script (for Linux)

Azure VM, a python script is generated).

Step 4: Copy the files by using AzCopy

AzCopy is a command-line utility designed for copying data to/from Microsoft Azure Blob, File, and Table storage, using simple commands designed for optimal performance. You can copy data between a file system and a storage account, or between storage accounts.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy>

upvoted 5 times

 **MrAzureGuru** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

The file provided to download is a Python script - it won't run on Windows?

upvoted 1 times

 **theOldOne** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Seems many people commenting are confused as to the difference between restoring a VM and restoring some files from a backed up VM. In this instance we are only interested in the files that were stored during the backup. The original OS requirements are handled by Azure and the script. The OS used for recovery here is a Windows machine. The steps shown are correct

upvoted 4 times

 **JirkaM** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

And what about

restore VM (disk)

select restore point

map VHD (to existing linux)

AZcopy (twice)

Nice Microsoft adventure game. But no sense in test without question study.

upvoted 1 times

 **iamLucifer** 12 months ago

AZCOPY is for linux

File explorer is for Windows

upvoted 5 times

 **YooOY** 11 months, 1 week ago

no, it's also available for windows

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

upvoted 3 times

 **omgsurething0** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

You can use AZCopy on Windows via PowerShell. Just need to install it first

upvoted 5 times

 **barcellos** 1 year, 1 month ago

Is correct!

"You need to restore the deleted files to an on-premises Windows Server 2016 computer as quickly as possible."

upvoted 2 times

 **onincasimiro** 1 year, 2 months ago

Watch out for below context:

"You need to restore the deleted files to an on-premises Windows Server 2016 computer"

Answer would be: Copy the files by using File Explorer.

"You need to restore the deleted files to an on-premises computer"

Answer would be: Copy the files by using AZ Copy.

upvoted 13 times

 **Deevine78** 1 year, 2 months ago

It is correct.

Source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>

upvoted 3 times

 **Mich132** 1 year, 2 months ago

Everywhere I search it only mentions that you should use a Linux local machine to restore files from Linux VM. Don't find the option to restore Linux files to Windows Machine. So I don't understand why here it says you can run the script to restore linux files to windows server.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **Deevine78** 1 year, 2 months ago

It is related to the script type you're downloading:

"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."

Source: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>

upvoted 2 times

✉ **biblebowksi** 1 year, 2 months ago

Mich132 has valid doubts. Linux VM can be only restored to compatible client which is Linux, not Windows 2016. I assume the answer is wrong.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **dumdada** 1 year, 1 month ago

I think because we're not trying to restore the whole VM but just a few files. We should be able to restore a few .pdf files and restore them from a Linux backup to a Windows VM (would surprise me if Azure couldn't handle this)

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rawkadia** 1 year, 1 month ago

I assume the question is garbled. If this is not possible, then answering the correct sequence of steps to perform the action is likewise not possible. Many questions ask what to do 'first', this one simply asks for the entire series of steps.

upvoted 1 times

HOTSPOT -

You purchase a new Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You create a virtual machine named VM1 in Subscription1. VM1 is not protected by Azure Backup.

You need to protect VM1 by using Azure Backup. Backups must be created at 01:00 and stored for 30 days.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

- A blob container
- A file share
- A Recovery Services vault**
- A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

- A backup policy**
- A batch job
- A batch schedule
- A recovery plan

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

- A blob container
- A file share
- A Recovery Services vault**
- A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

- A backup policy**
- A batch job
- A batch schedule
- A recovery plan

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>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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>
upvoted 68 times

 **denccc** Highly Voted 1 year, 4 months ago

Answers are correct
upvoted 9 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 3 days, 16 hours ago

Given answer is correct
Box 1: A Recovery Services vault
Box 2: A backup policy
upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct
Box 1: A Recovery Services vault
Box 2: A backup policy
upvoted 3 times

 **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022
upvoted 2 times

 **JimBobSquare101** 1 year, 1 month ago

In 30 July 2021
upvoted 3 times

 **Devgela** 1 year, 4 months ago

Answers are correct to me
upvoted 3 times

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

Azure collects events from VM1.

You are creating an alert rule in Azure Monitor to notify an administrator when an error is logged in the System event log of VM1.

Which target resource should you monitor in the alert rule?

- A. virtual machine extension
- B. virtual machine
- C. metric alert
- D. Azure Log Analytics workspace

Correct Answer: D

For the first step to create the new alert rule, under the Create Alert section, you are going to select your Log Analytics workspace as the resource, since this is a log based alert signal.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/storage/storage-spaces/configure-azure-monitor>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

For the first step to create the new alert rule, 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>

upvoted 46 times

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is correct D

upvoted 36 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 3 days, 16 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

 **Gino_Slim** 2 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Verifying that I went with D too (that's what she said)

upvoted 3 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 4/12/2022. correct answer D

upvoted 2 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

 **MMsdk** 5 months ago

All 341questions? 😊

upvoted 4 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was on 16/03/2022 and answered what mentioned in the answer section

upvoted 1 times

✉ **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022
Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 6 times

✉ **ChrisCheck** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was in exam dated 15/11/2021
upvoted 2 times

✉ **fabylande** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

in exam today! October 16, 2021
upvoted 5 times

✉ **FrostyD** 1 year ago

I have managed directly to choose VM as target and I have created a rule to notify me with email if cpu usage is more than some %. So B (VM) is possible answer

upvoted 1 times

No, because it specifies event log data.

You cannot get that directly from the VM as source

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdsserrao** 1 year, 1 month ago

I think answer is B:

If you try to create a new alert rule to a VM, this is what shows:

"Scope

Select the target resource you wish to monitor.

Resource

Vm12"

upvoted 1 times

✉ **rdsserrao** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correction, answer should be D

upvoted 2 times

✉ **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

D:

The log data goes to the analytics workspace and it is from there that the alert is triggered.

upvoted 6 times

✉ **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer D. is correct. Log Analytics

upvoted 3 times

✉ **waterzhong** 1 year, 7 months ago

Setting up alerts using Windows Admin Center

In Windows Admin Center, you can configure default alerts that will apply to all servers in your Log Analytics workspace.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **jimbobcooter** 1 year, 7 months ago

the answer is correct, go create a Log Search alert in azure monitor, the first thing it wants is the log analytics workspace, and then you create your alert under the Event table and specify your computer under the event table.

upvoted 4 times

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

Correct Answer: D

From Home > Cost Management + Billing > Cost Management, scroll down on the options and select View Recommendations:

The screenshot shows the Azure portal navigation bar at the top. Below it, the 'Cost Management' blade is open. On the left, there's a sidebar with sections like 'Overview', 'Access control', 'Diagnose and solve problems', 'Cost Management' (which is expanded), 'Products + services', 'Settings', and 'Support + troubleshooting'. Under 'Cost Management', there are links for 'Cost analysis', 'Cost alerts', 'Budgets', 'Advisor recommendations', and 'Cloudyn'. The main content area has three main sections: 'Analyze cloud costs' (with a 'Learn more' link and a 'Open cost analysis' button), 'Monitor with budgets' (with a 'Create budget' button), and 'Optimize with recommendations' (with a 'View recommendations' button). A red oval highlights the 'View recommendations' button under the 'Optimize with recommendations' section.

Azure Cost Management / Advisor -

From here you will see the recommendations for your subscription, if you have orphaned disks, they will be listed.

Reference:

<https://codeserendipity.com/2020/07/08/microsoft-azure-find-unattached-disks-that-can-be-deleted-and-other-recommendations/>

mlantonis Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

From Home -> Cost Management + Billing -> Cost Management, scroll down on the options and select View Recommendations
upvoted 60 times

raulgar Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

I think the answer is correct, azure panel recommend you delete resources that aren't in use, and if you have a lot of vm's it could be the easiest way
upvoted 16 times

EmnCours Most Recent 3 days, 16 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Answer D is correct

upvoted 1 times

Lazylinux 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **Neska** 5 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 2 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the answer

upvoted 2 times

 **Ken88** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct.

upvoted 2 times

 **TtotheA2021** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

if it is related to costs saving > it is C

the question is only asking what you can identify and the simple method > it is D

so it is for this question answer D

upvoted 1 times

 **oskirc** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

I think is C

upvoted 1 times

 **PRM** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

"C"

<https://docs.microsoft.com/pt-br/azure/virtual-machines/disks-find-unattached-portal>

upvoted 1 times

 **Bere** 9 months ago

The link you have provided doesn't even mention Storage Explorer.

By the way, the Account Management properties doesn't give the info we want in Storage Explorer:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vs-azure-tools-storage-manage-with-storage-explorer?tabs=windows>

upvoted 2 times

 **chaudha4** 1 year ago

It is a trick question. Most people will know that you have to use Advisor. I picked B without reading all other options. That is obviously wrong since there is no option to modify Advisor configuration. The correct answer would be:

1) From Azure Advisor, view the Cost Recommendations

2) From Azure Cost Management, view Advisor Recommendations

upvoted 7 times

 **Vadlamua** 7 months, 1 week ago

The question only talks about identifying only. So option D

upvoted 2 times

 **Moyuihftg** 1 year, 3 months ago

Answer D is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **nguyenhung1121990** 1 year, 3 months ago

It should C - From Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer, view the Account Management properties

upvoted 3 times

 **KhaledMaster** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

The URL is irrelevant!!!

upvoted 1 times

 **JayBee65** 1 year, 2 months ago

No, it should be D, see <https://feedback.azure.com/forums/919474-azure-advisor/suggestions/18963412-have-azure-advisor-show-up-unused-disks-resources>

upvoted 2 times

 **SumanKumarP** 1 year ago

Correct - Advisor for some reason doesn't give recommendations for unused disks.

Through Storage Explorer we can look for the disk state i.e. if its left unattached.

upvoted 1 times

 **jantoniocesargatica** 1 year, 3 months ago

Azure Storage Explorer does not provide any information about unused disks. You can test it downloading the software and connecting to your account. Create a virtual machine and stop it. Then go to Storage Explorer. You will see the disk, but this is all. There is no information regarding unused.

upvoted 3 times

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

Correct Answer: A

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: A

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.

upvoted 67 times

 **zyta** Highly Voted 2 years ago

I think A as well. 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

upvoted 48 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 3 days, 16 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Web server logging is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **dasEnder** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct

upvoted 1 times

 **barcellos** 1 year, 1 month ago

Correct Answer: A

Raw HTTP request data is provided by Web server logging and the question mentions 500 error codes.
the error 500 is proved from web server,

The error 500 is proved from web server. the application do not response.

