

TOPIC 1

Question #2 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 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 Most Voted

✉  **green_arrow** Highly Voted  8 months, 1 week 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 50 times

Question #3 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 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

✉  **lyx** Highly Voted  6 months, 3 weeks ago

Ans: No.

You alter the grant control, not session control

   upvoted 22 times

✉  **YooOY** 5 months, 2 weeks 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 13 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

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

  **Micah7**  6 months, 3 weeks 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 19 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.

✉️  **theOldOne**  5 months, 1 week ago

It specifically mentions clout-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 33 times

✉️  **elishlomo**  1 month, 4 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 12 times

Question #6

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 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 

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion \(17\)](#)

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.

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

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

Question #8**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 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

Hide Solution**Discussion 14****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 (60%)

B (40%)

Question #9**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 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

Reveal Solution**Discussion 58**

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

✉  **imartinez**  8 months 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 41 times

✉  **arunet** 1 month 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

Question #10**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 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

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Correct Answer: B 🎉

✉️  **j5y**  8 months, 1 week 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 43 times

✉️  **jlee425** 2 weeks, 2 days ago

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

   upvoted 1 times

✉️  **SilverFox22** 5 months, 3 weeks ago

Or, you could run

`Start-ADSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Delta`

   upvoted 21 times

Question #11**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 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

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Correct Answer: B 🎉

✉  **Steve1983**  8 months, 2 weeks 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 19 times

✉  **Bere**  4 months 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 13 times

Question #12

Topic 1

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 storage redundancy options should you recommend?

- A. Geo-redundant storage
- B. Read-only geo-redundant storage** 
- C. Zone-redundant storage
- D. Locally redundant storage

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 Discussion 30

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.

Question #13**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 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 **Most Voted**

Hide Solution**Discussion 14****Correct Answer: B**

You should use the Resource Group blade

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'. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Overview', 'Activity log', and 'Access control (IAM)'. The main area has a search bar and a toolbar with 'Add', 'Columns', 'Delete', 'Refresh', and 'Move'. Below that is an 'Essentials' section with 'Subscription name (change)', 'Microsoft Azure Consumption', and 'Subscription ID'. A red box highlights the 'Deployments' section which says '1 Succeeded'. At the bottom right, it says 'View template'.

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 'Deployments' blade for 'exportsite'. It has a toolbar with 'Delete', 'Cancel', 'Redeploy', and 'View template'. Below is a search bar and a table with columns 'DEPLOYMENT NAME' and 'STATUS'. One row is shown: 'Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabased1...' with 'Succeeded'. A red box highlights the 'View template' button at the top right of the table.

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' blade for 'Microsoft.WebSiteSQLDatabased13386b0-9908'. It has a toolbar with 'Delete', 'Cancel', 'Refresh', 'Redeploy', and 'View template'. The 'View template' button is highlighted with a red box. The main area shows deployment details: 'Summary', '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>

Question #16**Topic 1**

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. **Most Voted**
- D. You should remove the necessary VM from the availability set.

Hide Solution**Discussion 22****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**  8 months, 2 weeks 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**Question #17****Topic 1**

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.

Reveal Solution**Discussion 90**

Question #18**Topic 1**

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 **Most Voted**

Hide Solution**Discussion** 14**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%)

  **jecawi9630** **Highly Voted**  8 months, 2 weeks 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 79 times

  **imartinez** 6 months, 1 week ago

Right. the correct answer is C: detach the disk is the first action.

And Also:

You can only attach a data disk to a VM that is running-

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

   upvoted 12 times**Question #19****Topic 1**

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

Reveal Solution**Discussion** 43

 **tubby04**  5 months, 2 weeks 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 62 times

Question #20

Topic 1

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

 **pakman**  5 months, 2 weeks ago

Key vault + access policy

   upvoted 23 times

 **zankuko_tenshi** 4 months 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 18 times

Question #21

Topic 1

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).

[Hide Solution](#)

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Correct Answer: A 

 **j5y**  8 months, 1 week 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 27 times

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

Como un cloud init

Question #22**Topic 1**

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** Most Voted
- C. Add-AzImage
- D. Add-AzImageDataDisk

Hide Solution**Discussion** 22**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%)

Question #23**Topic 1****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

✉  **weqr23wrefs**  5 months, 2 weeks 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 68 times

✉  **edengoforit** 1 month, 1 week 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 4 times

✉  **edengoforit** 1 month, 1 week ago

So the answer is

- Hyper-V site
- Azure Recovery Services Vault
- Replication policy

   upvoted 2 times

Question #24

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 choose the Allow gateway transit setting on VirtualNetworkA.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

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Correct Answer: B 

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

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

 **Quantigo**  5 months, 2 weeks 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 16 times

Question #25

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 choose the Allow gateway transit setting on VirtualNetworkB.

Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

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Correct Answer: B 

Reference:

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

✉  **d0bermannn**  8 months, 1 week ago

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

   upvoted 22 times

✉  **Takloy** 4 months, 1 week 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**  5 months, 2 weeks 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 14 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

[Hide Solution](#)

 Discussion 16

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%)

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

Answer A - Yes

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

Question #27**Topic 1**

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. **Most Voted**
- D. Configure DirectAccess on a Windows Server 2012 server VM.
- E. Configure a Multi-Site VPN

Hide Solution**Discussion 24****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



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

Iglars **Highly Voted** 6 months, 1 week 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 10 times

Question #28**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 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 **Most Voted**

Hide Solution**Discussion 32****Correct Answer: B**

Community vote distribution



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>

✉  **d0bermannn**  8 months ago
HTTP(!) health probe on port 1433 sounds ugly, assume NO
   upvoted 18 times

✉  **JIGT** 2 months, 2 weeks ago
Selected Answer: B
Health probe require TCP port 1433 is port used by SQL Server
   upvoted 2 times

Question #29 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 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

[Hide Solution](#) [Discussion 7](#)

Correct Answer: B 

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

✉  **J511**  3 months, 3 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 8 times

Question #30**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 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

Hide Solution**Discussion 16****Correct Answer: A**

 **Bloodwar**  7 months, 4 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.

>> Floating IP (direct server return) Enabled

   upvoted 26 times

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

Yes floating ip is correct ? as discussed in:

<https://www.examtopics.com/discussions/microsoft/view/12295-exam-az-300-topic-2-question-11-discussion/>

