
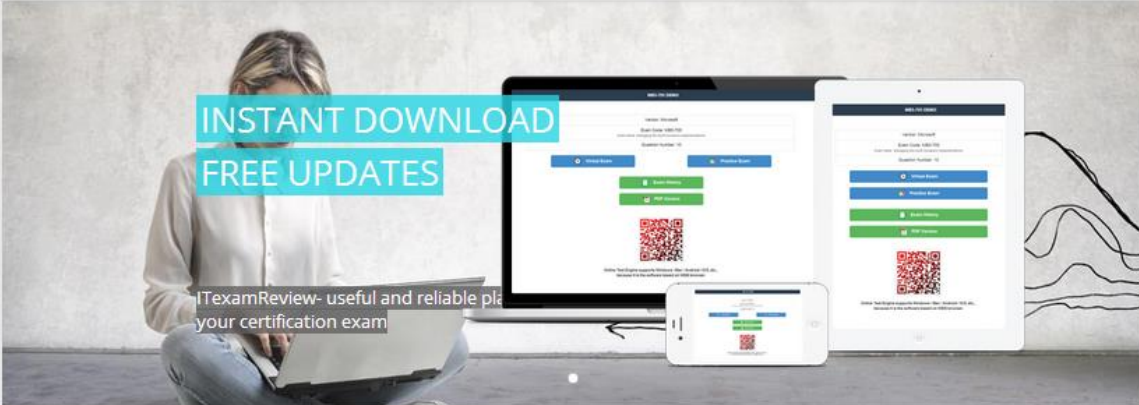



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Exam : **AZ-103**

Title : Microsoft Azure Administrator

Vendor : Microsoft

Version : DEMO

NO.1 You create an Azure subscription named Subscription1 and an associated Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Tenant1.

Tenant1 contains the users in the following table.

Name	Tenant role	Subscription role
ContosoAdmin1@hotmail.com	Global Administrator	Owner
Admin1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Global Administrator	Contributor
Admin2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Security Administrator	Security Admin
Admin3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Conditional Access Administrator	Security Admin

You need to add an Azure AD Privileged Identity Management application to Tenant1.

Which account can you use?

- A. ContosoAdmin1@hotmail.com
- B. Admin2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com
- C. Admin1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com
- D. Admin3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com

Answer: C

Explanation:

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-getting-started>

NO.2 You need to meet the connection requirements for the New York office.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

From the Azure portal:

Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.
Create a virtual network gateway only.
Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.
Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.
Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

In the New York office:

Deploy ExpressRoute.
Deploy a DirectAccess server.
Implement a Web Application Proxy.
Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

Answer:

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.

Explanation:

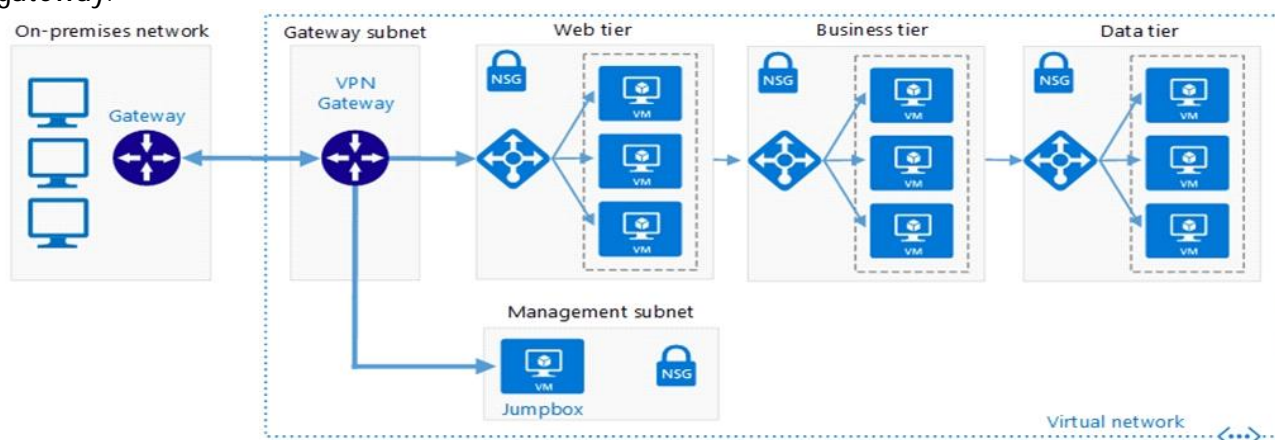
Box 1: Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.

Azure VPN gateway. The VPN gateway service enables you to connect the VNet to the on-premises network through a VPN appliance. For more information, see [Connect an on-premises network to a Microsoft Azure virtual network](#). The VPN gateway includes the following elements:

- * Virtual network gateway. A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet.
- * Local network gateway. An abstraction of the on-premises VPN appliance. Network traffic from the cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.
- * Connection. The connection has properties that specify the connection type (IPSec) and the key shared with the on-premises VPN appliance to encrypt traffic.
- * Gateway subnet. The virtual network gateway is held in its own subnet, which is subject to various requirements, described in the Recommendations section below.

Box 2: Configure a site-to-site VPN connection

On premises create a site-to-site connection for the virtual network gateway and the local network gateway.



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

Incorrect Answers:

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

References:

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

NO.3 You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

You need to create a network interface named NIC1.

In which location can you create NIC1?

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

D. East US and West Europe only.

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

References:

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

NO.4 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.** Generate a shared access signature (SAS). Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
- C.** Use the Azure Import/Export service.
- D.** Use Azure Storage Explorer to copy the files.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Scenario:

Planned Changes include: move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.