Error 500 is an Internal Server Error (HTTP) status. It indicates that some type of issue is affecting the performance of the server of the site you are trying to access.

does not mention for windows or linux. however Correct Answer A

upvoted 4 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

A is correct

upvoted 6 times

 **Merma** 1 year, 6 months ago

Final answer A is correct. For more insight on web server logging vs. application logging:
<https://stackify.com/azure-app-service-log-files/>

upvoted 4 times

✉ **barry12** 1 year, 5 months ago

indeed, this explanation shows that weblogging is more or less the only option to help with real-time troubleshooting
upvoted 2 times

✉ **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Answer is correct. Web server logging to see HTTP logs, App logging if it were App logs
upvoted 3 times

✉ **waterzhong** 1 year, 7 months ago

Web server logging
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.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **portabrothers** 1 year, 7 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/capture-application-logs-app-service/2-enable-and-configure-app-service-application-logging>

Windows or Linux? It's not specified.

App logs are the output of runtime trace statements in app code.

App logs are the output of runtime trace statements in app code. App logging is primarily for apps in pre-production and for troublesome issues.
So the only answer is Application Logging.

upvoted 2 times

✉ **unixman** 1 year, 7 months ago

5xx error is web server issue. A is correct

upvoted 4 times

✉ **DodgyD** 1 year, 7 months ago

Ans: A is correct.

This is a MS trick question to make you think all answers are to use an Azure feature.

upvoted 3 times

✉ **igm82** 1 year, 3 months ago

I couldn't be more agree!

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Ozguraydin** 1 year, 7 months ago

My opinion, answer is D.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs>

upvoted 5 times

✉ **mdmdmdmd** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

That might be step 2, but "The solution must provide all the connection error details." You need to see what the 500 is about first from weblogs
then move into app logs if appropriate.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **fedzedz** 1 year, 8 months ago

The Answer is correct "A". Enable web server logs. It is mentioned for "AppServiceHTTPLogs" , you use Web server logs. Basically it gives all the details about the error

Check the <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs#supported-log-types>

upvoted 12 times

✉ **waterzhong** 1 year, 8 months ago

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.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs>

upvoted 3 times

✉ **waterzhong** 1 year, 8 months ago

Web Server logging provides a lot of details that can help the developers of the web app narrow down the root cause. Azure App Service W3C format web server logs do provide sufficient detail leading up to OSI Layer 7.

upvoted 1 times

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 Service Health
- B. Azure Application Insights
- C. the Diagnostic settings
- D. metrics

Correct Answer: B

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>

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

AzureActivity
Heartbeat
NetworkMonitoring
Perf

| Where Level == 'Critical'

TimeGenerated, OperationNameValue, _ResourceId
extend
join
print
project

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

AzureActivity
Heartbeat
NetworkMonitoring
Perf

| Where Level == 'Critical'

TimeGenerated, OperationNameValue, _ResourceId
extend
join
print
project

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 -

| where TimeGenerated > datetime(10-01-2020) and TimeGenerated < datetime(10-07-2020)

| 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: | 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 -

```
| where TimeGenerated > datetime(10-01-2020) and TimeGenerated < datetime(10-07-2020)
```

```
| where Level == 'Critical'
```

```
| project TimeGenerated, Level, OperationNameValue, ResourceGroup, _ResourceId
```

Reference:

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/dataexplorer-docs/blob/main/data-explorer/kusto/query/tutorial.md>

 **ExamTopicsTST** 1 day, 13 hours ago

answer is correct

<https://www.shudnow.io/2020/03/06/retrieving-activity-log-data-from-azure-log-analytics-part-2/>

upvoted 1 times

Question #23

Topic 6

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.

Correct Answer: B

Replace existing:

You can restore a disk, and use it to replace a disk on the existing VM.

The current VM must exist. If it's been deleted, this option can't be used.

Azure Backup takes a snapshot of the existing VM before replacing the disk, and stores it in the staging location you specify. Existing disks connected to the VM are replaced with the selected restore point.

The snapshot is copied to the vault, and retained in accordance with the retention policy.

After the replace disk operation, the original disk is retained in the resource group. You can choose to manually delete the original disks if they aren't needed.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms>

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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 only

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

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

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 or different types, for instance multiple Log

Analytics workspaces (i.e. "multi-homing").

Note: The Data Collection Rules (or DCR) 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>