Question #31**Topic 1**

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. **Most Voted**

Hide Solution**Discussion 34****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
```

Correct answer E. FYI: For the new PowerShell cmdlets you would use: Set-AzNetworkInterface

Dunno, why so many ppl vote for C, because you cant edit stuff under "properties". You can under "settings", but it specifically states "properties"

Question #32 Topic 1

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

[Hide Solution](#) [Discussion 21](#)

Correct Answer: A 

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

Question #33 Topic 1

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

[Hide Solution](#) [Discussion 18](#)

Correct Answer: D 

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

Question #34*Topic 1*

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.

[Reveal Solution](#)[Discussion 96](#)

  **mitya** 3 months, 1 week 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 16 times

  **mitya** 3 months, 1 week 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 2 times

NO 100% SEGURO

Question #35*Topic 1*

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.

[Reveal Solution](#)[Discussion 41](#)

 **shamst**  8 months, 1 week ago

It should be C

   upvoted 31 times

 **Zokko**  8 months 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 17 times

Question #36

Topic 1

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

[Hide Solution](#)

 Discussion 10

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.

Question #37

Topic 1

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.

[Hide Solution](#)

 Discussion 24

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.

TOPIC 2

Question #1

Topic 2

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

Answer is NO. Since the answers are divided, I tested it by creating a new tenant using a subdomain of the original tenant. Only a user who created the new tenant was available. Other users from the original domain tenant need to be added manually as GA or UA. Then and only then, they will be able to manage users.

Answer should be NO. when User1 create new tenant, he will be the only user available on that tenant. Therefore, User1 is the only user that have access to create users.

Question #2

Topic 2

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 Most Voted

Answer is correct . NO Only user admin or global admin can add users

I think you are right. The subscription owner role doesn't have anything to do when it comes to users and groups. This role can by default access all resources under the subscription, or give access to others to any resource, but definitely can't add users to Azure AD tenant.

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.

Question #3

Topic 2

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

No, as user3 is user admin in contoso.onmicrosoft.com tenant and has no rights in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com

Question #4

Topic 2

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 |

[Reveal Solution](#)

[Discussion 107](#)

 **Aghora**  1 year, 2 months ago

I have seen too many opinions regarding this, so I decided to test it in my azure account . with Network C on LB1 or LB2 , you can not do any of the tasks and your get a permission error, you can not even see the Vnets to add the pool from !!!.

when using Contributor access on LB1,LB2 ...same issue . the Only option from the given choices that worked is

- Network Contributor on RG1 for LB1 to add a backend pool (vms must be in place)
- Network Contributor on RG1 for LB2 to add health probe

I hope this resolves the disagreement , all of the links about Network Contributor access on Microsoft are correct but they do not work at the LB level, they have to be at the resource group level or at every resource that you need to get the pool in place(ie. Vnet,VMs..).

   upvoted 205 times

Question #5

Topic 2

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.

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 46](#)

Correct Answer: B 

Reference:

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

 **ketan05**  1 year, 3 months ago

Correct! The Azure AD client application is used by kubectl to sign in users with OAuth 2.0 device authorization grant flow.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-identity>

   upvoted 41 times

 **mlantonis**  10 months ago

Correct Answer: B

The Azure AD client application is used by kubectl to sign in users with OAuth 2.0 device authorization grant flow.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-identity>

   upvoted 38 times

Question #6**Topic 2**

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

Hide Solution**Discussion 38****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%)****Question #7****Topic 2****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

Description

* Start date

Frequency

Duration (in days)

End Never End by Occurrences

* Number of times

* End date

Users

Users to review

Scope Guest users only
 Everyone

* Group

Group1

Reviewers

Reviewers

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 |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Correct Answer: | 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>

Answer is correct - The scope is set to GUEST users only. So User3 cannot perform an access review of User1 and UserA as they are Members. Group2 is a member of Group1 so the access review is inherited.

Question #8

Topic 2

HOTSPOT -

You have the Azure management groups shown in the following table:

| Name | In management group |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Tenant Root Group | Not applicable |
| ManagementGroup11 | Tenant Root Group |
| ManagementGroup12 | Tenant Root Group |
| ManagementGroup21 | ManagementGroup11 |

You add Azure subscriptions to the management groups as shown in the 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 checked="" type="radio"/> |
| You can create a virtual machine in Subscription2. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| You can add Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

- NO: Subscription 1: is not allowed to create a VNET.

- NO: Subscription 2: Allowed to create a VNET which restricts anything else. By allowing networks, you deny all the rest.

- NO: Subscription 1: already in one Management group called 21, so cannot add into another. A Subscription can be assigned to 1 Management Group.

<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. :)

 **mlantonis**  10 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 60 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. **Most Voted**
- 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.

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 53

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%)

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

[Reveal Solution](#)

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VNET1 - Department: D1 only

VNET2 - Label: Value1 only

Agreed. vnet1 only has tag Department: D1 only because it was created before assigning the policy.

Question #11**Topic 2**

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

Hide Solution**Discussion 51****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%)

Question #12**Topic 2**

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

Hide Solution**Discussion 40****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%)

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>

Question #13

Topic 2

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 40](#)

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%)

Question #14

Topic 2

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 46](#)

Correct Answer: A 🏆

Reference:

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

Community vote distribution

A (100%)

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>

Parece que las licencias se asignan a usuarios y grupos

Question #15

Topic 2

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 49](#)

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%)

Question #16

Topic 2

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 74](#)

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%)

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

User2 can add Device1 to Group1

User2 can add Device2 to Group2

[Reveal Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 122

  **OmarMac**  1 year, 3 months ago

This is totally wrong. If both groups are owned by user2 then user1 cannot add device2 to group1. User1 can only delete, disable, & enable devices. User2 is able to create/delete and add/remove group membership. Dynamic Device: Administrators create dynamic group rules to automatically add and remove devices.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#cloud-device-administrator-permissions>

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/mem/intune/fundamentals/groups-add>

Owner of all groups - User2

User1 can add Device2 to Group1 - No

User2 can add Device1 to Group1 - Yes

User2 can add Device2 to Group2 - No

Owner of groups - User1 (Group1) & User2 (Group2)

User1 can add Device2 to Group1 - Yes

User2 can add Device1 to Group1 - Yes

User2 can add Device2 to Group2 - No

   upvoted 184 times

  **Mozbius_** 1 month, 2 weeks ago

OmarMac is correct.

* Cloud Device Administrator doesn't give the permission to add to groups UNLESS that user is also an owner

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/permissions-reference#cloud-device-administrator>

* User Administrator can create and manage all groups.

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

* Group owner can manage group membership of his owned group.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/users-default-permissions>

* Group Dynamic assignment don't allow manual removal/addition

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

   upvoted 5 times

Question #18

Topic 2

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 RGV1.

What should you do first?

- A. Delete VM1
- B. Stop VM1
- C. Stop the backup of SQLDB01
- D. Delete sa001

[Hide Solution](#)[Discussion 25](#)**Correct Answer:** C 🎉

This happened to my lab environment where I couldn't delete a RG because I hadn't stopped the backups in the vault.

Question #19

Topic 2

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. **Most Voted**
- C. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.
- D. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for RG1.

[Hide Solution](#)[Discussion 23](#)**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 can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:

1. Name Server (NS)
2. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.
3. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1.

Question #20**Topic 2**

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

Hide Solution**Discussion 46****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>

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

Question #21**Topic 2**

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

Hide Solution**Discussion 27****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%)

Question #22**Topic 2**

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

Hide Solution**Discussion 19****Correct Answer: B** 

You would need the Logic App Contributor role.

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.

Question #23**Topic 2**

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

Hide Solution**Discussion 18****Correct Answer: A** 

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

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. |
| Assign a tag to each resource. | From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag. |
| 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. | Download the usage report. |

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>

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

Question #25**Topic 2**

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"

Hide Solution**Discussion 15****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"**
4. select * from Event where EventType is "error"

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

1. Get-Event Event | where {\$_.EventType -eq "error"}
2. Event | where EventType is "error"
3. search in (Event) * | where EventType -eq "error"
4. select * from Event where EventType is "error"

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/search-queries> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/get-started-portal>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-explorer/kusto/query/searchoperator?pivots=azuredataexplorer>

*Community vote distribution***B (100%)**

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"/> |

Answer Area

| | Statements | Yes | No |
|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Correct Answer: | VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| | If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available. <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input 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"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Box 1: Yes -

Box 2: Yes -
VM1 is in Zone1, while VM2 is on Zone2.

Box 3: No -

Question #27 Topic 2

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.

Hide Solution Discussion 69

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).

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": []

}

],

Correct Answer:

"/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546435e"

"Microsoft.Authorization/*"

   upvoted 94 times

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 120 times

  **Acai** 7 months, 3 weeks ago

I don't know how you said there's no 'resourceGroups' and then put 'resourceGroups' in your example, also an asterisk/wildcard meaning denotes "all" this could imply there are multiple other fields the could be added in place of the wildcard. Regardless, I tested it, you can go to Subscriptions > [Your Subscription] > IAM > Custom Roles. You are correct but the explanation was quite confusing.

   upvoted 5 times

  **mufflon** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

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"

So if you use "/subscription/subscription_id/resourceGroups/resource_group_name" then you need the resource_group_name

   upvoted 1 times

EN EL EXAMEN PUEDE APARECER resourceGroups/<resourceGroupName> y estaría bien, aquí parece que se pueden haber equivocado al meter la frase, pero en el examen parece que es de la otra forma por las respuestas

Question #29

Topic 2

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

Reveal Solution

 Discussion 66

✉️  **mlantonis**  10 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 166 times

✉️  **Sh4kE** 1 month, 3 weeks ago

But isn't answer B also an option which would suffice the requirements? It only states to load balance traffic to all VMs. It does not restrict how to access the services, even though we are already connected via vpn...

   upvoted 2 times

✉️  **zr79** 2 weeks, 1 day ago

VMs are internal and users connect through S2S and P2S VPN. you do not want to expose your internal workloads to the internet using public LB

   upvoted 2 times

Question #30

Topic 2

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

[Hide Solution](#)

 Discussion 32

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.

 **waterzhong**  1 year, 1 month 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 53 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  >

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 29](#)

  fedztedz  1 year, 3 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 148 times

Question #32**Topic 2**

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.

Hide Solution**Discussion 36****Correct Answer:** A 

correct answer checked in portal . Go to Azure AD--users--user settings --scroll down.-- External users Manage external collaboration settings

Question #33**Topic 2**

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.

Reveal Solution**Discussion 69**

 **mlantonis**  10 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 93 times

 **itgg11** 3 months ago

Answer is C. Just tested in the lab.

   upvoted 2 times

 **Netspud** 1 month, 4 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 3 times

 **mumu_myk** 3 months, 1 week 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 would've 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 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

[Reveal Solution](#)
[Discussion 31](#)

  **pakman**  5 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct answer.

User 1: Group 1 only

User 2: Group 1 & 2

   upvoted 32 times

  **Chi1987** 5 months, 2 weeks 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** 5 months, 2 weeks ago

license has nothing to do with it.

   upvoted 12 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: | <input type="checkbox"/> User1 only <input type="checkbox"/> User1 and User2 only <input type="checkbox"/> User1 and User3 only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> User1, User2, and User3 |
| UsageLocation: | <input type="checkbox"/> User1 only <input type="checkbox"/> User1 and User2 only <input type="checkbox"/> User1 and User3 only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> User1, User2, and User3 |

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>

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 33](#)

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.

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**.

MISMA PREGUNTA APARECE 3 VECES CON DISTINTOS ROLES

Question #39 Topic 2

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

Reveal Solution Discussion 149

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.

Tested in lab and "Virtual Machine Contributor" cannot manage VNET. Therefore answer is "Contributor"

 mlantonis  10 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>

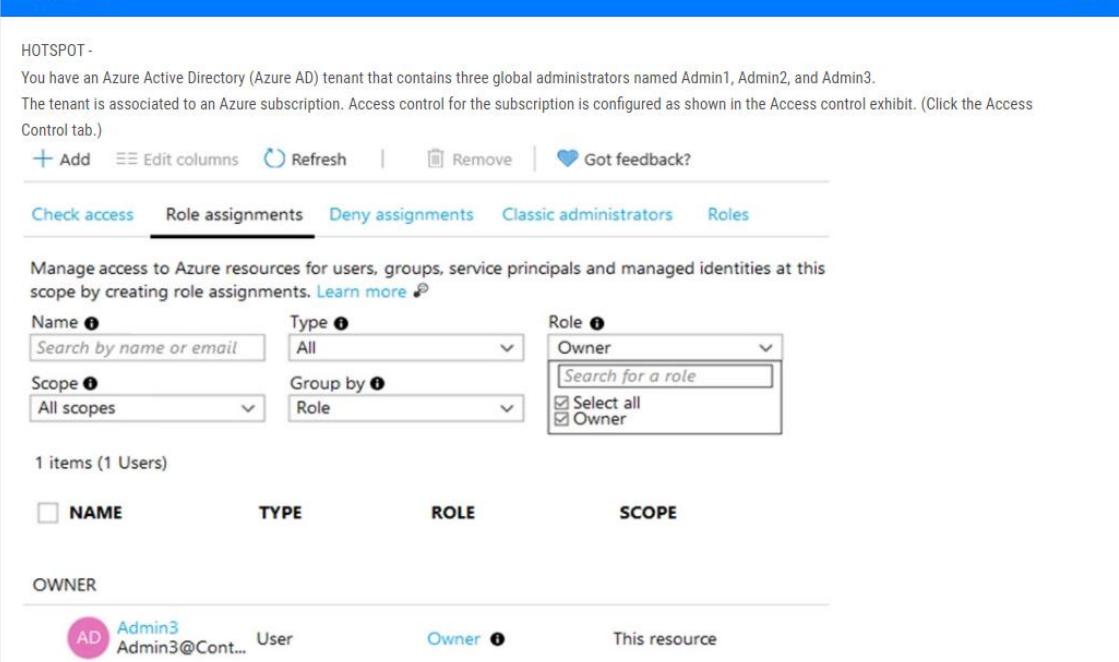
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal-subscription-admin>

   upvoted 168 times

Question #40 Topic 2

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.)



| NAME | TYPE | ROLE | SCOPE |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------|
| Admin3 Admin3@Cont... User | Owner | Owner | 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.)

Save Discard

Directory properties

* Name
Cont190525outlook ✓

Country or region
Slovenia

Location
EU Model Clause compliant datacenters

Notification language
English

Directory ID
a93d91a6-faca-4fa6-a749-f6c25469152e

Technical contact

Global privacy contact

Privacy statement URL

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"/> |

 **mlantonis**  10 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.

Question #41

Topic 2

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 34

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.

La pregunta es qué tendrías que hacer primero?

El orden sería crear una Managed identity para tu VM y después ir a IAM y asignar permisos a esa Managed Identity.

Question #42**Topic 2**

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

Reveal Solution**Discussion 120****✉️ Dips88 Highly Voted 10 months, 2 weeks ago**

Answer should be B. A recovery service vault can not deleted unless all its backups are deleted permanently. And along with that definitely resource lock has to be removed on vnet

upvoted 104 times

Question #43**Topic 2**

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.

Hide Solution**Discussion 43****Correct Answer: A**

You need to create a name server (NS) record for the zone.

✉️ mlantonis Highly Voted 10 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 84 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 a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone |
| Correct Answer: Configure company branding | > |
| Create an Azure DNS zone | < |
| | ^ |
| | v |

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>

 **Nilz76**  8 months, 2 weeks ago

"B" is correct

For those who selected "D", the syntax should have been:

Correct:

Event | where EventType == "error"

Incorrect:

Event | where EventType is "error"

Question #45

Topic 2

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. Event | where EventType is "error"

Hide Solution**Discussion** 13**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 eq "error"}
2. Event | where EventType is "error"
3. select * from Event where EventType is "error"
4. search in (Event) * | where EventType eq "error"

Question #46

Topic 2

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. 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.

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

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**

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**

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>

You cannot give share-level privileges to a computer object. Ans is correct.

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 |

Answer Area

Add a subnet to VNet1:

| |
|-------------------------|
| User1 only |
| User3 only |
| User1 and User3 only |
| User2 and User3 only |
| User1, User2, and User3 |

Correct Answer:

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.



pakman

Highly Voted

5 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct.

Security admin can't add subnets.

Only owner can assign roles.

upvoted 17 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

Correct Answer:

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 | ▼ |

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.

Question #50**Topic 2**

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 **Most Voted**
- 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

Hide Solution**Discussion 11**Correct Answer: **B** 🎉

"Open the CSV file and add a line for each user you want to delete. The only required value is User principal name. Save the file."

Question #51**Topic 2****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

Answer Area

| Statements | Yes | No |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Correct Answer: RG1 has the Tag2: IT tag assigned only | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| Storage1 has the Tag1:subscription, Tag2:IT, Tag3:value1, and Tag4:value4 tags assigned. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| VNET1 has the Tag2: IT and Tag3:value2 tags assigned only | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

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.

Question #52

Topic 2

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 21](#)

Correct Answer: B 

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>

Question #53**Topic 2**

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

Hide Solution**Discussion 10****Correct Answer:** B 🏆**✉️ HananS Highly Voted 3 months, 1 week 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 12 times

Question #54**Topic 2**

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** **Most Voted**
- B. No

Hide Solution**Discussion 23****Correct Answer:** A 🏆

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-securig-a-logic-app?tabs=azure-portal>

Question #1

Topic 3

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

Hide Solution**Discussion 10****Correct Answer: B** **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.

Question #2

Topic 3

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.

On October 10, you can read File2.docx.

On October 10, you can read File3.docx.

Question #3*Topic 3*

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`

Hide Solution**Discussion 25****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.

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 69 times**Question #3***Topic 3*

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`

Hide Solution**Discussion 25****Correct Answer:** C 

 **mlantonis**  10 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.

i think the sync option actually would work, but i dont think --snapshot is a valid option

Question #4

Topic 3

You have an Azure subscription.

In the Azure portal, you plan to create a storage account named storage1 that will have the following settings:

- A. Performance: Standard
- B. Replication: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- C. Access tier (default): Cool
- D. 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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 9

Correct Answer: A 

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

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 22](#)

Correct Answer: D 🏆

✉ mlantonis **Highly Voted** 10 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.

HOTSPOT -

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

Home > Storage accounts

Storage accounts

+ Add Edit columns Refresh Assign Tags Delete

Subscription: All 2 selected - Don't see a subscription? Switch directories

Filter by home... All subscriptions All resource groups All types All locations No grouping

3 items

| NAME | TYPE | KIND | RESOURCE... | 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

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

Correct Answer:

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.

Question #7**Topic 3**

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

Hide Solution**Discussion 46****Correct Answer: B** 

Blobs are only type of storage which can be exported.

Blobs and Azure Files can be imported

Question #8**Topic 3**

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:

④ 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:

| |
|--------------------------------|
| Access keys |
| Advanced security |
| Access control (IAM) |
| Shared access signatures (SAS) |

App2:

| |
|--------------------------------|
| Access keys |
| Advanced security |
| Access control (IAM) |
| Shared access signatures (SAS) |

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.

App2: SAS as an expiration date can be set on them and will be revoked automatically

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 | <input type="button" value="▼"/> | --sku | <input type="button" value="▼"/> | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"><tr><td>FileStorage</td></tr><tr><td>Storage</td></tr><tr><td>StorageV2</td></tr></table> | FileStorage | Storage | StorageV2 | | <table border="1"><tr><td>Standard_GRS</td></tr><tr><td>Standard_LRS</td></tr><tr><td>Standard_RAGRS</td></tr><tr><td>Premium_LRS</td></tr></table> | Standard_GRS | Standard_LRS | Standard_RAGRS | Premium_LRS | |
| FileStorage | | | | | | | | | | |
| Storage | | | | | | | | | | |
| StorageV2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard_GRS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard_LRS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Standard_RAGRS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Premium_LRS | | | | | | | | | | |

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.

Answer Area

```
az storage account create -g RG1 -n storageaccount1
```

Correct Answer:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--|---|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--|
| --kind | <input type="button" value="▼"/> | --sku | <input type="button" value="▼"/> | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"><tr><td>FileStorage</td></tr><tr><td>Storage</td></tr><tr><td>StorageV2</td></tr></table> | FileStorage | Storage | StorageV2 | | <table border="1"><tr><td>Standard_GRS</td></tr><tr><td>Standard_LRS</td></tr><tr><td>Standard_RAGRS</td></tr><tr><td>Premium_LRS</td></tr></table> | Standard_GRS | Standard_LRS | Standard_RAGRS | Premium_LRS | |
| FileStorage | | | | | | | | | | |
| Storage | | | | | | | | | | |
| StorageV2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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.

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.

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

Optional select resources to exempt from the policy assignment

BASICS

* Assignment name ⓘ
Not allowed resource types

Description

Assigned by
First User

PARAMETERS

* Not allowed resource types ⓘ
3 selected

Actions

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"/> |

No - You cannot move a resource into a RG if the resource is restricted in the destination RG

No - The VM will not become deallocated, it will instead be marked as non-compliant

Yes - You can change the VNet address space, even with the virtualnetwork restriction, instead you will be prevented from making ANOTHER VNet and the existing VNet will be marked as Non-Compliant.

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



Reveal Solution

Discussion 37

Attach

Azure create

Detach

Azure update

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)

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

E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1

D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1

  mlantonis  10 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.

Question #14**Topic 3**

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

\ \ [] . [] \ []

Correct Answer:`[storageaccountname].file.core.windows.net/[FileShareName]``contosostorage.file.core.windows.net\data`**Question #15****Topic 3**

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 vmiimages.

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

Correct Answer:

azcopy

| |
|------|
| make |
| sync |
| copy |

'https://mystorageaccount.
.core.windows.net/vmimages'

| |
|--------|
| blob |
| dfs |
| queue |
| table |
| images |
| file |

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

Question #16

Topic 3

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 |

✉  **mlantonis**  10 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 242 times

✉  **mcc** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct, to add:

"You can make changes to any cloud endpoint or server endpoint in the sync group and have your files synced to the other endpoints in the sync group. If you make a change to the cloud endpoint (Azure file share) directly, changes first need to be discovered by an Azure File Sync change detection job. A change detection job is initiated for a cloud endpoint only once every 24 hours. For more information"

   upvoted 6 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 Account 'contoso' configuration. Under the 'Firewalls and virtual networks' tab, the 'Allow access from' section is set to 'Selected networks'. A table lists two virtual networks: 'VNet1' and 'Prod'. Both are assigned to the 'DemoRG' resource group and are part of the 'Production subscription'. The 'Prod' network has its 'Enabled' status checked. Below this, the 'Firewall' section allows adding IP ranges for external access. The 'ADDRESS RANGE' field contains 'IP address or CIDR'. The 'Exceptions' section includes three unchecked checkboxes: 'Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account', 'Allow read access to storage logging from any network', and 'Allow read access to storage metrics from any network'.

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 10.2.9.0/24 subnet will have network connectivity to the file shares in the storage account [answer choice].

| |
|-----------------|
| ▼ |
| always |
| during a backup |
| never |

Azure Backup will be able to back up the unmanaged hard disks of the virtual machines in the storage account [answer choice].

| |
|-----------------|
| ▼ |
| always |
| during a backup |
| never |

Answer 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].

Correct Answer:

| |
|-----------------|
| ▼ |
| 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.

The screenshot shows the 'Firewalls and virtual networks' settings for a storage account named 'sogupstorage'. The left sidebar lists various account management options like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, and Diagnose and solve problems. Under 'SETTINGS', the 'Firewalls and virtual networks' option is selected. The main pane shows the configuration for allowing access from selected networks. It includes sections for 'Virtual networks' (with options to add existing or new virtual networks) and 'Firewall' (with an option to add IP ranges). The 'Exceptions' section contains a checkbox for 'Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account', which is checked and highlighted with a red box. Other unchecked options include 'Allow read access to storage logging from any network' and 'Allow read access to storage metrics from any network'.

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"/> |

NO NO YES

If the same file is changed on two servers at approximately the same time, what happens? Azure File Sync uses a simple conflict-resolution strategy: we keep both changes to files that are changed in two endpoints at the same time. The most recently written change keeps the original file name. The older file (determined by LastWriteTime) has the endpoint name and the conflict number appended to the filename. For server endpoints, the endpoint name is the name of the server. For cloud endpoints, the endpoint name is Cloud.

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

Reveal Solution

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion \(43\)](#)

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%)

Question #20

Topic 3

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.

✉️  **LuchianoTz** 1 month, 2 weeks 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

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

CONFUSA

Question #21

Topic 3

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 | |



Reveal Solution

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✉ **mlantonis** 10 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.

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.

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

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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.

Question #24

Topic 3

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?

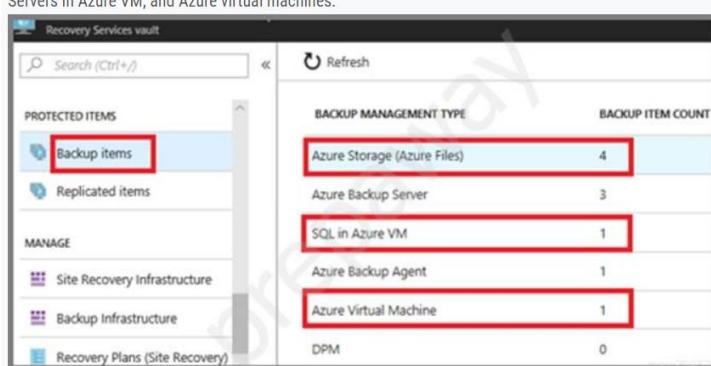
- A. From the Recovery Service vault, delete the backup data.
- B. Modify the disaster recovery properties of each virtual machine.
- C. Modify the locks of each virtual machine.
- D. From the Recovery Service vault, stop the backup of each backup item.

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 |

Question #25

Topic 3

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

Reveal Solution**Discussion** 46

 **mlantonis**  10 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.

Question #26

Topic 3

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

 **mlantonis**  10 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

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription.

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

Create storage account

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 |

Buttons: Create, < Previous, Next >

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 |

Question #28

Topic 3

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.

Question #29

Topic 3

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) |

 mlantonis  10 months, 1 week 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.

Question #30

Topic 3

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

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.

Question #31

Topic 3

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 

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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.

If it is maintenance - Update domain

If it is hardware failed - Fault Domain

Question #32**Topic 3**

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

 **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer:

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

Question #33**Topic 3**

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

- Create a Storage Sync Service
- Install the Azure File Sync agent
- Create a sync group
- Run Server Registration

Answer Area

First action:

Action

Second action:

Action

✉  **gujudesi420**  10 months, 3 weeks 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 147 times

✉  **mcc** 4 months, 2 weeks ago

correct:

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 5 times

Question #34

Topic 3

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"/> |

Answer Area

| | Statements | Yes | No |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Correct Answer: | 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.

Question #35

Topic 3

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 |

 mlantonis  10 months, 1 week 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.

Question #36 Topic 3

HOTSPOT -

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

Storage accounts 

Default Directory

+ Add  Refresh  Export to CSV |  Assign tags  Delete |  Feedback

Filter by name... Subscription == all Resource group == all Location == all 

Showing 1 to 4 of 4 records.

| <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

Contoso104

Contoso101, contoso102, contoso 103

 mlantonis  10 months, 1 week ago

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.

Question #37 Topic 3

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].

| |
|--|
| 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 |

✉  **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week 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.

Question #38

Topic 3

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

✉  **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: 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 be able to find the VM2 in RSV2.

Question #39**Topic 3**

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.

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.

General-purpose v2 accounts are recommended for most storage scenarios.

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.

- 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.

Hide Solution**Discussion 24****Correct Answer: C** **Question #40****Topic 3**

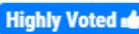
You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

| 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

 **Tamilarasan**  9 months, 2 weeks 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 43 times

- 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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 40

Correct Answer: D 

Question #41

Topic 3

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

[Reveal Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 7

- A. 80
- B. 443
- C. 445**
- D. 3389

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 7

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 3389  is required for Remote desktop protocol (RDP) connections

Question #42

Topic 3

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

Hide Solution**Discussion 7****Correct Answer:** A **Question #43**

Topic 3

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"/> |

✉️  **MrMacro**  3 months, 1 week 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](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview)

Box 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

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"/> |

Question #1

Topic 4

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

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

You have an Azure 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

A. Yes

B. No

[Hide Solution](#)

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Correct Answer: B 

You must install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1, and not the Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM extension.

Question #2

Topic 4

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

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

You have an Azure 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



 **mlantonis**

Highly Voted 

10 months, 1 week 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.

A. Yes

B. No

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 29](#)

Correct Answer: A 

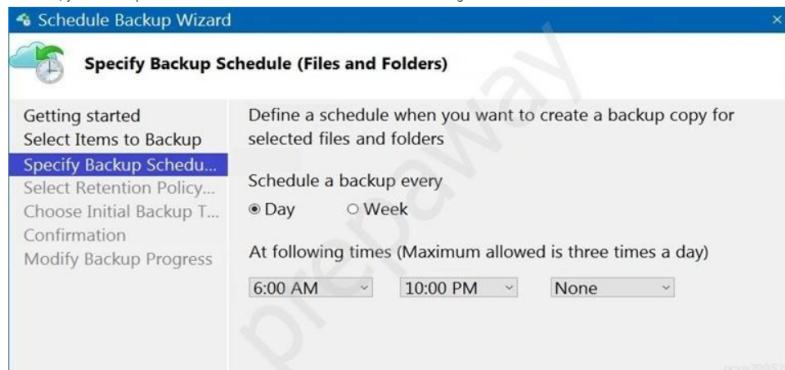
Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM extension is not the correct answer. The correct answer is to install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent VM agent to VM1.

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.
-
- 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.

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 28](#)

Correct Answer: B 🎉

MARS has to be installed destination machine, in this case it will be VM2. Answer is B

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.

NOTE. Ed.

• 100 •

```
"properties": {  
    "storageProfile": {
```

三三三

```
"copy": [  
  "copyIndex": [  
    "dependsOn": [
```

```
{ "name": "dataDisks",
  "count": "[parameters('numberOfDataDisks')]",
  "input": {
    "diskLabel": "OS", "size_gb": 1000}
```