HOTSPOT -

You have the role assignment file shown in the following exhibit.

```
[  
  {  
    "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-9fcf-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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

[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

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

[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	

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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.

HOTSPOT -

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.

^ Essentials JSON View

Resource group ([change](#)) : RG1 Custom security rules : 1 inbound, 2 outbound

Location : East US 2 Associated with : 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Subscription ([change](#)) : Microsoft Azure Sponsorship

Subscription ID :

Tags ([change](#)) : [Click here to add tags](#)

▼ 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

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access storage1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can access VM1 by using the HTTPS protocol.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The security rules for NSG1 apply to any virtual machine on VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access storage1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can access VM1 by using the HTTPS protocol.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The security rules for NSG1 apply to any virtual machine on VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Question #28

Topic 6

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. Select Use the remote virtual network's gateway or Route Server on VNet1 to VNet2 peering.
- B. Select Use the remote virtual network s gateway or Route Server on VNet2 to VNet1 peering.
- C. Download and re-install the VPN client configuration package on Client1.
- D. Enable BGP on VPNGW1.

Correct Answer: C

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area**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.

Correct Answer:

Answer Area**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.

You have an Azure Active Directory (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. Azure Application Insights Profiler
- B. access reviews
- C. Activity log filters
- D. a Log Analytics workspace

Correct Answer: D

DRAG DROP -

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named 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.

Select and Place:

Actions**Answer Area**

- Configure a managed identity
- Create an Azure Backup vault
- Create a Recovery Services vault
- Delegate permissions for the vault
- Create a backup policy and configure the backup



Correct Answer:

Actions**Answer Area**

-
-
- Create a Recovery Services vault
- Delegate permissions for the vault
-



Create an Azure Backup vault

Create a backup policy and configure the backup

Configure a managed identity

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

Correct Answer: C

 **bernardwk3** 20 hours, 40 minutes ago

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.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/service-tags-overview>

upvoted 2 times

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. search in (Event) "error"
- B. Event | where EventType is "error"
- C. select * from Event where EventType == "error"
- D. Get-Event Event | where {\$_.EventType == "error"}

Correct Answer: A

 **Cowsarered** 2 days ago

Selected Answer: A

Answer is Correct

upvoted 1 times

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

Correct Answer: B

 **Dannxx** 2 days, 5 hours ago

Should be A

upvoted 2 times

 **Dannxx** 2 days, 5 hours ago

With Application Insights Profiler, you can capture and view performance traces... @<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/profiler/profiler-overview>

upvoted 1 times

Topic 7 - Testlet 1

Introductory Info

Case study -

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To start the case study -

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Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market. Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment -

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

File servers

Domain controllers

Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

A SQL database

A web front end

A processing middle tier -

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.

Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.

Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.

Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

User Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.

Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.

Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.

Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

Question

HOTSPOT -

You need to configure the Device settings to meet the technical requirements and the user requirements.

Which two settings should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

<input type="button" value="Save"/> Save	<input type="button" value="Discard"/> Discard	<input type="button" value="Got feedback?"/>
Users may join devices to Azure AD ⓘ		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> All <input type="radio"/> Selected <input type="radio"/> None		
Selected		
No member selected		
Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ		
<input type="radio"/> Selected <input checked="" type="radio"/> None		
Selected		
No member selected		
Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> All <input type="radio"/> None		
Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ		
50		

Answer Area

 Save  Discard |  Got feedback?

Users may join devices to Azure AD 

All

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices 

Selected

None

Correct Answer:

Selected

No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD 

All

None

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices 

Yes

No

Maximum number of devices per user 

50

Box 1: Selected -

Only selected users should be able to join devices

Box 2: Yes -

Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

 **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer:

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".

upvoted 55 times

 **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. You just need to mark the box that should be changed so I marked the first one "User may join devices to Azure AD" and almost last box "Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices"

upvoted 1 times

 **Alim786**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer

upvoted 10 times

 **EmnCours**  3 days, 5 hours ago

Box 1: Selected -

Only selected users should be able to join devices

Box 2: Yes -
Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Received this on my exam today 19/03/2022
total of 5 questions for this Case Study
upvoted 4 times

✉ **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 3 times

✉ **MitchelLauwers1993** 6 months ago

came in exam today, followed mlantonis
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 6 months, 1 week ago

During the exam do they provide a pencil and paper to take notes make drawings?
upvoted 1 times

✉ **jorgecalle28** 4 months, 3 weeks ago

don't think so.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **YUCHAN2022** 6 months, 1 week ago

On the exam today, 19 Feb 2022. Passed with 862/1000, Thank you ExamTopics.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022, 1st question!
Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!
upvoted 5 times

✉ **ilagnadod** 7 months, 1 week ago

How about this...
First Setting:
"User may join devices to Azure AD": change All -> Selected
"Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD."

Second Setting:

"Additional local administrators on Azure Ad joined devices": change None -> Selected
"Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription."
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ARYMBS** 4 weeks ago

This is Device Join/Register Settings Blade, not Azure Subscription Blade.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **vasko85** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer! Was on the exam today 15/12/2021. Passed with 927.
upvoted 2 times

✉ **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.
Correct Answer:
- Selected for "User may join devices to Azure AD"
- Yes for "Require MFA to join devices"
upvoted 2 times

✉ **AghaZulfiqar** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

how much questions came from these questions?
upvoted 1 times

✉ **nathk** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam 21/9/21
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Hatsh** 1 year ago

in exam 17/aug/2021
upvoted 4 times

✉  **JimBobSquare101** 1 year, 1 month ago

In exam 30 July 2021
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Merkur76** 1 year, 1 month ago

came in exam 07/30/2021 - passed
Selected
User may join devices to Azure AD
Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices
upvoted 3 times

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Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.

Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

Question

You need to meet the user requirement for Admin1.

What should you do?

- A. From the Azure Active Directory blade, modify the Groups
- B. From the Azure Active Directory blade, modify the Properties
- C. From the Subscriptions blade, select the subscription, and then modify the Access control (IAM) settings
- D. From the Subscriptions blade, select the subscription, and then modify the Properties

Correct Answer: D

Scenario:

⇒ Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.

⇒ Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.

Follow these steps to change the Service Administrator in the Azure portal.

1. Make sure your scenario is supported by checking the limitations for changing the Service Administrator.
2. Sign in to the Azure portal as the Account Administrator.
3. Open Cost Management + Billing and select a subscription.
4. In the left navigation, click Properties.
5. Click Service Admin.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/classic-administrators>

✉  **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

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.

Check this: <https://i.imgur.com/fKzqPKq.png>

upvoted 101 times

✉  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered D

upvoted 3 times

✉  **DevOpposite** 11 months ago

thanks legend..

upvoted 17 times

✉  **Abubaker3030** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

<https://i.imgur.com/fKzqPKq.png> - This doesn't show in my current subscription

I verified in my subscription "Properties" option is not listed

This question itself should not be listed by Microsoft as it is outdated

upvoted 1 times

✉  **LeBeano** 1 month ago

Are signed in as owner of the sub?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months ago

Well it is listed on Mine and - properties is listed under settings - click on it then => option at top left hand corner reads "CHANGE SERVICE ADMIN"

upvoted 1 times

✉  **sri1972**  1 year, 7 months ago

Came in 01/09/21 exam. Passed exam with 906 marks. 98% of the questions are from this dump.

upvoted 43 times

 **asaz** 1 year, 7 months ago

Thanks for input. I also passed. many of questions from the dump

upvoted 15 times

 **EmnCours** Most Recent 3 days, 5 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

 **zol95** 2 weeks, 4 days ago

Selected Answer: C

Subscriptions/Your_Subscription/Access control (IAM)/Check access - Grant access to this resource - Add role assignment

upvoted 1 times

 **LeBeano** 1 month ago

Selected Answer: D

I double checked this! Like most I assumed it was IAM on the subscription. I am owner on multiple subscriptions across my business and can confirm to the path is Subscription > chose subscription > Properties > (on the top left) "Change service admin" is an option.

upvoted 2 times

 **minix** 2 months, 1 week ago

came in today's exam 25/6/2022

upvoted 3 times

 **Dennis_SO** 2 months ago

what is the correct answer? what did you answer here?

upvoted 2 times

 **Volh** 2 months, 2 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

Tested in lab

upvoted 1 times

 **epomatti** 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: C

OUTDATED!

The ONLY way to add Service Administrator role to a User is via IAM blade.

<https://i.imgur.com/2lah7h6.png>

On the Properties blade you can only add an email, therefore D is incorrect.

upvoted 7 times

 **obo** 3 months ago

Selected Answer: D

as per <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/classic-administrators#change-the-service-administrator>

upvoted 2 times

 **Def21** 3 months ago

Background: "Account Administrator", "Service Administrator", and "Co-Administrator" are classic subscription administrator roles, which are being replaced by RBAC roles.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

upvoted 2 times

 **Mozbius_** 4 months ago

I am confused.. I have two pay as you go subscriptions and I don't see Properties on the left in both subscriptions. I see [Billing Properties] but that doesn't get me to anything related to Service Admin. If I click instead on Access Control (IAM) I can see a [View my access] button which then shows Owner but still no mention of service admin anywhere. as seen at <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/check-access>

upvoted 2 times

 **sjb666** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: D

Ans D tested in lab

upvoted 1 times

 **Mozbius_** 4 months ago

How did you test this in lab when that feature has already been removed by Microsoft??!?!?

upvoted 1 times

 **f345gb7** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

'D' is correct
upvoted 2 times

 **vasyab** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

Answer D is correct <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/classic-administrators#change-the-service-administrator>
upvoted 1 times

 **Jayad** 5 months ago

Not sure why people have voted for C. You can change the Service Administrator from the properties of the Azure Subscription. There's button called "Change Service Administrator". Too bad that we can't include screen shots here.
upvoted 1 times

 **Risto83** 5 months ago

'D' is correct,
<https://azureblog.org/index.php/2019/10/07/change-service-administrator-azure-subscription/>
upvoted 2 times

 **josevirtual** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D
According to the Microsoft documentation updated weeks ago, you can add a co-administrator in the "Access Control (IAM)" blade, but you have to go to the Properties blade to change the Service Administrator, the action requested in this question.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/classic-administrators#change-the-service-administrator>
upvoted 3 times

 **magichappens** 5 months ago

The Co-Administrator is not meant here.
upvoted 1 times

Topic 8 - Testlet 10

Introductory Info

Case study -

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General Overview -

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Directory domain that syncs to the Azure AD tenant.

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Name	Type	Role
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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.

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 -

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

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Recovery Services vaults