```
"diskSizeGB": 1023,  
"blunder": "https://www.googleapis.com/storage/v1/b/udata/p/obj1?alt=media",
```

```
"[copy  
"[copyIndex  
"[dependsOn
```

"createOption": "Empty"

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

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG1 and West US.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

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.

A. Yes

B. No

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 16

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.

Siguiente pregunta → es la misma cambiando Solution: You create NIC2 in RG2 and Central US.

No. El NIC y la VM tienen que estar en la misma región

Siguiente pregunta → Solution: You create NIC2 in RG2 and West US.

Sí por la misma razón que la primera

Question #8**Topic 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

Solution: From Azure CLI, you run az aks.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

[Hide Solution](#)[Discussion 6](#)**Correct Answer: B** **Correct Answer B - No**

To deploy the YAML file you need to runs kubectl apply -f file_name.yaml

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

[Hide Solution](#)[Discussion 13](#)**Correct Answer: A** 

Solution: From Azure CLI, you run azcopy.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

[Hide Solution](#)[Discussion 11](#)**Correct Answer: B** 

Question #11**Topic 4**

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

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

You have an Azure 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

Answer is correct. You don't need SAS.

A. Yes

B. No

Hide Solution**Discussion 20****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.

Question #12**Topic 4**

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:

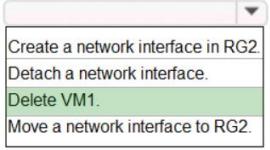
- Create a network interface in RG2
- Detach a network interface.
- Delete VM1.
- Move a network interface to RG2.

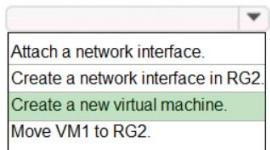
Second action:

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

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

First action: 

Second action: 

✉  **mlantonis** Highly Voted  10 months, 1 week 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.

Question #13

Topic 4

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

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

[Hide Solution](#)

 Discussion 32

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.

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: | <input type="checkbox"/> ASP1 only <input type="checkbox"/> ASP3 only <input type="checkbox"/> ASP1 and ASP2 only <input type="checkbox"/> ASP1 and ASP3 only <input type="checkbox"/> ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3 |
| WebApp2: | <input type="checkbox"/> ASP1 only <input type="checkbox"/> ASP3 only <input type="checkbox"/> ASP1 and ASP2 only <input type="checkbox"/> ASP1 and ASP3 only <input type="checkbox"/> ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3 |

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

| | |
|----------|---|
| WebApp1: | <input type="checkbox"/> ASP1 only <input type="checkbox"/> ASP3 only <input type="checkbox"/> ASP1 and ASP2 only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASP1 and ASP3 only <input type="checkbox"/> ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3 |
| WebApp2: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASP1 only <input type="checkbox"/> ASP3 only <input type="checkbox"/> ASP1 and ASP2 only <input type="checkbox"/> ASP1 and ASP3 only <input type="checkbox"/> ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3 |

  **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week 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 is in.
ASP2 is in Central US, not the same as WebApp1. Different locations.

Box 2: ASP1 only

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

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](#)

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[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 |

Answer Area

If Scale1 is utilized at 85 percent for six minutes after it is deployed, Scale1 will be running [answer choice].

Correct Answer:

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 |
| 10 virtual machines |
| 20 virtual machines |

| |
|---------------------|
| 2 virtual machines |
| 4 virtual machines |
| 6 virtual machines |
| 8 virtual machines |
| 10 virtual machines |

✉  **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week 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%.

Question #16

Topic 4

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

✉  **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week 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.

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

Note: Azure cli commands start with az. We use Install-Module to install a Powershell module.

Question #18**Topic 4**

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 | |

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 150 times

Azure Automation State Configuration allows you to specify configurations for your servers and ensure that those servers are in the specified state over time.

Question #19**Topic 4**

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" ]  
}
```

draw709520

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",
```

draw709528

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

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

[Hide Solution](#)

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Correct Answer: A 🏆

Question #20

Topic 4

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

[Reveal Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 28

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 28

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

Question #21

Topic 4

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

 **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week 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.

Question #22

Topic 4

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

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

You have an Azure 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

A. Yes

B. No

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Correct Answer: B 

  **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week 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.

Question #23

Topic 4

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

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

You have an Azure 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

A. Yes

B. No

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Correct Answer: B 

  **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: B - No

Changing Subscription won't affect the downtime, it will just 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.

Solution: From the Redeploy blade, you click Redeploy. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

[Hide Solution](#)

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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.

Solution: From the Update management blade, you click Enable. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

[Hide Solution](#)

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Correct Answer: B 

You would need to redeploy the VM.

Question #26

Topic 4

You have an Azure subscription that contains a web app named webapp1.

You need to add a custom domain named www.contoso.com to webapp1.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a DNS record
- B. Add a connection string
- C. Upload a certificate.
- D. Stop webapp1.

A. Create a DNS record

B. Add a connection string

C. Upload a certificate.

D. Stop webapp1.

[Hide Solution](#)

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Correct Answer: A 

You can use either a CNAME record or an A record to map a custom DNS name to App Service.

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

A. Yes

B. No

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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.

Even if moved it will be still connected to VNET1.

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.

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 18

Correct Answer: A 

Solution: You turn off VM1, and then you add a new network interface to VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion \(9\)](#)

Correct Answer: B 🎉

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.

Question #30

Topic 4

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"/> |

El importante es total regional CPUs

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

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.

Question #31

Topic 4

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 |

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

Question #32**Topic 4**

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

To be able to access applications on kubernetes , you need a application Load Balancer created by Azure which have public ip.

- A. 131.107.2.1
- B. 10.0.10.11
- C. 172.17.7.1
- D. 192.168.10.2

Hide Solution**Discussion 26****Correct Answer:** A **Question #33****Topic 4**

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
-
- 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

Hide Solution**Discussion 35****Correct Answer:** B 

You create Azure web apps in an App Service plan.

 **mlantonis** Highly Voted  10 months, 1 week 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.

Question #34

Topic 4

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 |

The osType element has nothing to do with the clients connecting to the container. It specifies the container OS type.

Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

Correct Answer:

| |
|---|
| 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 |

Question #35

Topic 4

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

- 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

[Hide Solution](#)

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Correct Answer: C 🏆

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

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

- 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

[Hide Solution](#)

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Correct Answer: AD 

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.

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.

✉️  **jackAttew_1**  3 months 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

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.

- 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. **Most Voted**

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Correct Answer: D 

  **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week 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 is 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)

ScaleSetVM → Te levanta las instancias que le digas

Vm orchestration mode → Vas añadiendo las VMs después de la creación del VMSS

Question #39

Topic 4

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

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

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

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

Leandroalonso Highly Voted 1 year, 3 months ago

Should be 2.

There are runtimes that run only Linux and Only Windows. Ruby on Linux, ASP.NET on Windows. .NET Core and PHP runs on both.

When you create an app ruby on linux, you cannot select a service plan that runs on Windows.

upvoted 113 times

hbergun 1 year, 2 months ago

I have tested this situation and yes must be 2

1-Both

2-Windows Only

3-Both

4-Linux Only

and then 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.

upvoted 28 times

Question #40

Topic 4

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.



BUDGET SUMMARY

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Name | Budget1 |
| Scope | RG1 (Resource group) |
| Filters | - |
| Ammount | 1,000.00 EUR |
| Budget period | Resets billing month |
| Start date | 6/20/2019 |
| End date | 6/19/2021 |

BUDGET ALERTS

| Alert conditions | % OF BUDGET | AMOUNT | ACTION GROUP | ACTION GROUP |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|
| | 50% | €500 | AG1 | 1 Email |
| | 70% | €700 | AG2 | 1 SMS |
| | 100% | €1,000 | AG3 | 1 Azure app |
| Alert recipients (email) | User1@Contoso.com | | | |

The AG1 action group contains a user named admin@contoso.com only.

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

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 |

✉  **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week 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 139 times

Question #41

Topic 4

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

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

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates.

You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1.

Solution: From the Subscriptions blade, you select the subscription, and then click Programmatic deployment.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

A. Yes

B. No

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Correct Answer: B 🎉

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

Question #42

Topic 4

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

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

You have an Azure subscription 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

A. Yes

B. No

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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. You can also change the size of a VM.

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.

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

A. User1 only

B. User2 only

C. User1 and User2 only

D. User1, User2, and User3 only

E. User1, User2, User3, and User4

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Correct Answer: C 🎉

✉️  **fedztedz** Highly Voted  1 year, 3 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 118 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 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| App1 can be moved to RG3 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| App1 can be moved to RG4 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Answer Area

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

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 -

✉️  **jackAttew_1** 3 months ago

Regarding last two ; I think you can clone not move!!

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. If your source app uses a custom domain, you can migrate it to the new app in the target region when you're finished.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-move-across-regions>

   upvoted 2 times

✉️  **azzouz** 2 months, 4 weeks ago

The question is about moving to another RG not to another region. The service itself can remain in its region but move to an RG that is in a different region.

   upvoted 2 times

✉ Gde360 8 months 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":{"code":"ScopeLocked","message":"The scope '/subscriptions/2df00a78-a9c5-4c98-92ef-aa1fb50e6f/resourcegroups/RG2/providers/Microsoft.Web/sites/App11223344' cannot perform write operation because following scope(s) are locked: '/subscriptions/2df00a78-a9c5-4c98-92ef-aa1fb50e6f/resourceGroups/RG2'. Please remove the lock and try again."}}}]}
```

Upvoted 69 times

Question #45

Topic 4

HOTSPOT -

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the following resource group:

- ④ Name: RG1
- ④ Region: West US
- ④ Tag: 'tag1': 'value1'

You assign an Azure policy named Policy1 to Subscription1 by using the following configurations:

- ④ Exclusions: None
- ④ Policy definition: Append a tag and its value to resources
- ④ Assignment name: Policy1
- ④ Parameters:
 - ④ Tag name: tag2
 - ④ Tag value: value2

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

- ④ Name: storage1
- ④ Location: West US
- ④ Resource group: RG1
- ④ 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:
Correct Answer:

| |
|---------------------------------------|
| "tag1": "value1" only |
| "tag2": "value2" only |
| "tag1": "value1" and "tag2": "value2" |

Tags assigned to storage1:
Correct Answer:

| |
|--|
| "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.

Question #46

Topic 4

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.

Alert2 en la segunda pregunta es un typo, es alert1

Question #47

Topic 4

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

The location is the only relevant parameter

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.

- 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

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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.

Question #48

Topic 4

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

  **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week 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.

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: A

I have this same question in the exam (passed) and does not have the option C. So I choose the Docker push.

Cause ACR helps build and push images to the default registry BUT the image is already built in the question. So no need to build in again and docker push is "enough". This assumes other requirements but pushing an image to the registry before using it should be amongst the first actions to do.

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

| Name | Type | Resource group | Location |
|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| RG1 | Resource group | <i>Not applicable</i> | Central US |
| RG2 | Resource group | <i>Not applicable</i> | West US |
| VMSS1 | Virtual machine scale set | RG2 | West US |
| Proximity1 | Proximity placement group | RG1 | 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

- A. Proximity2 only
- B. Proximity1, Proximity2, and Proximity3
- C. Proximity1 only
- D. Proximity1 and Proximity3 only

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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

  **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week 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.

Question #51

Topic 4

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

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

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates.

You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1.

Solution: From the Subscriptions blade, you select the subscription, and then click Resource providers.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

A. Yes

B. No

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Correct Answer: B 

 **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week ago

Correct Answer: B - No

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

Solution: From the RG1 blade, you click Automation script.

A. Yes

B. No

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Correct Answer: B 

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

Solution: From the RG1 blade, you click Deployments.

A. Yes

B. No

Question #54

Topic 4

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

 **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week 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 66 times

Question #55

Topic 4

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 | | |
| 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 |

Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

Correct Answer:

| |
|--|
| 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.

DNS = Port 53

WEB = Port 80 (http) or 443 (https).

Question #56

Topic 4

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

- 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

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Correct Answer: C

Use availability zones to protect from datacenter level failures.