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	
7	

Backup policies

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Answer Area

Recovery Services vaults

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	
7	

Correct Answer:

Backup policies

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

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.

Note:

Back up the Azure file shares and virtual machines by using Azure Backup

Name	Kind	Location	File share	Identity-based access for file share
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Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/guidance-best-practices>

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Whenever possible, grant Group4 Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) read-only permissions to the Azure file shares.

Question

DRAG DROP -

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.

Select and Place:

Actions
Create a Log Analytics workspace.
Configure the Diagnostic settings.
Create an alert rule.
Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.
Create an Azure SQL database.

Answer Area



Correct Answer:

Actions

Configure the Diagnostic settings.



Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.



Answer Area

Create an alert rule.

Create an Azure SQL database.

Create a Log Analytics workspace.



Topic 9 - Testlet 2

Introductory Info

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Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
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400	Any	ICMP	10.0.2.0/24	10.0.1.0/24	Allow

Associate NSG2 to VNET1/Subnet2.

Technical Requirements -

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.

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Enable User1 to create Azure policy definitions and User2 to assign Azure policies to RG1.

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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

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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 Area

User1:

Contributor for RG1
Contributor for Sub1
Security Admin for RG1
Resource Policy Contributor for Sub1

Correct Answer:

User4:

Contributor for RG2
Contributor for Sub1
Security Admin for Sub1
Resource Policy Contributor for RG2

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>

 **area** Highly Voted 8 months ago

passed 902. in exam 29.12.21 - resource policy contributor for sub1, resource contributor for rg2
upvoted 10 times

 **haitao1234** Highly Voted 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is correct, resouce policy contributor is able to create and assign policy initiation
upvoted 8 times

 **StanAzure** Most Recent 5 months, 1 week ago

I passed this exam today 24 Mars 2022 with score 900.
This question was part of this exam.
90% of question s from the Dumps.
Thank to y'all guys and especially @MLANTONIS great Guy !!!!
upvoted 5 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this casestudy but not same question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 2 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 2 times

 **theorut** 6 months, 1 week ago

This question sucks, it's way to much information.

upvoted 5 times

 **pappkarcsiii** 6 months, 4 weeks ago

U1: resource policy contributor for sub1,

U4: resource contributor for rg2

upvoted 4 times

 **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 5 times

 **_punky_** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview#azure-rbac-permissions-in-azure-policy>

upvoted 1 times

 **kaloszertest** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct,

I was thinking that maybe the contributor would be enough for the latter but no:

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>

upvoted 5 times

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400	Any	ICMP	10.0.2.0/24	10.0.1.0/24	Allow

Associate NSG2 to VNET1/Subnet2.

Technical Requirements -

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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

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 storage2, enable identity-based access for the file shares.
- B. Recreate storage2 and set Hierarchical namespace to Enabled.
- C. On storage1 and storage4, change the Account kind type to StorageV2 (general purpose v2).
- D. Create a shared access signature (SAS) for storage1, storage2, and storage4.

Correct Answer: A

Azure Files supports identity-based authentication over Server Message Block (SMB) through on-premises Active Directory Domain Services

Topic 10 - Testlet 3

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-active-directory-overview>

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Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market. Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment -

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

File servers

Domain controllers

Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

A SQL database

A web front end

A processing middle tier -

-

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.

Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.

Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.

Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

User Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.

Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.

Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.

Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

Question

You need to implement a backup solution for App1 after the application is moved.

What should you create first?

- A. a recovery plan
- B. an Azure Backup Server
- C. a backup policy
- D. a Recovery Services vault

Correct Answer: D

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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal>

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: D

As per requirements:

- Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.
- There are three application tiers, each with five virtual machines.
- Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

Before starting the backup process, you must create a Recovery Services Vault as an initial step, as a place for the backups, or restore points, to be stored. Later steps include downloading recovery services agent, installing and registering the agent.

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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/tutorial-backup-windows-server-to-azure>

upvoted 57 times

✉  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered D

upvoted 1 times

✉  **SandipSingha** Highly Voted  2 years ago

correct

upvoted 18 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent  3 days, 5 hours ago

Selected Answer: D

Correct Answer: D

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: D

D is the correct answer and as per mlantonis comments

upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this casestudy but not same question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent upvoted 1 times

 **Leti** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Selected Answer: D

D is correct

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.
upvoted 2 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 2 times

 **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022
Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!
upvoted 3 times

 **areza** 8 months ago

passed 902. in exam 29.12.21 - answer D
upvoted 4 times

 **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.
Correct Answer: D
upvoted 6 times

 **Hatsh** 1 year ago

in exam 17/aug/2021
upvoted 5 times

 **Merkur76** 1 year, 1 month ago

came in exam 07/30/2021 - passed
B. was my answer
upvoted 4 times

 **Kopy** 1 year ago

congrats! How many cases were there in the exam?
upvoted 2 times

 **Alitahir** 1 year ago

It's D mate !!
upvoted 4 times

 **Bloodwar** 1 year, 1 month ago

D. a Recovery Services vault
upvoted 2 times

 **joydeep1** 1 year, 2 months ago

In exam today. Given answer correct
upvoted 6 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

D is correct
upvoted 4 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Recovery Services vault is the first step to protect any Azure resource.
upvoted 3 times

Introductory Info

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Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market. Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment -

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

File servers

Domain controllers

Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

A SQL database

A web front end

A processing middle tier -

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.

Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.

Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.

Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

User Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.

Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.

Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.

Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

Question

You need to move the blueprint files to Azure.

What should you do?

- A. Generate an access key. Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
- B. Use Azure Storage Explorer to copy the files.
- C. Use the Azure Import/Export service.
- D. Generate a shared access signature (SAS). Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.

Correct Answer: B

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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science-process/move-data-to-azure-blob-using-azure-storage-explorer>

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Correct Answer: B

As per requirements:

- Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
- 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.
- Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

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. It's the best solution, because copies data through Internet and minimizes administrative effort.

C: Azure Import/Export service is not using Internet, but ships data drives using a shipping carrier such as FedEx, UPS, or DHL.

D: You can't use SAS with a mapped drive.

upvoted 60 times

 **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered B

upvoted 1 times

 **imartinez** 1 year, 1 month ago

I was for D, thinking than the best approach was to use a SAS.

It is possible to use a SAS on "Azure Storage Explorer" but option D also mentions map a drive, and that's different, it's using Windows Explorer and it doesn't support SAS.

upvoted 5 times

 **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct. "B" using Azure Storage Explorer.

It matches all the requirements:

- Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
- Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

upvoted 58 times

 **vince60370** 1 year, 7 months ago

And you can add that it matches the requirement "Minimize administrative effort whenever possible." Other solutions need more admin actions.

upvoted 13 times

 **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

Valid point there mr.

upvoted 3 times

- ✉ **sn0rlaxxx** 1 year, 7 months ago
best and shortest explanation of the answer.
upvoted 2 times
- ✉ **NinjaPenguin** 8 months, 1 week ago
And you can use SAS in Azure Storage Explorer
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **EmnCours** [Most Recent] 3 days, 5 hours ago
Selected Answer: B
Answer is correct. "B" using Azure Storage Explorer
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **SoSheBake** 1 month ago
How to filter this questions on New questions? it just updated today (Aug 1, 2022)
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **Lazylinux** 2 months ago
Selected Answer: B
Requirements: to watch for for this question
*Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
*Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.*****
* Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.*****
- Based on the above B is the Answer
upvoted 1 times
- ✉ **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago
This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.
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Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!
upvoted 5 times
- ✉ **areza** 8 months ago
passed 902. in exam 29.12.21 - answer B
upvoted 2 times
- ✉ **nzalex1** 10 months, 1 week ago
I think what missed in discussion - the archive storage is available only for blobs. And blueprints should be on archive storage. So Storage Explorer is the only option.
upvoted 3 times
- ✉ **ScoutP** 11 months ago
This question was asked on exam taken on Sept 30, 2021
upvoted 3 times
- ✉ **Hatsh** 1 year ago
in exam 17/aug/2021
upvoted 4 times
- ✉ **Merkur76** 1 year, 1 month ago
came in exam 07/30/2021 - passed
B was my answer
upvoted 3 times
- ✉ **Jotess** 1 year, 1 month ago
the question was on Jul 23, 2021 exam
upvoted 2 times
- ✉ **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago
Explicitly mentioned copy Giles over the Internet
upvoted 5 times
- ✉ **PBA1211** 1 year, 5 months ago
Thanx here, I was using import / export, keyword here indeed is copy over the internet.
Once again a good trigger to read very carefull , it is very human to think already ...aahhhh I know.. and then get busted because of the quick assumption.
Very good learning point for me..:-)

upvoted 3 times

 **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

B is correct

upvoted 3 times

 **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Key here is: - Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary

So only available is using SAS with temporary access. And since you cannot map drive using SAS, the only alternative solution is to use the Azure Storage Explorer.

upvoted 5 times

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Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft 365 migration project.

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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.

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Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.

Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.

Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

Question

HOTSPOT -

You need to identify the storage requirements for Contoso.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: Yes -

Contoso is moving the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines. We use Page Blobs for these.

Box 2: No -

Box 3: No

 fedzedz  1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct:

- Yes: As mentioned, move the files to blob storage , in addition the unmanaged storage is used for VM's disks.

- 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 <https://feedback.azure.com/forums/217298-storage/suggestions/35343037-add-cold-and-archive-tiers-to-azure-files>

- NO: Azure tables are not needed as they act as structured NoSQL which is not required with SQL on VM.

upvoted 70 times

 Holydud 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered:

Y N N

upvoted 3 times

 **mlantonis**  1 year, 3 months ago

As per requirements:

- Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
- Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
- Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
- Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.
- App1 is comprised of SQL database.

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.

upvoted 58 times

 **EmnCours**  3 days, 5 hours ago

Box 1: Yes -

Contoso is moving the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines. We use Page Blobs for these.

Box 2: No -

Box 3: No -

upvoted 1 times

 **Lazylinux** 2 months ago

YNN

One MUST requirement

Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

upvoted 2 times

 **techie_11** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

On exam 4/12/2022. Y N N right answer

upvoted 1 times

 **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 3 times

 **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago

On the exam today, 4.March.2022

upvoted 1 times

 **YUCHAN2022** 6 months, 1 week ago

On the exam today, 19 Feb 2022. Passed with 862

upvoted 2 times

 **nidhogg** 7 months ago

On the exam today, 1.feb.2022

Just 761/1000, but OK! :D

Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!

upvoted 4 times

 **im82** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam today 19.11.2021. Passed with 920.

Correct Answer: Y-N-N

upvoted 8 times

 **nathk** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Was on exam 21/9/21

upvoted 3 times

 **MrJR** 11 months, 3 weeks ago

What about "Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft Office 365 migration project."? Does it not mean that we require a Azure Files directory?

upvoted 2 times

 **Eltooth** 10 months ago

Not needed for O365 migration.

upvoted 1 times

 **Hatsh** 1 year ago

in exam 17/aug/2021

upvoted 2 times

✉  **JimBobSquare101** 1 year, 1 month ago

In 30 July 21

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Merkur76** 1 year, 1 month ago

came in exam 07/30/2021 - passed

Y-N-N was my answer

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Spandrop** 1 year, 1 month ago

And what about the Contoso file servers? Shouldn't that indicate the need of Azure files?

upvoted 2 times

✉  **saschgo** 1 year ago

The existing product blueprint files that are stored on Contoso file servers (on premise) are supposed to be moved to Azure Blob storage.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Jotess** 1 year, 1 month ago

the question was on Jul 23, 2021 exam.

upvoted 3 times

Topic 11 - Testlet 4

Introductory Info

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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.

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 -

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

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

container1:

- storage2 only
- storage2 and storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3 only
- storage2, storage3, and storage4 only
- storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

share1:

- storage2 only
- storage4 only
- storage2 and storage4 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage4 only
- storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

Answer Area

container1:

- storage2 only
- storage2 and storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3 only
- storage2, storage3, and storage4 only
- storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

Correct Answer:

share1:

- storage2 only
- storage4 only
- storage2 and storage4 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage4 only
- storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>

  **Bere**  9 months, 3 weeks ago

Storage (general-purpose v1) doesn't support tier.

Standard (general-purpose v2) supports tier for Blob service and for Azure file.

Premium BlockBlobStorage doesn't support tier.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

Legacy Standard BlobStorage supports tier.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview#default-account-access-tier-setting>

Premium FileStorage doesn't support tier.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-file-share?tabs=azure-portal>

Container1 with tier: Can be created in storage2 (storagev2) and storage3. The question refers to BlobStorage (standard legacy one that supports tier) and not to BlockBlobStorage (Premium one that doesn't support tier).

Share1 with tier: Can be created in storage2 (storagev2) only.

upvoted 13 times

  **Snownoodles** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

But if you go through Storagev2 account creation process, you will find storagev2 only support blob storage tier, doesn't support Azure files tier (You can find this in 'advaince' option).

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **Snownoodles** 8 months, 4 weeks ago

I apologize, please disregard my comment.

Azure StorageV2 does support Fileshare hot/cool tier when the fileshare is created in portal

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **Timock** Highly Voted 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Objective: Create a blob container named container1 and a file share named share1 that will use the Cool storage tier.

Container1: Needs to be in a cool Storage Tier capable of supporting a container/vm.

In addition to storing Azure file shares, GPv2 storage accounts can store other storage resources such as blob containers, queues, or tables. File shares can be deployed into the transaction optimized (default), hot, or cool tiers.

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. Therefore, customers should easily convert their existing GPv1 or Blob storage accounts into GPv2 accounts through the Azure portal.

Storage1: No: Although GPv1 can do fileshares it cannot be used for tiering.

Storage2: Yes: Blob containers can be stored in GPv2 and tiering is supported

Storage3: Yes: This is literally blob storage and a blob container and supports tiering.

Storage4: No: Can only be used to storage Azure file shares.

upvoted 9 times

✉️ **atilla** Most Recent 3 months, 3 weeks ago

there is also a lot of information in the question which is not relevant

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this casestudy was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

✉️ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was on 16/03/2022 and answered what mentioned in the answer section

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was on 16/03/2022 and answered what mentioned in the answer section

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **InvisibleShadow** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

This question came in the exam today 8/Mar/2022.

I passed the exam, 95% questions came from here.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **gharbi** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Plz Stop lyin bro

upvoted 8 times

✉️ **ilagnadod** 7 months, 1 week ago

Am I wrong here?

Box 1: Objective: Create a blob container named container1 – storage has to support Blob sources.

For container1 (blob container) use: storage 1, storage2 and storage3 only.

storage1 (storage or general purpose V1): supports Blob sources

storage2 (storageV2 or general purpose V2): supports blob resources

storage3: BlobStorage - supports blob resources

storage4: FileStorage – doesn't support Blob sources

box 2: Create a file share named share1 that will use the Cool storage tier – storage has to support file sharing and tiering.

For share1 use: storage2 only

storage2 (storageV2 or general purpose V2): supports file shares and tiering.

storage1 (storage or general purpose V1): does not support file shares or tiering.

storage3: BlobStorage – supports tiering, but not file shares.

storage4: FileStorage – Supports only files shares, therefore, doesn't support tiering.

upvoted 1 times

✉️ **polinoma** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

The condition is container 1 to use Cool tier (container1 and a file share named share1 that will use the Cool storage tier). With V1 you are able to create a blob storage, but the tier is only HOT. That's why storage 1 shouldn't be part of the answer. The correct answer is storage2 and storage3 only

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Timock** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Storage1: No: Although GPv1 can do fileshares it cannot be used for tiering.

Storage2: Yes: GPv2 can handle both file shares and tiering

Storage3: No: BlobStorage cannot be used for FileShares.

Storage4: No: This is a FileStorage account and will ONLY handle file shares and does not provide tiering. You can select a Premium model but that is not a cool tier. If you need a cool tier you would have to go with a file share on a GPv2 storage account.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-cloud-tiering-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-upgrade?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **rigonet** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

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

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **SanjSL** 10 months ago

Passed exam on 01/11/2021 with 894. This one came up and my answer was 2&3 and 2&4

upvoted 6 times

✉️  **Zarzi** 10 months ago

how mane % of questions of this topic did you get on your exam ?

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **AZ_Guru_Wannabe** 6 months, 1 week ago

It's 2&3 and 2 only. I tested #4 and it definitely does not support hot/cool tiers.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Mozbius_** 6 months, 1 week ago

I think you got mixed up by the question's wrong formulation. There's no such thing as "file share" life cycle. So therefore it is wrong to refer to file sharing as "cool" which is what the premise of the question appears to refer to which is I believe only meant to cause confusion.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Mozbius_** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

OK I take this back. Even though "life cycle" appears to apply only to blobs, "file share" can be deployed into the transaction optimized (default), hot, or cool tiers.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-file-share?tabs=azure-portal>

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Mozbius_** 3 months, 4 weeks ago

I think I got confused between "Fileshare" (deosn't have hot/cool tiers) and "File storage" (which doesn't do hot/cooltiers).

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **Lionred** 11 months ago

For the Share1, why Storage4 cannot be used? Storage4 is a file share storage account that supports Cool tier.

upvoted 5 times

✉️  **itgg11** 6 months, 1 week ago

Storage4/FileStorage does not support tiering. Just tested in Azure portal.

upvoted 1 times

✉️  **zodraz** 11 months ago

No. They don't. Tried on lab. No possibility and is misleading...

upvoted 4 times

✉️  **az10411** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

This link suggests that Premium File Share does support cool tiering:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-planning#storage-tiers>

upvoted 2 times

✉️  **alex_p** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

This is for GPv2 File Storage- Not for Storage4 which Premiuim File Storage type.

upvoted 2 times

Introductory Info

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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.

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 -

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

HOTSPOT -

You need to create storage5. The solution must support the planned changes.

Which type of storage account 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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Account kind:

BlobStorage
BlockBlobStorage
Storage (general purpose v1)
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Destination:

Storage1
Storage2
Storage3
Storage4

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Account kind:

BlobStorage
BlockBlobStorage
Storage (general purpose v1)
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Destination:

Storage1
Storage2
Storage3
Storage4

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-configure?tabs=portal>

✉  **zodraz**  11 months ago

Answer is correct: Storage V2 and Storage 2. We want to use replication for blobs and only that storage type is available. The other one is in Premium, which should never apply to the exams.

Quoting from <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-configure?tabs=portal>:

"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). "

upvoted 21 times

✉  **DevOpposite**  11 months ago

I m very lonely here

upvoted 16 times

✉  **theOldOne** 10 months, 3 weeks ago

Good. Its impossible to study with a lot of people around.

upvoted 7 times

✉  **DevOpposite** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

true, exam tomorrow. wish me luck O Old one..

upvoted 7 times

✉  **juniorccs** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

lucky or not ?

upvoted 1 times

✉  **hifoda9249** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

Exam in 4 hours
upvoted 7 times

✉ **techie_11** Most Recent ⓘ 4 months, 2 weeks ago
On exam 4/12/2022. right answer. same question, but on a different case study.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
this casestudy but not same question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
this question was on 16/03/2022 and answered what mentioned in the answer section
upvoted 1 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago
this question was on 16/03/2022 and answered what mentioned in the answer section
upvoted 1 times

✉ **sid132** 5 months, 4 weeks ago
On the exam today, 4.March.2022
upvoted 1 times

✉ **nidhogg** 7 months ago
On the exam today, 1.feb.2022
Just 761/1000, but OK! :D
Thanks to ExamTopics and to you all!
upvoted 3 times

✉ **Plextor** 8 months, 2 weeks ago
On exam 17/12/21 I selected this storagev2 and storage2 approved, not sure if it is correct
upvoted 2 times

✉ **Snownoodles** 8 months, 4 weeks ago
Answer is correct.
One more thing I want to bring your attention is the difference between Storage account redundancy vs replication, which confuses me a while.
Storage account redundancy GRS/RA-GRS support v1 and v2
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy>
but storage account replication only supports v2.
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-overview>
upvoted 8 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 6 months, 1 week ago
Thank you for the clarification. Thanks to az104 training course not saying anything about storage replication I thought that redundancy and replication were the same. SMH.
upvoted 1 times

✉ **Timock** 9 months, 3 weeks ago
Objective: Create storage5 and configure storage replication for the Blob Service.
Account Kind: Storage GPv2. It says nothing about Premium block blob accounts.
Destination: Storage2 is the only GPv2 account.
Azure Blob Storage contains three types of blobs: Block, Page and Append. A block is a single unit in a Blob.

Object replication is supported for general-purpose v2 storage accounts, and for premium block blob accounts in preview. Both the source and destination accounts must be either general-purpose v2 or premium block blob accounts. Object replication supports block blobs only; append blobs and page blobs are not supported.

Note: Object replication is supported when the source and destination accounts are in the hot or cool tier. The source and destination accounts may be in different tiers.

In the question it states Blob Service but it literally means blob block as there are three types of blob storage and only block blobs are supported for replication.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/object-replication-overview>
upvoted 8 times

✉ **Ash3250** 10 months, 1 week ago
DevOppsite, Have you received the questions from this Dump?
upvoted 1 times

Introductory Info

Case study -

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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.

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 -

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