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.
 You save VM1 as a template named Template1 to the Azure Resource Manager library.
 You plan to deploy a virtual machine named VM2 from Template1.
 What can you configure during the deployment of VM2?

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

Answer is Resource Group. I tried the only ones that need to be updated manually are resource group and password.

  **rawrkadia** 8 months, 3 weeks 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 21 times

  **RoastChicken** 8 months, 2 weeks ago

This is correct. Answer is Resource Group.

   upvoted 4 times

  **Shailesh** 8 months, 4 weeks 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/azuredeploy.json>

   upvoted 3 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.

 mlantonis  10 months, 1 week 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.

Question #59

Topic 4

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

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 23](#)

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

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 |

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 |

Correct Answer:

  **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week 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.

HOTSPOT -

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

Default Auto created scale condition

Delete warning ⓘ The very last or default recurrence rule cannot be deleted. Instead, you can disable autoscale to turn off autoscale.

Scale mode Scale based on a metric Scale to a specific instance count

Rules

| When | Condition | Metric | Action |
|-----------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 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

Minimum Maximum Default
1 5 1

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

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

Operator * Metric threshold to trigger scale action * ⓘ
Less than 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 tile as the scale in rule.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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 |

 **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week 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 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.

Question #62

Topic 4

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

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 21](#)

Correct Answer: 

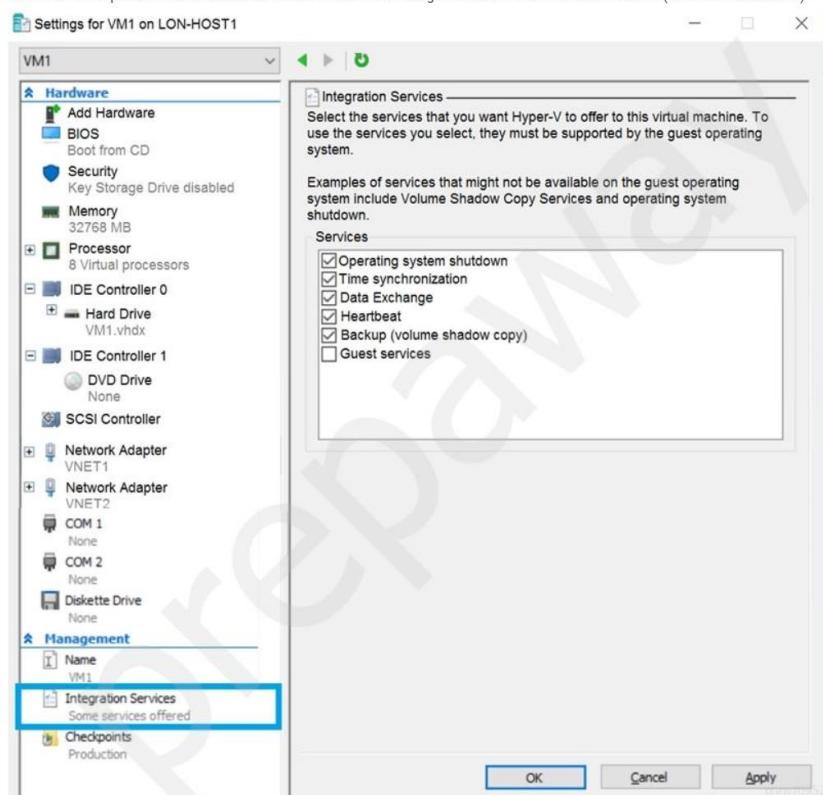
Correct Answer: C

For Windows Server, the temporary disk is mounted as "D:\\".

For Linux based VM's the temporary disk is mounted as "/dev/sdb1".

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

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

[Hide Solution](#) [Discussion 23](#)

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.

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 |

  mlantonis Highly Voted  10 months, 1 week 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 $20\% \text{ of } 4 = 0.8$.

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.

Question #65**Topic 4**

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

A. VM1

B. RG1

C. storage2

D. container1

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 18](#)

Correct Answer: B 🎉

[View template from deployment history](#)

Question #66**Topic 4**

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

- A. Redeploy App1
- B. Swap the slots**
- C. Clone App1
- D. Restore the backup of App1

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 25

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.

Question #67

Topic 4

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:

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 |

Box 1 : VM1 and VM2 only

When recovering files, you can't restore files to a previous or future operating system version. You can restore files from a VM to the same server operating system, or to the compatible client operating system. Therefore - "VM1 and VM2 only" is the best answer since both run on Windows Server 2016.

"A new Azure virtual machine only", this will also work but why to create unnecessary new VM in Azure if existing VM will do the task. So this option is incorrect.

Box 2 : VM1 or A new Azure virtual machine only

When restoring a VM, you can't use the replace existing VM option for encrypted VMs. This option is only supported for unencrypted managed disks. And also You can restore files from a VM to the same server operating system, or to the compatible client operating system only. Hence "VM1 or A new Azure virtual machine only" is correct answer.

Question #68

Topic 4

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.

Fallos dentro de la VM

- 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.

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 8](#)

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.

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

A. Yes

B. No

Hide Solution

Discussion 4

Correct Answer: B 🚧

You would need to redeploy the VM.

Si la mueves sería la misma VM y seguiría afectada por mantenimiento

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": 
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

3 y 20 → Hay máximos:

fault domains (region dependent) → eastUS : 3

update domains is 20 everywhere

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

Hay varias parecidas, intentar juntarlas

A. Yes

B. No

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 4](#)

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.

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 | |

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?

Correct Answer:

| | |
|---|---|
| | ▼ |
| 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 | |

3 y 1. Default es 5 min si no se indica.

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.

Question #73

Topic 4

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

A. West US, Central US, or East US

- B. Central US only
- C. East US only
- D. West US only

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion \(11\)](#)