You need to identify which storage account to use for the flow logging of IP traffic from VM5. The solution must meet the retention requirements.

Which storage account should you identify?

- A. storage1
- B. storage2
- C. storage3
- D. storage4

Correct Answer: C

We use the BlobStorage account storage3 for retention.

Storage lifecycle management offers a rule-based policy that you can use to transition blob data to the appropriate access tiers or to expire data at the end of the data lifecycle.

Note: Enable flow logging for IP traffic from VM5 and retain the flow logs for a period of eight months.

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)

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview>

Topic 12 - Testlet 5

Introductory Info

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Overview -

Litware, Inc. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and two branch offices in Seattle and New York.

The Montreal office has 2,000 employees. The Seattle office has 1,000 employees. The New York office has 200 employees.

All the resources used by Litware are hosted on-premises.

Litware creates a new Azure subscription. The Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant uses a domain named litware.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant uses the

Premium P1 pricing tier.

Existing Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named litware.com. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers and host the litware.com DNS zone.

Litware has finance, human resources, sales, research, and information technology departments. Each department has an organizational unit (OU) that contains all the accounts of that respective department. All the user accounts have the department attribute set to their respective department. New users are added frequently.

Litware.com contains a user named User1.

All the offices connect by using private connections.

Litware has data centers in the Montreal and Seattle offices. Each office has a firewall that can be configured as a VPN device.

All infrastructure servers are virtualized. The virtualization environment contains the servers in the following table.

Name	Role	Contains virtual machine
Server1	VMware vCenter server	VM1
Server2	Hyper-V host	VM2

Litware uses two web applications named App1 and App2. Each instance on each web application requires 1 GB 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)

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

Deploy Azure ExpressRoute to the Montreal office.

Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.

Synchronize on-premises Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Migrate App1 and App2 to two Azure web apps named WebApp1 and WebApp2.

Technical Requirements -

Litware must meet the following technical requirements:

Ensure that WebApp1 can adjust the number of instances automatically based on the load and can scale up to five instances.

▪ Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.

▪ Ensure that routing information is exchanged automatically between Azure and the routers in the Montreal office.

▪ Enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in the finance department only.

▪ Ensure that webapp2.azurewebsites.net can be accessed by using the name app2.litware.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

You discover that VM3 does NOT meet the technical requirements.

You need to verify whether the issue relates to the NSGs.

What should you use?

- A. Diagram in VNet1
- B. Diagnostic settings in Azure Monitor
- C. Diagnose and solve problems in Traffic Manager profiles
- D. The security recommendations in Azure Advisor
- E. IP flow verify in Azure Network Watcher

Correct Answer: E

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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

 **d0bermannn** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

correct

use

Test-AzNetworkWatcherIPFlow to get NSG security rule which blocked traffic +

Get-AzEffectiveNetworkSecurityGroup to get details of NSG rules

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/diagnose-vm-network-traffic-filtering-problem-powershell>

upvoted 20 times

 **fabylande** Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago

in exam today! October 16, 2021

upvoted 11 times

 **atilla** Most Recent 3 months, 3 weeks ago

why some much text for a simple question

upvoted 2 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was on 16/03/2022 and answered what mentioned in the answer section

upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was on 16/03/2022 and answered what mentioned in the answer section

upvoted 1 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **cirspass** 6 months, 1 week ago
take exam on next monday, pray for me~~!!
upvoted 2 times

 **pappkarcsiii** 6 months, 4 weeks ago
Selected Answer: E
IpFlow can check port traffic
upvoted 3 times

Topic 13 - Testlet 6

Introductory Info

Case study -

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The Montreal office has 2,000 employees. The Seattle office has 1,000 employees. The New York office has 200 employees.

All the resources used by Litware are hosted on-premises.

Litware creates a new Azure subscription. The Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant uses a domain named litware.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant uses the

Premium P1 pricing tier.

Existing Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named litware.com. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers and host the litware.com DNS zone.

Litware has finance, human resources, sales, research, and information technology departments. Each department has an organizational unit (OU) that contains all the accounts of that respective department. All the user accounts have the department attribute set to their respective department. New users are added frequently.

Litware.com contains a user named User1.

All the offices connect by using private connections.

Litware has data centers in the Montreal and Seattle offices. Each office has a firewall that can be configured as a VPN device.

All infrastructure servers are virtualized. The virtualization environment contains the servers in the following table.

Name	Role	Contains virtual machine
Server1	VMware vCenter server	VM1
Server2	Hyper-V host	VM2

Litware uses two web applications named App1 and App2. Each instance on each web application requires 1 GB 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)

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

Deploy Azure ExpressRoute to the Montreal office.

Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.

Synchronize on-premises Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Migrate App1 and App2 to two Azure web apps named WebApp1 and WebApp2.

Technical Requirements -

Litware must meet the following technical requirements:

Ensure that WebApp1 can adjust the number of instances automatically based on the load and can scale up to five instances.

▪ Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.

▪ Ensure that routing information is exchanged automatically between Azure and the routers in the Montreal office.

▪ Enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in the finance department only.

▪ Ensure that webapp2.azurewebsites.net can be accessed by using the name app2.litware.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

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 and 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.

Correct Answer: C

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

✉  **Lionred** Highly Voted 11 months ago

I think this question is missing some critical info. Where does the VNET3 and 10.0.1.x/24 come from? No mentioning of them at all in the question!
upvoted 36 times

✉  **VeiN** Highly Voted 8 months ago

I've passed the exam today with 900 and had this question. It was connected to testlet which has VNET1-4 and VM1-5.

Few maybe helpful info:

I got two case studies (testlets), each having 5 questions , one at the begining and one at the end (and in between 53 questions).
As you can see there is a lot missing questions in testlets but some of those were the same as previous "normal" cut from the case study content - I
got some with storage that I think I saw earlier.

From the rest questions I got about 4-5 new ones.

upvoted 16 times

✉  **kevin9988** Most Recent 5 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct

upvoted 1 times

✉  **josevirtual** 5 months, 1 week ago

I see two possibilities here:

1. There is missing information
2. With the available information we should be able to know which is the only option that might make sense.

For the second option I think that C is the only one that make sense...

upvoted 1 times

✉  **josevirtual** 5 months ago

After finished (and passed, 900/1000) the exam, I can reply myself. I had this question and there is missing information here, but not in the
exam. The right answer is B.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **techrat** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

The correct should be B, establiing peering. I passed my exam yesterday with score 923 and this question was on it. This question belongs to
another case study Contoso. Consulting company. On my score report, I got 100% correct on Configure and manage virtual networking section
and this question is related to networking, that's why I am positive the answer is B.

upvoted 3 times

 **Chris1972** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

check Question #2Topic 10 missing info is there
upvoted 1 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this casestudy but not same question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent
upvoted 1 times

 **cirspass** 6 months, 1 week ago

i didn't see any info about vnet3, am i blind person ? if not , how stupid question~~
upvoted 3 times

 **Sharathjogi** 7 months ago

Stupid question
upvoted 1 times

 **fumeta** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

alguém pegou algum estudo de caso, além desses mencionados aqui no Exmetopics? qual o peso dessas questão no exame az-104? vou fazer a prova na proxima semana que Deus me ajude.
upvoted 2 times

 **Lionred** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

This question apparently is missing critical info regarding vNet3. I think the missing part contains something like "vNet3 was created in Azure then VM1 was migrated to vNet3, vNet3 isn't peered with any other vNets, now what to do if we want VM1 to be able to talk to VM4 that is on vNet1?"

If I am correct, the correct answer should be B Establish peering between vNet1 and vNet3.
upvoted 3 times

 **Marciojsilva** 9 months, 1 week ago

we need a vpn site-to-site to communicate Azure and on Premisses, look de answer
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>
upvoted 1 times

 **John117** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

where does it state the IP information?
upvoted 3 times

 **JCSYS_001** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

It appears that this question is for one of the other Case Studies. 'Topic 9 - Testlet 3'. It makes more sense and the answer would then be 'B. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3.'
upvoted 14 times

 **bkbba1** 6 months ago

correct both source and answer
upvoted 1 times

 **ShockWaveSix** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

Absurd question.... The planned changes specify migrating VM1 to Azure. But no mention of where they're getting VNet3 from, or what IP space is in use by... anything.
upvoted 2 times

 **shamsay** 10 months, 1 week ago

which one is correct answer?
upvoted 2 times

 **stdevops** 10 months, 1 week ago

It could be A
"Create an NSG and associate the NSG to VM1 and VM4"
upvoted 1 times

 **Barrie** 10 months, 1 week ago

VM1 is on-premise - you can't associate the NSG
Based on purely the fact this can't be right, and there is no mention of VNET 3 at all, C is an only viable answer (although still not really great)
upvoted 3 times

 **hercu** 10 months, 1 week ago

Based on given scenario, VM1 is located in VMware (on-premise). You cannot associate a NSG to a VM in VMware. In my opinion, the question is probably messed up or missing some essential information.
upvoted 4 times

 **Mozbius_** 6 months, 1 week ago

I think I know what confused you here... Considering that there's no mention of vnet3 in the premise and because it says that there's a plan to [Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.]. Therefore it does in fact make sense to create a NSG (if you consider that the VMs have been migrated). Missing info in the question mess everything up and leaves everything to interpretation.

upvoted 1 times

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▪ Create a custom Azure role named Role1 that is based on the Reader role.

▪ Minimize costs whenever possible.

Question

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

From the Azure portal:

- Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.
- Create a virtual network gateway only.
- Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.
- Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.
- Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

In the New York office:

- Deploy ExpressRoute.
- Deploy a DirectAccess server.
- Implement a Web Application Proxy.
- Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

Answer Area

From the Azure portal:

- Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.
- Create a virtual network gateway only.
- Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.
- Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.
- Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

Correct Answer:

In the New York office:

- Deploy ExpressRoute.
- Deploy a DirectAccess server.
- Implement a Web Application Proxy.
- Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

Box 1: Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.

Azure VPN gateway. The VPN gateway service enables you to connect the VNet to the on-premises network through a VPN appliance. For more information, see

Connect an on-premises network to a Microsoft Azure virtual network. The VPN gateway includes the following elements:

▫ Virtual network gateway. A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet.

▫ Local network gateway. An abstraction of the on-premises VPN appliance. Network traffic from the cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.

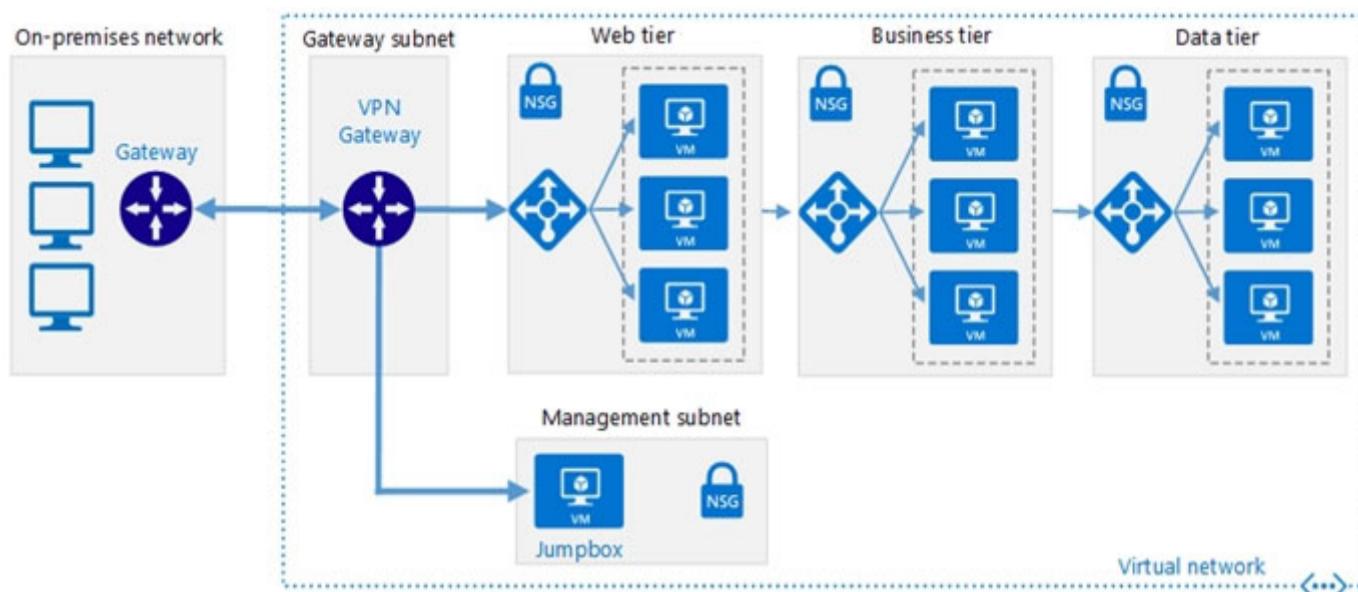
▫ Connection. The connection has properties that specify the connection type (IPSec) and the key shared with the on-premises VPN appliance

to encrypt traffic.

☞ Gateway subnet. The virtual network gateway is held in its own subnet, which is subject to various requirements, described in the Recommendations section below.

Box 2: Configure a site-to-site VPN connection

On premises create a site-to-site connection for the virtual network gateway and the local network gateway.



Scenario: Connect the New York office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.

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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybrid-networking/vpn>

✉ **wsscool** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

in exam 7/3/2021

upvoted 11 times

✉ **chopper563** Highly Voted 11 months, 2 weeks ago

The first is create a virtual network gateway & a local network gateway in the Azure Portal. Please see the steps for S2S VPN Connection at <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 6 times

✉ **atilla** Most Recent 3 months, 3 weeks ago