Correct Answer: A 🎉

Question #74**Topic 4**

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

A. the New-AzConfigurationAssignment cmdlet

B. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension

C. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Application Proxy

D. Azure Application Insights

Hide Solution**Discussion 6****Correct Answer: B****Question #75****Topic 4**

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
```

 **ninja**  2 months, 3 weeks 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/azuredploy.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.

Question #1

Topic 5

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="text" value="10.0.0.0/16"/> <input type="text" value="10.0.1.0/24"/> <input type="text" value="10.0.254.0/24"/> |
| Next hop type | <input type="text" value="Virtual appliance"/> <input type="text" value="Virtual network"/> <input type="text" value="Virtual network gateway"/> |
| Assigned to | <input type="text" value="GatewaySubnet"/> <input type="text" value="Subnet0"/> <input type="text" value="Subnet1 and Subnet2"/> |

Answer Area

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Address prefix | <table border="1"><tr><td>10.0.0.0/16</td></tr><tr><td>10.0.1.0/24</td></tr><tr><td>10.0.254.0/24</td></tr></table> | 10.0.0.0/16 | 10.0.1.0/24 | 10.0.254.0/24 |
| 10.0.0.0/16 | | | | |
| 10.0.1.0/24 | | | | |
| 10.0.254.0/24 | | | | |
| Correct Answer: | Next hop type | | | |
| | <table border="1"><tr><td>Virtual appliance</td></tr><tr><td>Virtual network</td></tr><tr><td>Virtual network gateway</td></tr></table> | Virtual appliance | Virtual network | Virtual network gateway |
| Virtual appliance | | | | |
| Virtual network | | | | |
| Virtual network gateway | | | | |
| | Assigned to | | | |
| | <table border="1"><tr><td>GatewaySubnet</td></tr><tr><td>Subnet0</td></tr><tr><td>Subnet1 and Subnet2</td></tr></table> | GatewaySubnet | Subnet0 | Subnet1 and Subnet2 |
| GatewaySubnet | | | | |
| Subnet0 | | | | |
| Subnet1 and Subnet2 | | | | |

 **mlantonis**  10 months, 1 week 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 39 times

Question #2

Topic 5

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

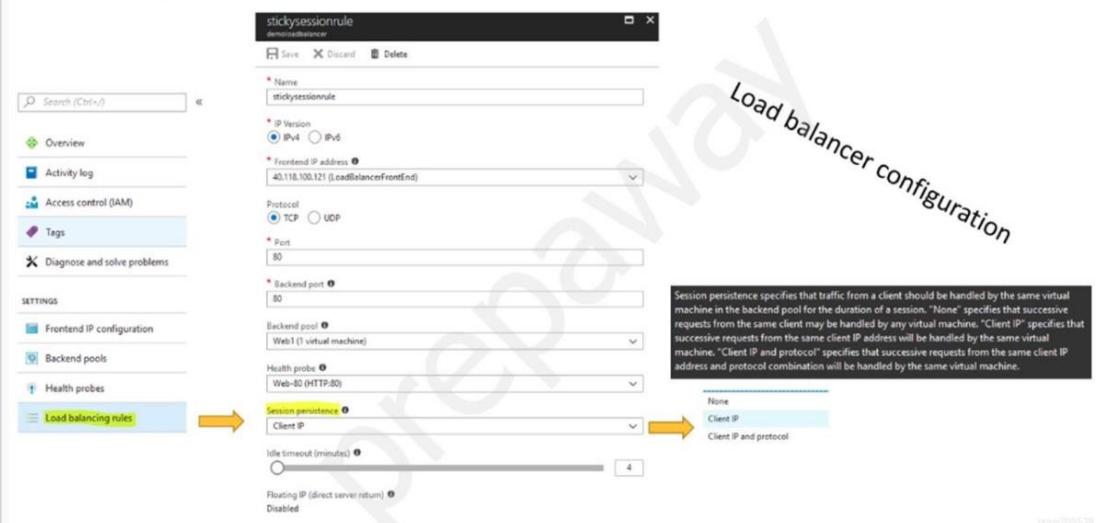
- A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
- B. Floating IP (direct server return) to Disabled
- C. a health probe
- D. Session persistence to Client IP and Protocol

[Hide Solution](#) [Discussion \(17\)](#)

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

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:

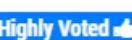
Answer Area

| 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"/> |

Las reglas default de un network security group deniegan todo menos el tráfico (saliente y entrante) entre la propia vnet, el saliente a internet y el entrante desde un AzureLoadBalancer

Answer Area

| Statements | Yes | No |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Correct Answer: 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"/> |

 fedztedz  1 year, 3 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 101 times

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"/> |

  **aaa112**  1 year, 3 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 94 times

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.

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. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Answer Area

| Statements | Yes | No |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Correct Answer: VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

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.

Question #6**Topic 5**

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

- A. an Azure Application Gateway
- B. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Application Proxy
- C. an Azure Virtual Network Gateway

Hide Solution**Discussion 17****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.

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.

Question #7**Topic 5**

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

A. the Publish-AzVMDscConfiguration cmdlet

B. Azure Application Insights

C. Azure Custom Script Extension

D. the New-AzConfigurationAssignment cmdlet

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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

Question #8

Topic 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 |

Answer Area

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

Correct Answer:

| |
|--|
| 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.

Question #9

Topic 5

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

✉  **jessemac** 4 months ago

Selected Answer: B

B is correct, according to the latest Virtual Hub doc in <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. Multiple virtual hubs can be created in the same region.

Multiple virtual hubs can be created in the same region.

Multiple virtual hubs can be created in the same region.

From Microsoft: " Virtual WAN resources are isolated from each other and cannot contain a common hub. Virtual hubs across Virtual WAN do not communicate with each other."

Multiple virtual WAN's cannot share 1 hub.

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 |

Correct Answer:

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.

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 |

praw709528

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 |

praw709528

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

A. a frontend IP address **Most Voted**

- B. a load balancing rule
C. a health probe
D. a backend pool

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Correct Answer: A 🏆

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,

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.

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).

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 Subnet1.

Subnet1 is associated to a network security group (NSG) named NSG1. Subnet1 contains a basic internal load balancer named ILB1. ILB1 has three Azure virtual machines in the backend pool.

You need to collect data about the IP addresses that connects to ILB1. You must be able to run interactive queries from the Azure portal against the collected data.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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 |

 **mlantonis**  10 months, 2 weeks 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 72 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

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

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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.

Region no importa, solo que no se pisen

Question #15

Topic 5

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.

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

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

-
- 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

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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.

Has hecho el peering después de configurar el point-to-site.

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 (with a help icon)

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"/> |

Answer Area

| Statements | Yes | No |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Correct Answer: 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"/> |

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 10 months, 2 weeks 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

Question #18

Topic 5

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

- 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

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.

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

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"/> |

 **mlantonis**  10 months, 2 weeks 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 51 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.

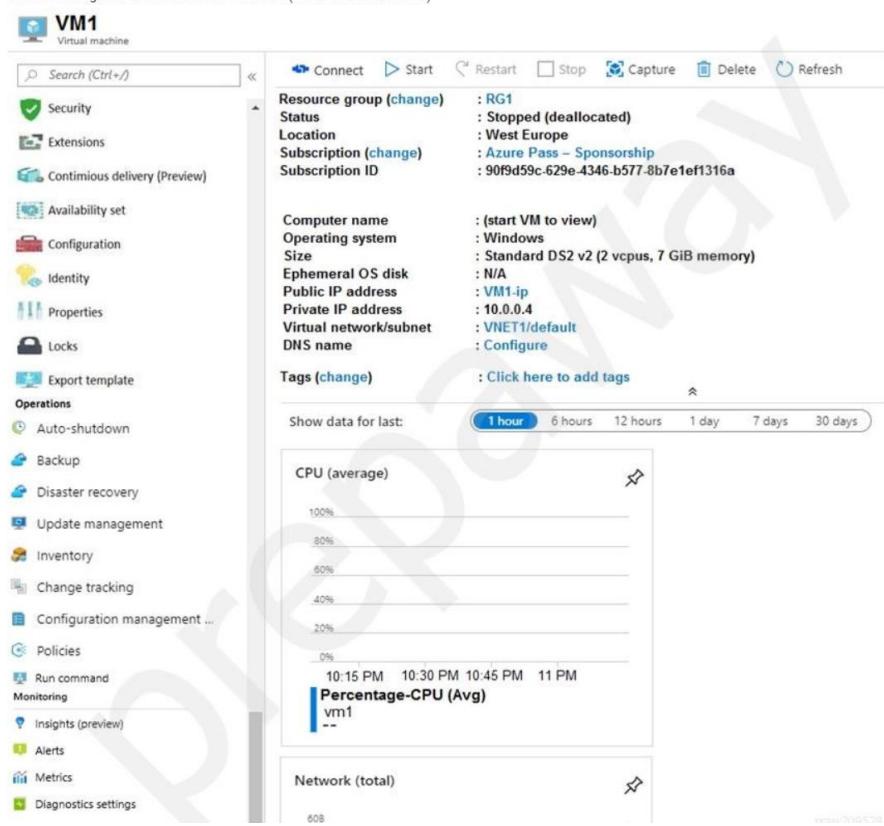
What should you do?

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

It should be "C" Connect the webapp to VNET using webapp VNET integration. where webapp can access the resources in the VNET.

You create an Azure VM named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.

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



You need to enable Desired State Configuration for VM1.

What should you do first?

- A. Connect to VM1.
- B. Start VM1.
- C. Capture a snapshot of VM1.
- D. Configure a DNS name for VM1.

A. Connect to VM1.

B. Start VM1.

C. Capture a snapshot of VM1.

D. Configure a DNS name for VM1.

[Hide Solution](#)

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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.

Question #23

Topic 5

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

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 8](#)

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.

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

AQUI LO MÁS IMPORTANTE ES EL PROTOCOLO, EL PUERTO 3389 USA EL PROTOCOLO TCP

The answer is Yes. The main point is 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."

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

[Hide Solution](#)

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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.

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

[Hide Solution](#)

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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.

Question #27

Topic 5

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

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 Address space is present but need to add subnet

Question #28

Topic 5

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

 **mlantonis**  10 months, 2 weeks 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 there is explicit deny rule (DenyAllInbound) in every NSG.

   upvoted 159 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.

- 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.

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 10

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.

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: 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.

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

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

[Hide Solution](#)[Discussion 9](#)

Correct Answer: A 

An inbound NAT rule forwards incoming traffic to a specific virtual machine Service:
RDP Protocol: TCP Port: 3389 Target VM =VM3

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 | Not applicable |
| VM4 | Subnet11 | Not applicable |
| VM5 | Subnet12 | Not applicable |
| VM6 | Subnet12 | Not applicable |

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

- ⇒ Name: LB1
- ⇒ SKU: Basic
- ⇒ Type: Internal
- ⇒ Subnet: Subnet12
- ⇒ Virtual network: VNET1

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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"/> |

✉  **mlantonis**  10 months, 2 weeks 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.

you can not use basic load balancer to balance between single VMs . the have to be in a scale set or availability set

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"/> |

Question #33

Topic 5

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

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Correct Answer: | DNS zones that you can link to VNET1: | <table border="1"><tr><td>Adatum.com only</td></tr><tr><td>Adatum.pri and adatum.com only</td></tr><tr><td>The private zones only</td></tr><tr><td>The public zones only</td></tr></table> | Adatum.com only | Adatum.pri and adatum.com only | The private zones only | The public zones only |
| 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: | <table border="1"><tr><td>Adatum.com only</td></tr><tr><td>Adatum.pri and adatum.com only</td></tr><tr><td>The private zones only</td></tr><tr><td>The public zones only</td></tr></table> | Adatum.com only | Adatum.pri and adatum.com only | The private zones only | The public zones only |
| Adatum.com only | | | | | | |
| Adatum.pri and adatum.com only | | | | | | |
| The private zones only | | | | | | |
| The public zones only | | | | | | |

 **mlantonis**  10 months, 2 weeks 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 55 times

Question #34

Topic 5

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. | (L) |
| Create a custom DNS server. | (R) |
| Create a VPN connection. | |
| Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile. | |

| Actions | Answer Area |
|---|--------------------------|
| Create a local gateway. | Create a gateway subnet. |
| Create a VPN gateway. | Create a VPN gateway. |
| Correct Answer: Create a gateway subnet. | Create a local gateway. |
| Create a custom DNS server. | Create a VPN connection. |
| Create a VPN connection. | |
| Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile. | |

 **ZUMY**  1 year 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 133 times

Question #35

Topic 5

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.)

→ Move Delete Refresh

Resource group (change) : RG1lod9053488
Location : East US
Subscription (change) : Microsoft AZ
Subscription ID : ac344a74-85a-4b2e-8057-642088faaf20

Custom security rules : 1 inbound, 1 outbound
Associated with : 0 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Tags (change) : Click here to add tags

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.

- 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.

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 14

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.

Question #36

Topic 5

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.

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 32

Correct Answer: D 

✉  **mlantonis**  10 months, 2 weeks 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.

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 [?](#)

MyDev-Test Subscription

└ * Resource group [?](#)

RG1

[Create new](#)

INSTANCE DETAILS

* Virtual machine name [?](#)

VM1

* Region [?](#)

(US) West US 2

Availability options [?](#)

No infrastructure redundancy required

* Image [?](#)

Windows Server 2016 Datacenter

[Browse all public and private images](#)

Azure Spot instance [?](#)

Yes No

* Size [?](#)

Standard DS1 v2

1 vcpu, 3.5 GiB memory (ZAR 632.47/month)

[Change size](#)

standardDS1 v2

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

Basics Disks Networking Management Advanced Tags Review + create

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

Disk options

* OS disk type Standard HDD

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

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility (Preview) Yes No
Ultra Disks are only available when using Managed Disks.

Data disks

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

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

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

 **mlantonis**  10 months, 2 weeks 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.

HOTSPOT -

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

| Name | Type | Resource group | Location |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| RG1 | Resource group | <i>Not applicable</i> | Central US |
| RG2 | Resource group | <i>Not applicable</i> | West US |
| RG3 | Resource group | <i>Not applicable</i> | 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

Correct Answer:

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 |

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)

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

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.

Si el gateway transit estuviera enabled entonces desde vnet2 se podría llegar a vnet1 y desde ahí a vnet3

Question #40

Topic 5

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

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

You have 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

A. Yes

B. No

Hide Solution

Discussion 11

Correct Answer: B 🎉

 **mlantonis**  10 months, 2 weeks 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.

Solution: You join Computer2 to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Hide Solution

 Discussion (11)

Correct Answer: B 

A client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed.

Question #42

Topic 5

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

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

You have an Azure subscription 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

A. Yes

B. No

Hide Solution

 Discussion (16)

Correct Answer: B 

You would need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy and Resource Lock is an irrelevant solution.

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

Virtual network/subnet: RG1-vnet/default Public IP: VM1-ip Private IP: 10.0.0.5 Accelerated networking: **Disabled**

| Inbound port rules | Outbound port rules | Application security groups | Load balancing | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| <p>Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1173) Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces</p> <p>Add inbound port rule</p> | | | | | | |
| 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

A. Change the priority of the RDP rule

B. Attach a network interface

C. Delete the DenyAllInBound rule

D. Start VM1

Hide Solution

Discussion 39

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.

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 VNET1. At the top, there are 'Save' and 'Discard' buttons. Below that, it says 'DNS servers ①'. There are two options: 'Default (Azure-provided)' (unchecked) and 'Custom' (checked). Under 'Custom', there is a list box containing '10.1.0.4' with three dots to its right. Below the list box is a button labeled 'Add DNS server' with three dots to its right. A watermark 'Depaway' is visible across the screenshot.

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
-
- 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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 30](#)

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.

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 * RG1

Source type * Virtual machine

* Virtual machine VM1

Destination Select a virtual machine Specify manually

Resource group * RG1

Virtual machine* VM2

Probe Settings

Protocol TCP ICMP

Destination port * 8080

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

* Virtual machine

VM1

Destination

Select a virtual machine Specify manually

Resource group *

RG1

Virtual machine * ⓘ

VM2

Probe Settings

Protocol ⓘ

TCP ICMP

Check

Status

Reachable

Agent extension version

1.4

Source virtual machine

VM1

Grid view **Topology view**

Hops

| NAME | IP ADDRESS | STATUS | NEXT HOP IP ADDRESS | RTT FROM SOURCE (... |
|------|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| VM1 | 172.16.1.4 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 172.16.2.4 | 0 |
| VM2 | 172.16.2.4 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | - | - |

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

| 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 checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

NO - YES - YES

- 1) No NSG1 limits the traffic that is flowing into 172.16.2.0/24 (Subnet2), which host VM2.
- 2) I think that it's unreachable is totally not related to the NSG (because in the NSG it allows TCP 8080). The only explanation is that on VM2 port 8080 is not listening. And the fact that in (3) ICMP to VM2 is reachable further proves that - VM1 and VM2 are directly connectable and both machines are up.
- 3) They should be in the same VNET therefore VM1 can directly connect to VM2.

Question #46

Topic 5

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

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 28](#)

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.

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

A. Associate NIC1 to ASG1

B. Modify the properties of ASG1

C. Modify the properties of NSG1

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 20

Correct Answer: A 🎉

Application Security Group can be associated with NICs.

 **bogdan89**  1 year, 3 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.

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

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.

 **mlantonis**  10 months, 2 weeks 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.

HOTSPOT -

You have peering configured as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows two windows side-by-side. The left window is titled 'Virtual networks' and lists several virtual networks: test1-vnet, testVNET1, vNET1, vNET2, vNET3, vNET4, vNET5, and vNET6. The right window is titled 'VNet 6 - Peerings' and shows two peering entries: 'peering1' (Peer: vNET1, Status: Disconnected, Gateway Transit: Enabled) and 'peering2' (Peer: vNET2, Status: Disconnected, Gateway Transit: 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 |

 **mlantonis**  10 months, 2 weeks 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.

Question #50

Topic 5

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) ⓘ
 4

Floating IP (direct server return) ⓘ
Disabled

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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"/> |

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

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

 **mlantonis**  10 months, 2 weeks 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 53 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

Correct Answer:

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

- Create and assign an NSG to VM1
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

- Create and configure an NSG
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

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

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.**

key thing to notice in question is "STANDARD LB". Backend pool VM in standard LB should compulsorily have NSG associated to it and configured with required port to be allowed. With basic sku LB i was able to connect vm via rdp without any nsg.

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

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 10

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.

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', 'contoso.com', 'Save', 'Discard', 'Delete', 'Access Control (IAM)', and 'Tags'. The main content area displays the following information:

- Link name:** link1
- Link state:** Completed
- Provisioning state:** Succeeded
- Virtual network details:** Virtual network id: /subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/RG2/provi... (Copy button)
- Virtual network:** VNET1
- Configuration:** Enable auto registration (Edit)

You discover that VM1 can resolve names in contoso.com but cannot resolve names in adatum.com. VM1 can resolve other hosts on the Internet.

You need to ensure that VM1 can resolve host names in adatum.com.

What should you do?

- A. Update the DNS suffix on VM1 to be adatum.com
- B. Configure the name servers for adatum.com at the domain registrar
- C. Create an SRV record in the contoso.com zone
- D. Modify the Access control (IAM) settings for link1

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 10 months, 2 weeks 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 96 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 |

Correct Answer:

Task2:

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

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.

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"/> |

 mlantonis  10 months, 2 weeks 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 53 times

Question #56

Topic 5

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

 mlantonis  10 months, 2 weeks 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 67 times

Question #57

Topic 5

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

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

You have an Azure subscription 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

FIJARSE EN QUE EN LA TABLA LA VM2 YA TIENE BASIC SKU PUBLIC IP CONFIGURADO

- A. Yes

- B. No

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion !\[\]\(ad726818a700468133ffacd43fb3cd3c_img.jpg\) 9](#)

Correct Answer: B 

A Backend Pool configured by IP address has the following limitations:

- Standard load balancer only

mlantonis **Highly Voted** 10 months, 2 weeks 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 25 times

mlantonis 10 months, 2 weeks ago

It's not valid, because:

LB1: Standard SKU
VM1: Basic SKU public IP
VM2: Basic SKU public IP

upvoted 8 times

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

Hide Solution

Discussion 7

Correct Answer: B

mlantonis 10 months, 2 weeks ago

It's not valid, because:

LB1: Standard SKU
VM1: Standard SKU public IP
VM2: Basic SKU public IP

upvoted 14 times

Solution: You create two Standard public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.
Does this meet the goal?

Las dos Vm ahora tienen Standard SKU public IP así que se pueden agregar al backend pool de LB1

A. Yes

B. No

[Hide Solution](#)

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Correct Answer: A 🎉

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

It's valid, because:

LB1: Standard SKU

VM1: Standard SKU public IP

VM2: Standard SKU public IP

   upvoted 10 times

Question #60

Topic 5

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

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

You have 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

A. Yes

B. No

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 16](#)

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.

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

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

Network Interface: vm1175 Effective security rules Topology 0
Virtual network/subnet: RG5-vnet/default Public IP: 40.127.109.108 Private IP: 172.16.1.4 Accelerated networking: Disabled

APPLICATION SECURITY GROUPS 0
[Configure the application security groups](#)

INBOUND PORT RULES 0
Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1175)
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces [Add inbound port rule](#)

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

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.

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Correct Answer: C 🎉

✉ mlantonis  10 months, 2 weeks 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 39 times

✉ mlantonis 10 months, 2 weeks 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.

Question #62

Topic 5

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

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

You have an Azure subscription 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

A. Yes

B. No

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 14](#)

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.

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"/> |

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 99 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

A. Yes

B. No

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion \(16\)](#)

Correct Answer: B

Solution: You delete the BlockAllOther443 inbound security rule.

Does this meet the goal?

Se refiere a la 441

 **Moyuihftg**  11 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 24 times

 **FDZ83** 4 weeks 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.

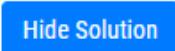
   upvoted 2 times

Solution: You modify the priority of the Allow_131.107.100.50 inbound security rule.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

 Hide Solution

 Discussion 10

Correct Answer: **B** 

Question #67

Topic 5

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

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

You have an Azure subscription 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

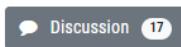
B. No

there is no such built-in policy (yet), that is why we need a custom one

A. Yes

B. No

 Hide Solution

 Discussion 17

Correct Answer: **B** 

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

- A. kubenet
- B. Azure Container Networking Interface (CNI)
- C. Hybrid Connection endpoints
- D. Azure Private Link

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion \(11\)](#)

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

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

 **Moyuihftg**  11 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 59 times

 **mlantonis** 10 months, 2 weeks ago

It's valid, because:

LB1: Standard SKU

VM1: No public IP

VM2: No public IP

   upvoted 21 times

Question #70

Topic 5

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

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

You have an Azure subscription 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

You need to use a custom policy definition, because there is not a built-in policy.

A. Yes

B. No

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 8](#)

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.

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

- A. IP flow verify
- B. Connection troubleshoot
- C. Connection monitor
- D. NSG flow logs

[Hide Solution](#)

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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.

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.

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: | <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>4</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | |
| Virtual network gateways: | <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>4</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | |
| Local network gateways: | <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>4</td></tr></table> | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | |

✉  **ninja** 3 months ago

I think the correct answer is 2-2-2.

The question requires no longer than two minutes interruption if

1. An Azure VPN gateway fails or
2. Single on-premises device fails

In other word, it requires Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks.

This implies redundancy for both Azure VPN gateway and on-premises VPN devices. As such, you would need two on-premises VPN devices. Hence Box 3 is 2.

Single Azure VPN gateway only provides active-standby. For unplanned issues, the connection recovery will be longer, about 1 to 3 minutes in the worst case. This rules out single Azure VPN gateway. As such, you would need two Azure VPN gateways. Hence Box 2 is 2.

Each Azure VPN gateway needs 1 public IP. As such, you would need two public IP addresses in Azure . That is Box 1 – 2. (You would also need two public IP addresses in on-premises VPN devices. The question asks what you need in Azure.)

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual machines as shown in the following table.

| Name | Operating system | Location | IP address | DNS server |
|------|---------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------|
| VM1 | Windows Server 2019 | West Europe | 10.0.0.4 | Default (Azure-provided) |
| VM2 | Windows Server 2019 | West Europe | 10.0.0.5 | Default (Azure-provided) |

You perform a reverse DNS lookup for 10.0.0.4 from VM2.

Which FQDN will be returned?

- A. vm1.core.windows.net
- B. vm1.azure.com
- C. vm1.westeurope.cloudapp.azure.com
- D. vm1.internal.cloudapp.net

  t1ck3ts  10 months, 1 week 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
```