I did this once on the azure portal, you really need to do it multiple time to get familiar with it

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Risto83** 5 months ago

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal#LocalNetworkGateway>

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this casestudy but not same question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

✉ **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this question was on 16/03/2022 and answered what mentioned in the answer section

upvoted 1 times

✉ **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

✉ **husam421** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

in exam 10/2/2022

upvoted 2 times

✉ **mfvsidiangco** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Does AZ-104 have labs or just case studies?

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Oulmy1** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

just case studies, no labs

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Takloy** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Good to know! my first AZ104 had labs 3 years ago. I should have renewed it last year.

Now, I'm going through this review again :(

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Mozbius_** 6 months ago

My teacher told me that there may in fact be a lab but it would mostly already set and you would have to click on whatever option to fulfill the question's requirement. So who knows if it's actually true or not.

upvoted 1 times

✉ **Pamban** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

in exam 15/11/2021

upvoted 1 times

✉ **fabylande** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

in exam today! October 16, 2021

upvoted 4 times

✉ **theOldOne** 11 months ago

How do you create a local net work gateway inside of the Azure portal?

upvoted 3 times

✉ **Barrie** 10 months, 1 week ago

Search for local network gateway and create.

This is essentially a reference point for Azure to know how to connect to the remote endpoint. This is used when establishing the VPN connection

upvoted 1 times

✉ **dj88456** 1 year ago

Answer is correct.

upvoted 5 times

✉ **SongOTD** 1 year ago

It says from Azure portal, I think it should be virtual network gateway only for the first quesiton.

upvoted 4 times

✉ **mdmdmdmd** 11 months, 2 weeks ago

Nope, you need to create a local network gateway, it's a common mistake I've made before as well. The wording is tricky with "local" in there. "The local network gateway is a specific object that represents your on-premises location (the site) for routing purposes."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

upvoted 6 times

Topic 14 - Testlet 7

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Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market. Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment -

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

File servers

Domain controllers

Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

A SQL database

A web front end

A processing middle tier -

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.

Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.

Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.

Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

User Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.

Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.

Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.

Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

Question

HOTSPOT -

You need to recommend a solution for App1. The solution must meet the technical requirements.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Number of virtual networks:

1
2
3

Number of subnets per virtual network:

1
2
3

Answer Area

Number of virtual networks:

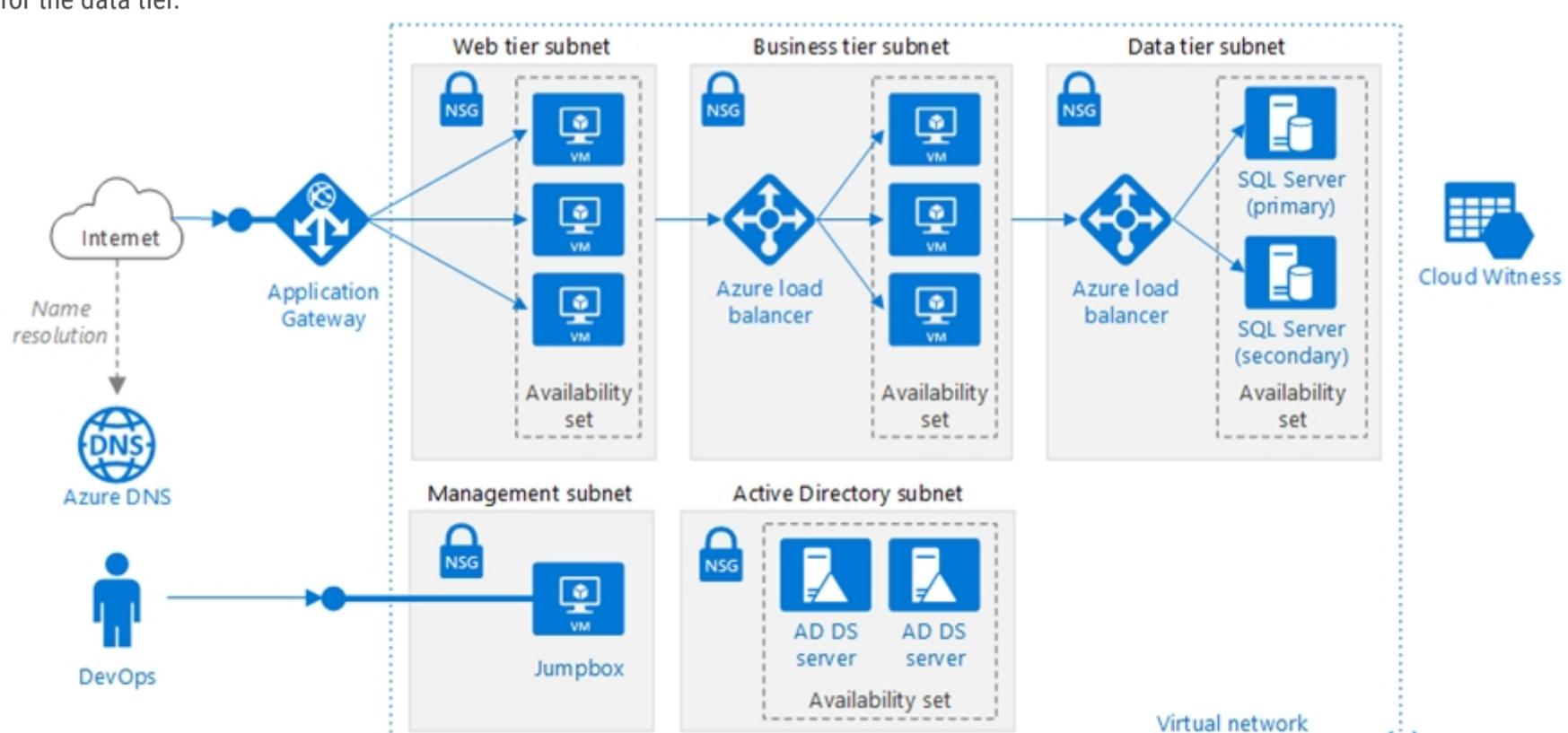
1
2
3

Correct Answer:

Number of subnets per virtual network:

1
2
3

This reference architecture shows how to deploy VMs and a virtual network configured for an N-tier application, using SQL Server on Windows for the data tier.



Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

App1 consists of:

⇒ A web front end

⇒ A processing middle tier

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

Technical requirements include:

⇒ Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

⇒ Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/n-tier/n-tier-sql-server>

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

As per requirements:

- You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers: A SQL database, A web front end and A processing middle tier. Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.
- Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/n-tier/n-tier-sql-server>

upvoted 64 times

✉  **fedzedz** Highly Voted 1 year, 8 months ago

Answer is correct.

1 VNET

3 subnets

upvoted 33 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 3 days, 5 hours ago

As per requirements:

- You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers: A SQL database, A web front end and A processing middle tier. Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.
- Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

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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.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Given answer is correct and comments as per mlantonis

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this case study was there on 16/03/2022 but with different questionnaire

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ScreamingHand** 1 year, 2 months ago

These case studies are huge, and yet you could just skip to the end, read the question, and very quickly ascertain the correct answer by going back and skim reading the requirement.

upvoted 21 times

✉  **rawrkadia** 1 year, 1 month ago

This is probably the right play because it tells you specifically which pieces of info actually are relevant to the question at hand

upvoted 3 times

✉  **Sharathjogi** 7 months ago

Absolutely, I realized the same. If we read the complete question, we end up wasting so much time, lol :)

upvoted 2 times

✉  **Bon_** 1 year ago

Agreed. Don't waste time reading through the whole blurb. A lot of it is extra fluff to distract you. Read the question first, and then go back to the case study description to determine what information needs to be gathered to answer the question.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **atilla** 3 months, 3 weeks ago

exactly...

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ciscogeek** 1 year, 5 months ago

"Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.", With 1 VNET, we have all ports open between the App1 tiers. With 3 VNETs and 1 Subnet for each VNET, it can be solved.

upvoted 4 times

✉  **EricJason** 1 year, 4 months ago

I am a SA and I never did that design in my last two years.... nobody wants 3 vnet peering solutions for this..

upvoted 7 times

✉  **nicksu** 1 year, 3 months ago

1 x Vnet, 3 x Subnet and 3 x NSGs might solve this as well

upvoted 4 times

✉  **ddb116** 1 year, 5 months ago

You want the 3 subnets so that the tiers can communicate freely with each other. If you and 1 VNet and 1 Subnet you would need to create a bunch of NSGs. That would create more administrative effort.

upvoted 6 times

✉  **Vole51** 1 year, 5 months ago

1 VNET and 3 Subnets. 1 Subnet for each Tier of the App1

upvoted 3 times

✉  **ZUMY** 1 year, 5 months ago

Given Answer is correct

1 Vnet

3 Subnet for 3 Tiers

upvoted 4 times

✉  **toniiv** 1 year, 6 months ago

Key here is: Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

So One Vnet, three Subnets to separate the 3 tiers.

upvoted 8 times

✉  **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

1 VNET - 3 subnets

upvoted 2 times

✉  **DRBKK** 1 year, 7 months ago

Although you could place all VMs in a single subnet, that does not seem to be a recommended configuration.

upvoted 2 times

✉  **mikl** 1 year, 6 months ago

It sure does not : "Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers."

upvoted 4 times

✉  **Mozbius_** 6 months ago

Thank you for the clarification.

upvoted 1 times

✉  **Meesaw** 1 year, 8 months ago

Came in exam 01 Jan 2021

upvoted 3 times

✉  **maymaythar** 1 year, 8 months ago

Anyone? Is that right answer plz? Thanks

upvoted 2 times

✉  **rcdumps** 1 year, 8 months ago

Yes, 1 VNET can contain the 3 Subnets for the 3 Tiers.

upvoted 8 times

Introductory Info

Case study -

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Overview -

Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market. Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.

Existing Environment -

Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:

File servers

Domain controllers

Microsoft SQL Server servers

Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.

You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

A SQL database

A web front end

A processing middle tier -

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:

Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.

Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft 365 migration project.

Technical Requirements -

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.

Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.

Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.

User Requirements -

Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:

Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.

Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service admin for the Azure subscription.

Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.

Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

Question

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.

Correct Answer: A

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.

✉  **mcleavin** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

Congrats to anybody that got this far! Answer is correct
upvoted 165 times

✉  **Holydud** 1 week, 5 days ago

Was on exam 19 Aug 2022. Scored 870. Around 85% questions were also on ET. Answered A
upvoted 4 times

✉  **Iksilesian** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Nothing to congrate mate. I am taking exam day after tomorrow and are sh*tting my pants because I know how much I do not know...
upvoted 22 times

✉  **scouttyper** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

howd it go?
upvoted 2 times

✉  **kennynelcon** 4 months ago

Site need send notif to users
upvoted 2 times

✉  **Gadzee** 7 months, 1 week ago

Hahahaha, this section is boring.
upvoted 5 times

✉  **Jasonwcc** Highly Voted 1 year, 7 months ago

All the best to everyone that has arrived at this final page. My first comment tho. Good Luck and Good Health to everyone! Cheers!
upvoted 82 times

✉  **SScott** 1 year, 5 months ago

Yes, everyone's discussion, comments and supportive opinions really make the forum and questions extremely constructive. Best of luck as well to your future endeavors!
upvoted 37 times

✉  **EmnCours** Most Recent 3 days, 5 hours ago

Selected Answer: A

Correct Answer: A 

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.

Monitor and back up Azure resources

upvoted 1 times

▫  **Ash_B38** 3 weeks ago

Has anyone appeared for the exam recently? would like to know how accurate these dumps are. Cheers!

upvoted 1 times

▫  **additionalpylons** 1 day, 9 hours ago

Writing today. I'll let you know!

upvoted 1 times

▫  **Lazylinux** 2 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Given answer is correct and explanation too

upvoted 2 times

▫  **michaelmorar** 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

Simple questions like this give me anxiety! But it looks like there's a strong consensus for A which is great.

Outbound rules are irrelevant here. Inbound rule to 443 should only apply to the web tier.

upvoted 2 times

▫  **techie_11** 4 months, 4 weeks ago

A is correct. Lionred is also correct about the real world scenario

upvoted 2 times

▫  **Jatinderjames** 5 months, 1 week ago

my exam is in next 30 minutes.. not sure how many questions will come from this

upvoted 3 times

▫  **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this casestudy was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 2 times

▫  **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this casestudy but not same question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

▫  **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this case study was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent and provided the answer mentioned in the answer section

upvoted 1 times

▫  **G_unit_19** 6 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: A

See the comment from mlantonis

upvoted 3 times

▫  **fede21** 6 months, 1 week ago

Good luck to everybody!

upvoted 2 times

▫  **areza** 8 months ago

passed 902. in exam 29.12.21 - answer A

upvoted 7 times

▫  **Takloy** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

Taking the exam today, wish me luck! will update in the main page for this exam.

<https://www.examtopics.com/exams/microsoft/az-104/>

upvoted 1 times

▫  **Lionred** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct answer is A, however in real world scenario the needed NSG rule will be allowing traffic from the public load balancer / application gateway to all web servers in the web server subnet, not directly allowing HTTPS traffic from the Internet to the web server subnet. In addition there will be rule allowing HTTPS traffic from the Internet to the public load balancer / application gateway.

upvoted 3 times

▫  **csarti01** 8 months, 3 weeks ago

Correct and it was on exam on Dec 10th.

For all of you wondering whether it is enough to study with these materials, I can say yes. Of course you also have to investigate a little more on each topic.

I've passed the AZ-104 today with 878 points at the first attempt. The majority of the questions can be found here.

upvoted 9 times

Topic 15 - Testlet 8

Introductory Info

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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.

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 -

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

HOTSPOT -

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.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area:

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Correct Answer:

Answer Area:

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Box 1: No -

NSG2 blocks RDP to VM2 -

Box 2: Yes -

ICMP is not blocked -

Box 3: No -

NSG2 blocks RDP from VM2 -

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works>

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Environment -

Existing Environment -

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VNET4	Subnet1	None

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Planned Changes -

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

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Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
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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 -

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

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

What should you do first?

- A. Redeploy VM1 and VM2 to the same availability zone.
- B. Connect VM2 to VNET1/Subnet1.
- C. Create a new NSG and associate the NSG to VNET1/Subnet1.
- D. Redeploy VM1 and VM2 to the same availability set.

Correct Answer: B

Need to connect VM2 to VNET1/Subnet1.

Scenario: Create an internal Basic Azure Load Balancer named LB1 and connect the load balancer to VNET1/Subnet1.