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 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 🎉

👤 Aki110 2 months, 3 weeks ago

Answer is yes.

Traffic flow is:

step1

External ips --> 131.107.100.50 (Load balancer external IP)

step2

load balancer --> backend pool

rule 100 - allows traffic up to public IP of Load balancer

rule 200 - is stopping all 443 traffic including the required flow in step2

by creating a rule with priority 150, it allows the load balancer to send traffic to the backend.

👍 ↪ ⚡ upvoted 7 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

- 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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 31](#)

Correct Answer: CE 🎉

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."

F: Point-to-Site connections do not require a VPN device or a public-facing IP address.

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.

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 Azure Private DNS Zone configuration for the zone "adatum.com".

Zone Properties:

- Resource group (change):** vmrg
- Subscription (change):** Azure Pass
- Subscription ID:** a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c
- Tags (change):** Click here to add tags

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"/> |

Answer Area

| | Statements | Yes | No |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Correct Answer: | 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.

NOT

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.

Question #78

Topic 5

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. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| | You can add a virtual network link for VNET1 to Zone3.com. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| | You can add a virtual network link for VNET2 to Zone1.com and enable auto registration. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

✉ amiri7171 2 months 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 assign 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 assign to Zone2.com with Disabled Auto Registration , VNET2 Auto Registration on Zone1.com can be enabled.

Question #79

Topic 5

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": 
        "properties": {
          "addressPrefix": 
          "addressPrefix": 
          "addressPrefix": 
        }
      },
      {
        "name": "LAN02",
        "properties": {
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.128/25"
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

```

"subnets": [
{
  "name": "AzureBastionSubnet"
}
]
  "properties": {
    "addressPrefix": [
      "10.10.10.0/27"
      "10.10.10.0/29"
      "10.10.10.0/30"
    ]
  }
}

```

Question #80

Topic 5

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

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

You 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

 Fulforce 3 months ago

Selected Answer: A

The correct answer is Yes. Running a packet capture would capture all the traffic between those VMs for 3 hours. This satisfies the goal and because the question states that we need to be able to 'inspect' the traffic. This would require packet capture.

- Packet capture is the Network Watcher tool that allows you to capture traffic for a period of time so that you can analyze the packets, not determine the traffic that is allowed or denied inbound or outbound from a VM.

Keyword here is "ALL network traffic" not "regular interval", so the answer is packet capture.

Connection Monitor can only monitor if the connection is up between 2 VMs on a specified port. The question says "inspect all the network traffic" between VMs, so the Connection Monitor would not be able to do it. The Packet Capture added on one VM with filtering defined for the "Remote IP address" of the second VM would probably do the job.

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.
Does this meet the goal?

 **Deevine78**  9 months, 2 weeks 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 26 times

 **ShaulSi** 4 months, 1 week 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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Solution: From Azure Monitor, you create a metric on Network In and Network Out.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

NO

Parece que si que la correcta es network watcher y packet capture

Ir a mirar las preguntas de connection troubleshoot y connection monitor para ver bien los matices que hacen la diferencia.

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. | ◀ ▶ |
| | ↑ ↓ |
| | |

 **Fulforce**  3 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 16 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 Monitor, you create a metric on Network In and Network Out.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

A. Yes

B. No **Most Voted**

Hide Solution

Discussion 7

Correct Answer: B 🏆

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

A. Yes

B. No

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 10](#)

Correct Answer: B 

You need to start the VM - check Attach Network which is available. This happens only when VM is turned off. **REVISAR ESTA PREGUNTA CON LAS RESPUESTAS ANTERIORES NO VAYA A SER QUE SEAN TODAS LAS DE**

Question #86

Topic 5

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

| Actions | Answer Area |
|--|--|
| Correct Answer: Connect the virtual networks to the hub. | <p>Create a Virtual WAN resource.</p> <p>Create a virtual hub.</p> <p>Create VPN sites.</p> <p>Connect the VPN sites to the hub.</p> |

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"/> |

NO – YES – YES

Answer 1 → 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.

Answer 2 → Yes: Server2 uses Server1 for DNS. Server1 has a host1.contoso.com record for 131.107.10.15

Answer 3 → YES. Server3 is able to resolve host2.contoso.com Reason: Server3 is connected to VNET2 which is linked to a private DNS zone containing an "A" record for host2.contoso.com 131.107.50.50.

 **hanyahmed** 3 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 7 times

Question #88

Topic 5

You have a virtual network named VNet1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

| Resource group (change) | | Address space | |
|---|---------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Production | | 10.2.0.0/16 | |
| Location | West US | DNS servers | |
| Subscription (change) | | Azure provided DNS service | |
| Production subscription | | | |
| Subscription ID | | 14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea | |
| Tags (change) | | | |
| Click here to add tags | | | |
| Connected devices | | | |
| <input type="text"/> Search connected devices | | | |
| DEVICE | TYPE | IP ADDRESS | SUBNET |
| No results. | | | |

No devices are connected to VNet1.

You plan to peer VNet1 to another virtual network named VNet2. 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.

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.

Hide Solution

 Discussion 4

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.

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 C: comp2.contoso.com only → A record: Is used to map a DNS/domain name to an IP

TXT records in a lot of cases get used to prove ownership of a domain, it has other purposes too.

PTR: A Reverse DNS lookup is used by remote hosts to determine who 'owns' an IP address.

CNAME records get used to redirect a DNS name or subdomain name to another DNS name or domain name or subdomain name.