Name	IP address	Location	Connected to
VM1	10.0.1.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.0.2.4	West US	VNET1/Subnet2

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Environment -

Existing Environment -

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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.

Sub1 contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 as shown in the following table

Name	IP address	Location	Connected to
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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
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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.

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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 -

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

You need to add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

What should you do first?

- A. Connect VM2 to VNET1/Subnet1.
- B. Redeploy VM1 and VM2 to the same availability zone.
- C. Redeploy VM1 and VM2 to the same availability set.
- D. Create a new NSG and associate the NSG to VNET1/Subnet1.

Correct Answer: A

VM1 is already in VNET1/Subnet1.

VM2 is on VNET1/Subnet2, and must be moved to VNET1/Subnet1.

Note:

Create an internal Basic Azure Load Balancer named LB1 and connect the load balancer to VNET1/Subnet1

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

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-internal-portal>

Topic 16 - Testlet 9

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Overview -

Litware, Inc. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and two branch offices in Seattle and New York.

The Montreal office has 2,000 employees. The Seattle office has 1,000 employees. The New York office has 200 employees.

All the resources used by Litware are hosted on-premises.

Litware creates a new Azure subscription. The Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant uses a domain named litware.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant uses the

Premium P1 pricing tier.

Existing Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named litware.com. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers and host the litware.com DNS zone.

Litware has finance, human resources, sales, research, and information technology departments. Each department has an organizational unit (OU) that contains all the accounts of that respective department. All the user accounts have the department attribute set to their respective department. New users are added frequently.

Litware.com contains a user named User1.

All the offices connect by using private connections.

Litware has data centers in the Montreal and Seattle offices. Each office has a firewall that can be configured as a VPN device.

All infrastructure servers are virtualized. The virtualization environment contains the servers in the following table.

Name	Role	Contains virtual machine
Server1	VMware vCenter server	VM1
Server2	Hyper-V host	VM2

Litware uses two web applications named App1 and App2. Each instance on each web application requires 1 GB 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)

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

Deploy Azure ExpressRoute to the Montreal office.

Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.

Synchronize on-premises Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Migrate App1 and App2 to two Azure web apps named WebApp1 and WebApp2.

Technical Requirements -

Litware must meet the following technical requirements:

Ensure that WebApp1 can adjust the number of instances automatically based on the load and can scale up to five instances.

Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.

Ensure that routing information is exchanged automatically between Azure and the routers in the Montreal office.

Enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in the finance department only.

Ensure that webapp2.azurewebsites.net can be accessed by using the name app2.litware.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

HOTSPOT -

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.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

-Name "Reader"
Find-RoleCapability
Get-AzureADDirectoryRole
Get-AzRoleDefinition
Get-AzResourceProvider

-Name "Reader"
ConvertFrom-Json
ConvertFrom-String
ConvertTo-Json
ConvertTo-Xml

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

-Name "Reader"
Find-RoleCapability
Get-AzureADDirectoryRole
Get-AzRoleDefinition
Get-AzResourceProvider

-Name "Reader"
ConvertFrom-Json
ConvertFrom-String
ConvertTo-Json
ConvertTo-Xml

✉  **Gromble_ziz**  1 year, 1 month ago

Get-AzRoleDefinition -name "Reader" |ConvertTo-Json

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions-list?tabs=roles>

upvoted 30 times

✉  **Gromble_ziz** 1 year, 1 month ago

Addition:

Create customer azure role from Json

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azroledefinition?view=azps-6.2.0#example-2--create-using-json-file>

upvoted 6 times

✉  **atilla**  3 months, 3 weeks ago

yes lets memorize all this azure cli commands... I got it correct because I have a bit experience, but I look it up in the documentation

upvoted 1 times

✉  **michaelmorar** 4 months, 1 week ago

Get-AzRoleDefinition + ConvertTo-Json

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this casestudy was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this casestudy but not same question was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

✉  **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this case study was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent and provided the answer mentioned in the answer section

upvoted 1 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022

upvoted 1 times

 **husam421** 6 months, 3 weeks ago

in exam 10/2/2022

upvoted 3 times

 **FabioVi** 7 months ago

Correct. As the requirement states "Create a custom Azure role named Role1 that is based on the Reader role" ...
... then you first need to know what the Reader role implies.

upvoted 3 times

 **kandovn** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer

upvoted 1 times

 **ITprof99** 8 months ago

On exam 01.02.22

Answer: Get-AzRoleDefinition <role_name> | ConvertTo-Json

upvoted 4 times

 **Pamban** 9 months, 2 weeks ago

in exam 15/11/2021

upvoted 4 times

 **fabylande** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

in exam today! October 16, 2021

upvoted 4 times

 **Quantigo** 11 months, 1 week ago

Answer is correct

Get-AzRoleDefinition <role_name> | ConvertTo-Json

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions-list?tabs=roles>

upvoted 2 times

Introductory Info

Case study -

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study -

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

Overview -

Litware, Inc. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and two branch offices in Seattle and New York.

The Montreal office has 2,000 employees. The Seattle office has 1,000 employees. The New York office has 200 employees.

All the resources used by Litware are hosted on-premises.

Litware creates a new Azure subscription. The Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant uses a domain named litware.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant uses the Premium P1 pricing tier.

Existing Environment -

The network contains an Active Directory forest named litware.com. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers and host the litware.com DNS zone.

Litware has finance, human resources, sales, research, and information technology departments. Each department has an organizational unit (OU) that contains all the accounts of that respective department. All the user accounts have the department attribute set to their respective department. New users are added frequently.

Litware.com contains a user named User1.

All the offices connect by using private connections.

Litware has data centers in the Montreal and Seattle offices. Each office has a firewall that can be configured as a VPN device.

All infrastructure servers are virtualized. The virtualization environment contains the servers in the following table.

Name	Role	Contains virtual machine
Server1	VMware vCenter server	VM1
Server2	Hyper-V host	VM2

Litware uses two web applications named App1 and App2. Each instance on each web application requires 1 GB 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)

Requirements -

Planned Changes -

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

Deploy Azure ExpressRoute to the Montreal office.

Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.

Synchronize on-premises Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Migrate App1 and App2 to two Azure web apps named WebApp1 and WebApp2.

Technical Requirements -

Litware must meet the following technical requirements:

Ensure that WebApp1 can adjust the number of instances automatically based on the load and can scale up to five instances.

▪ Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.

▪ Ensure that routing information is exchanged automatically between Azure and the routers in the Montreal office.

▪ Enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in the finance department only.

▪ Ensure that webapp2.azurewebsites.net can be accessed by using the name app2.litware.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

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?

- A. Azure AD B2C
- B. dynamic groups and conditional access policies
- C. Azure AD Identity Protection
- D. an Azure logic app and the Microsoft Identity Management (MIM) client

Correct Answer: B

Scenario: Ensure Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in the finance department only.

The recommendation is to use conditional access policies that can then be targeted to groups of users, specific applications, or other conditions.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-userstates>

✉  **imartinez** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Answer is correct: "dynamic groups and conditional access policies"

Last question, wish you all the best!

upvoted 68 times

✉  **Iksilesian** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

And all the best to you, if you took the exam - I hope you have passed!

upvoted 9 times

✉  **Merkur76** Highly Voted 1 year, 1 month ago

Congratulations!

For reaching this end.

07/30/2021 AZ 104 passed with 909 points.

About 70% of the questions were from here.

Many given answers here are wrong.

Look carefully in the comments, there are more often the correct answers.

If you work through Microsoft Learn like I did, I'll give you a tip: Do everything you learn directly in Azure once yourself. This is the only way to have a chance to answer the questions that are not listed here.

upvoted 41 times

✉  **juniорccs** 7 months, 2 weeks ago

I don't thinkg that many given answers are wrong here. I bought the Measure Up for \$100 and got 206 questions there, none of those questions were in my exam which I failed with 640, after taking it and coming back here, ExamTopics have more relevant questions. Going through all Microsoft Learn is good, but it can take you months and it's huge, the knowledge there. For passing the exam, only dumps like these are good, even though you pass the exam, doesn't mean you can work with azure without properly working with it!

upvoted 10 times

✉  **Iksilesian** 9 months, 3 weeks ago

Congrats on passing the exam. Comments and discussion are the main reasons why I am here. Apart from 1 course I could not find any place with authoritative answers. Many places where you can BUY a test exam - they have questions from here with WRONG answers. I have learned

more from reading discussions here and FOLLOWING links attached to the official Microsoft documentation that I did from going through a course that should prepare me for 104

upvoted 9 times

 **michaelmorar** Most Recent 4 months, 1 week ago

Selected Answer: B

B - Dynamic groups with Conditional access policy.

From this day forward, my resume will show that I am a veteran employee of Litware and Contoso - I have spent more time with their IT department in the last few days than I have with my own employer!

upvoted 2 times

 **Prasoon2576** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Thank you Examtopics. I passed this exam. I really liked the discussion against every questions which helped to build the concepts and answer right. Case study is very relevant. Good Luck!

upvoted 1 times

 **Sharathjogi** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Thank you Exam topics. I cleared the exam today with 915 marks. Special thanks to mlantonis and fedztedz, trust worthy comments.

upvoted 1 times

 **MMsdk** 5 months ago

I wrote my exam yesterday and passed with 907. 90% of the questions were from this dump and the timing was short so knowing the questions before hand really helped

upvoted 2 times

 **SalaryRaise** 5 months, 1 week ago

This is the best dump I ever studied too. Thank you all for sharing and debating!! Best of luck to everyone

upvoted 1 times

 **Dobby25** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Just a thank you for all the people that contributed to the discussions it really helped with this exam dump.

I wrote my exam today and passed. Questions received as follows.

2 case studies in the beginning (5 questions each)

55 normal questions (2 scenario questions that each had 5 questions)

Total of 65 questions

upvoted 2 times

 **Anthraxcat84** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

Confirmed answer is correct.

Thanks to all the contributors, helped me to pass my exam 18/03/2022

upvoted 2 times

 **ajayasa** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

this casestudy was there on 16/03/2022 with same question and passed with 900 percent

upvoted 1 times

 **benvdw** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

on exam 13/3/2022 - Congrats to making it to the end! :) study the cases well, there are a lot of questions on these.

upvoted 1 times

 **opesy** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

I passed my Exam today 03-11-2022; 900 points. Most of the questions are from here. 62 questions

upvoted 2 times

 **Salem2020s** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

how many studly cases did you get during the exam?

upvoted 1 times

 **Yerimin** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Question came out on exam 6/3/2022. Correct answer. Got 892/1000 and 80 - 90% of the questions came from these dumps

ALWAYS check out the discussions. I personally relied on the explanations provided by mlantonis and fedztedz. Much love to these two contributors.

Good luck, everyone!

upvoted 6 times

 **MitchellLauwers1993** 6 months ago

Got my exam today, hope to never ever go back to these questions

upvoted 2 times

 **jvee** 6 months, 1 week ago

PASS MY EXAM TODAY FEB. 25, 2022

THANK YOU VERY MUCH EXAM TOPICS!!!!

I WASN'T ABLE TO FINISH MY EXAM DUE TO I'M READING THE QUESTIONS LOUD, MY PROCTOR PROVOKE MY EXAM HE ACTUALLY ENDED MY EXAM. IAM CERTAINLY AT 40 TO 50 PLUS QUESTIONS THAT TIME. I JUST WAITED FOR THE EMAIL AND THEN BOOM I PASSED THE EXAM BECAUSE OF THIS EXAM DUMPS. I PASSED MY EXAM EVEN I DID'NT FINISH IT.

upvoted 6 times

✉️👤 lyde328 4 months ago

lol...

upvoted 1 times

✉️👤 Kruiz29 6 months, 1 week ago

Had my exam yesterday and most of the questions were from here. This definitely helped me in passing my exam!

upvoted 3 times

✉️👤 distantamilan 6 months, 3 weeks ago

Took the exam yesterday and passed.

Most questions were from here. Good Luck!

upvoted 7 times