 **slimshady**  5 months, 3 weeks 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 17 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/AL_LOW_HTTPS
Etag          : W/"8e3e9995-aa78-41e2-bfea-44b50c389873"
Status        : Succeeded
Description   :
Protocol     : TCP
SourcePortRange : {*}
DestinationPortRange : {443}
SourceAddressPrefix  : {*}
DestinationAddressPrefix : {*}
SourceApplicationSecurityGroups : []
DestinationApplicationSecurityGroups : []
Access        : Allow
Priority      : 100
Direction     : Inbound

Name          : DENY_PING
Id           : /subscriptions/09d06b22-ff51-48b7-a8be-947f15cbd69d/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/NSG1/securityRules/DE_NY_PING
Etag          : W/"8e3e9995-aa78-41e2-bfea-44b50c389873"
Status        : 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="▼"/> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 2px;">Inbound</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 2px;">Outbound</div> |
| Source: | <input type="button" value="▼"/> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 2px;">Any</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 2px;">10.1.0.10</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 2px;">10.1.0.11</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 2px;">10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 2px;">10.1.0.0/28</div> |
| Destination: | <input type="button" value="▼"/> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 2px;">Any</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 2px;">10.1.0.10</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 2px;">10.1.0.11</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 2px;">10.1.0.10; 10.1.0.11</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 2px;">10.1.0.0/28</div> |
| Priority: | <input type="button" value="▼"/> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 2px;">110</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 2px;">111</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 2px;">112</div> |

Outbound

10.1.0.10

10.1.0.11

110

✉️  speed2fast  6 months ago

 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 135 times

Question #91

Topic 5

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

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

You have 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

A. Yes

B. No

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 3](#)

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.

The certificate needs to be installed on the machine you are connecting from.

Buscar las de solución parecida

Question #92

Topic 5

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

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 4

Correct Answer: A 🎉

Question #93

Topic 5

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

A. IP1, IP2, and IP3

B. IP2 only

C. IP3 only

D. IP1 and IP3 only

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 5

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.

Question #94

Topic 5

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

A. the Azure network policy

B. the Calico network policy **Most Voted**

C. pod security policies

D. an application security group

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 16](#)

Correct Answer: B 🎉

Azure Network Policies supports Azure CNI only. Calico Network Policies supports both Azure CNI (Windows Server 2019 and Linux) and kubenet (Linux).

Question #1

Topic 6

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

There are two ways to enable application monitoring for OnPrem, Azure VM or App Services Web APP:

- Auto-instrumentation by using Application Insight Agent. This method is the easiest to enable, and no code change or advanced configurations are required. It is often referred to as "runtime" monitoring
- Manual instrumentation by installing the Application Insight SDK through code

Key is to minimize code change to application.

| Answer Area | |
|--|--|
| Correct Answer: | 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 |

  **Timock** 1 month, 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 3 times

Question #2

Topic 6

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.

- 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.

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion \(14\)](#)

Correct Answer: D 

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 3 times

  olsenOnS 3 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

Question #3

Topic 6

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 | None |
| User2 | Group2 | None |
| User3 | Group1, Group2 | User administrator |

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

Self service password reset enabled 

None Selected All

Select group >

Group2

 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 |
|---|---|

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

ⓘ 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"/> |

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

Correct 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.

Question #4**Topic 6**

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.
-
- 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.

Hide Solution**Discussion 16****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.

Question #5**Topic 6**

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

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

You have an Azure subscription 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

A. Yes

B. No

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 20](#)

Correct Answer: A 

Only User1 has access to the new Tenant, because User1 created the Tenant and became automatically Global Admin.

Question #6

Topic 6

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

A. Service Map

B. Connection troubleshoot

C. Network Performance Monitor

D. Effective routes

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 18](#)

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 multitenant applications or microservices. With Performance Monitor, you can detect network issues before users complain.

  **NickyDee**  1 year, 3 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

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.

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 |

Correct Answer:

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.

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

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

[Hide Solution](#)

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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.

Question #10

Topic 6

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
-
- 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

[Hide Solution](#)

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Correct Answer: D 🎉

From Home -> Cost Management + Billing -> Cost Management, scroll down on the options and select View Recommendations

 **chaudha4** 7 months 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

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

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

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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 50 times

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

- A. VM1 and VM3 only
- B. VM1, VM2, VM3 and VM4**
- C. VM1 and VM2 only
- D. VM1 only

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 14](#)

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.

Question #13

Topic 6

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
 11:00 PM (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

Retention range

Retention of daily backup point
 * At 11:00 PM For 30 Day(s)

Retention of weekly backup point
 * On Sunday At 11:00 PM For 10 Week(s)

Retention of monthly backup point
 Week Based Day Based
 * On 1 At 11:00 PM For 36 Month(s)

Retention of yearly backup point
 Week Based Day Based
 * In March On 1 At 11:00 PM For 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 |

  mlantonis  10 months, 2 weeks ago

Correct Answer:

Box 1: 10 years

The yearly backup point occurs on 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.

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

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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 17

Correct Answer: A 

  **mlantonis**  10 months, 2 weeks 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.

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**  10 months, 2 weeks 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 91 times

Question #16

Topic 6

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

| Name | Type | Member of |
|------------|------------------|-----------|
| User1 | User | None |
| User2 | User | Group1 |
| Principal1 | Managed identity | None |
| Principal2 | Managed identity | Group1 |

User1, Principal1, and Group1 are assigned the Monitoring Reader role.

An action group named AG1 has the Email Azure Resource Manager Role notification type and is configured to email the Monitoring Reader role.

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

C. User1 only

✉  **mlantonis**  10 months, 2 weeks 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.

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

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): | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 |
| January 15 at 2:00 PM (14:00): | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 17 <input type="checkbox"/> 19 |

La clave es los que van caducando

Hacer la cuenta teniendo en cuenta que hay algunos que no caducan cuando deberían porque son weekly o monthly

 fedztedz  1 year, 3 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 77 times

Topic 7 - Testlet 1

Question #1

Topic 7

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 -

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.

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 | | |

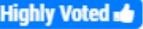
| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ | | |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> All <input type="radio"/> None | | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 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

| |
|---|
| <input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="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 checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No |
| Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ |
| 50 |

✉  **mlantonis**  10 months, 2 weeks 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 44 times

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

 mlantonis  10 months, 2 weeks 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 77 times

 josevirtual 3 weeks, 4 days 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.

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

- A. a recovery plan
- B. an Azure Backup Server
- C. a backup policy
- D. a Recovery Services vault

 **mlantonis**  10 months, 2 weeks 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.

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.
-
- 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.

Hide Solution

 Discussion 37

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.

 mlantonis  10 months, 2 weeks 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 50 times

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"/> |

| Answer Area | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Statements | Yes | No |
| Correct Answer: | 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"/> |

 mlantonis  10 months, 2 weeks 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 44 times

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 |

 mlantonis  10 months, 2 weeks 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.

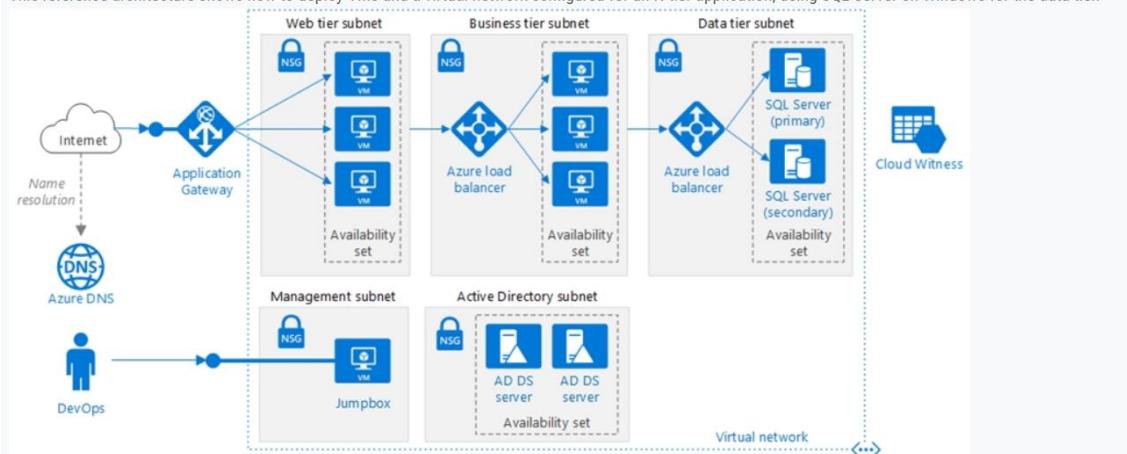
Box 1: 1

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.

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.



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?

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

-
- 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.

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion](#) 33

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.

Question #1

Topic 8

Introductory Info

Case study -

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To start the case study -

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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 -

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 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

Correct Answer:

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 |

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.

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: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">storage2 onlystorage2 and storage3 onlystorage1, storage2, and storage3 onlystorage2, storage3, and storage4 onlystorage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4 |
| share1: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">storage2 onlystorage4 onlystorage2 and storage4 onlystorage1, storage2, and storage4 onlystorage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4 |

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

Answer Area

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------|---|---------|---|
| Correct Answer: | <table border="1"><tr><td>container1:</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">storage2 onlystorage2 and storage3 onlystorage1, storage2, and storage3 onlystorage2, storage3, and storage4 onlystorage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4</td></tr><tr><td>share1:</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">storage2 onlystorage4 onlystorage2 and storage4 onlystorage1, storage2, and storage4 onlystorage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4</td></tr></table> | container1: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">storage2 onlystorage2 and storage3 onlystorage1, storage2, and storage3 onlystorage2, storage3, and storage4 onlystorage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4 | share1: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">storage2 onlystorage4 onlystorage2 and storage4 onlystorage1, storage2, and storage4 onlystorage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4 |
| container1: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">storage2 onlystorage2 and storage3 onlystorage1, storage2, and storage3 onlystorage2, storage3, and storage4 onlystorage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4 | | | | |
| share1: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">storage2 onlystorage4 onlystorage2 and storage4 onlystorage1, storage2, and storage4 onlystorage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4 | | | | |

 **Bere**  4 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 10 times

Cuidado con la diferencia entre standard blobstorage(legacy) y Premium blockblobstorage

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:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | BlobStorage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | BlockBlobStorage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Storage (general purpose v1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | StorageV2 (general purpose v2) |

Destination:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Storage1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Storage2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Storage3 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Storage4 |

Answer Area

Account kind:

| |
|--------------------------------|
| BlobStorage |
| BlockBlobStorage |
| Storage (general purpose v1) |
| StorageV2 (general purpose v2) |

Correct Answer:

Destination:

| |
|----------|
| Storage1 |
| Storage2 |
| Storage3 |
| Storage4 |

  **zodraz** Highly Voted 6 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 20 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 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

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- 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

[Hide Solution](#)

[Discussion 7](#)

Correct Answer: E 🎉

Scenario: Contoso must meet technical requirements including:

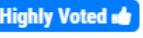
Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.

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.

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.

✉️  **Lionred**  6 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 33 times

✉️  **VeIN**  3 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.

✉️  **Chris1972** 2 weeks, 3 days ago

check Question #2Topic 10 missing info is there

   upvoted 1 times

The correct should be B, establishing peering.

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. |

Virtual network gateway and local network gateway

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. |

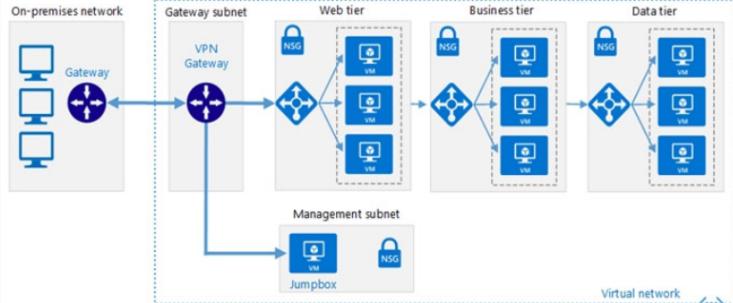
Box 1: Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.

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.

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

| |
|--------------------------|
| Find-RoleCapability |
| Get-AzureADDirectoryRole |
| Get-AzRoleDefinition |
| Get-AzResourceProvider |

| |
|--------------------|
| -Name "Reader" |
| ConvertFrom-Json |
| ConvertFrom-String |
| ConvertTo-Json |
| ConvertTo-Xml |

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

| |
|--------------------------|
| Find-RoleCapability |
| Get-AzureADDirectoryRole |
| Get-AzRoleDefinition |
| Get-AzResourceProvider |

| |
|--------------------|
| -Name "Reader" |
| ConvertFrom-Json |
| ConvertFrom-String |
| ConvertTo-Json |
| ConvertTo-Xml |

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

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

[Hide Solution](#)

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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.

  **danutzz** 2 months ago

I barely passed today, Feb 01, 2022. Many of the test questions came from this dump, but there were also several questions that were not listed here. Be familiar with the Case studies, they are very relevant.

   upvoted 7 times