Technical Requirements include: Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

References:

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

NO.5 You have an Azure Service Bus.

You need to implement a Service Bus queue that guarantees first in first-out (FIFO) delivery of messages.

What should you do?

- A.** Enable sessions.
- B.** Set the Lock Duration setting to 10 seconds.
- C.** Enable duplicate detection.
- D.** Set the Max Size setting of the queue to 5 G
- E.** Enable partitioning.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Through the use of messaging sessions you can guarantee ordering of messages, that is first-in-first-out (FIFO) delivery of messages.

References:

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

queues-compared-contrasted

NO.6 You have an on-premises network that you plan to connect to Azure by using a site-to-site VPN.

In Azure, you have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/16. VNet1 contains a subnet named Subnet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/24.

You need to create a site-to-site VPN to Azure.

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

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Actions

- Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.
- Create a VPN connection.
- Create a custom DNS server.
- Create a local gateway.
- Create a VPN gateway.
- Create a gateway subnet.

Answer Area

Answer:

Actions

- Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.
- Create a VPN connection.
- Create a custom DNS server.
- Create a local gateway.
- Create a VPN gateway.
- Create a gateway subnet.

Answer Area

Create a gateway subnet.
Create a VPN gateway.
Create a local gateway.
Create a VPN connection.

Explanation:

Note: More than one order of answer choices is correct.

Creating a local gateway (a logical object that represents the on-premise router) can be done at step 1, step 2 or step 3. The other three steps must be done in order: create gateway subnet then create VPN gateway then create the VPN connection. The VPN connection is a connection between the VPN gateway and the Local gateway.

NO.7 You purchase a new Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

You need to protect VM1 by using Azure Backup. Backups must be created at 01:00 and stored for 30 days.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

	▼
A blob container	
A file share	
A Recovery Services vault	
A storage account	

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

	▼
A backup policy	
A batch job	
A batch schedule	
A recovery plan	

Answer:**Answer Area**

Location in which to store the backups:

	▼
A blob container	
A file share	
A Recovery Services vault	
A storage account	

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

	▼
A backup policy	
A batch job	
A batch schedule	
A recovery plan	

Explanation:

Box 1: A Recovery Services vault

A Recovery Services vault is an entity that stores all the backups and recovery points you create over time.

Box 2: A backup policy

What happens when I change my backup policy?

When a new policy is applied, schedule and retention of the new policy is followed.

References:

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

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

NO.8 You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.

You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

A. Azure Data Lake Store

- B. Azure Blob storage
- C. a virtual machine
- D. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter.

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

Reference:

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

NO.9 You have an availability set named AS1 that contains three virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3.

You attempt to reconfigure VM1 to use a larger size. The operation fails and you receive an allocation failure message.

You need to ensure that the resize operation succeeds.

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

Actions

- Start VM1, VM2, and VM3.
- Stop VM1, VM2, and VM3.
- Start VM2 and VM3.
- Resize VM1.
- Stop VM2 and VM3.
- Strat VM1.

Answer Area



Answer:

Actions

- Start VM1, VM2, and VM3.
- Stop VM1, VM2, and VM3.
- Start VM2 and VM3.
- Resize VM1.
- Stop VM2 and VM3.
- Strat VM1.

Answer Area



NO.10 You plan to use Azure Network Watcher to perform the following tasks:

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

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

feature should you use for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Task1:

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

Task2:

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

Answer:

Task1:

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

Task2:

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

Explanation:

References:

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

NO.11 You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

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

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

Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1.

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

NSG2 uses the default and the following custom incoming rule:

- * Priority: 100
- * Name: Rule1
- * Port: 3389
- * Protocol: TCP

- * Source: Any
- * Destination: Any
- * Action: Allow

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

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

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

Answer:

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

Explanation:

Box 1: No

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

Box 2: Yes

NSG2 will allow this.

Box 3: Yes

NSG2 will allow this.

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

References:

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

NO.12 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

Virtual network/subnet: RG5-vnet/default Public IP: 40.127.109.108 Private IP: 172.16.1.4 Accelerated networking: Disabled

APPLICATION SECURITY GROUPS

Configure the application security groups

INBOUND PORT RULES

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

Add inbound port rule

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

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

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

What should you do?

- A. Modify the action of Rule1.
- B. Modify the protocol of Rule4.
- C. Change the priority of Rule3 to 450
- D. For Rule4. change the protocol from UDP to Any

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

Changing Rule 3 (ports 60-500) and giving it a lower priority number will allow access on port 443.

Note: Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops.

Incorrect Answers:

A: HTTPS uses port 443. Rule6 only applies to ports 150 to 300.

C, D: Rule 1 blocks access to port 80, which is used for HTTP, not HTTPS.

Reference:

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

NO.13 From Azure Active Directory (AD) Privileged Identity Management, you configure the Role settings for the Owner role of an Azure subscription as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the 'Role Settings' window for the 'Owner' role. It is divided into two main sections: 'Assignment' and 'Activation'.

Assignment Section:

- ☒ Allow permanent eligible assignment
- Expire eligible assignments after: **3 monts** (dropdown menu)
- ☒ Allow permanent active assignment
- Expire eligible assignments after: **1 Month** (dropdown menu)
- ☐ Require Multi-Factor Authentication on active assignment
- ☒ Require justification on active assignment

Activation Section:

- Activation maximum duration (hours): A progress bar with 24 segments, the 8th segment is highlighted, and the number '8' is shown at the end.
- ☐ Require Multi-Factor Authentication on activation
- ☒ Require justification on activation
- ☐ Require approval to activate

From Azure AD Privileged Identity Management, you assign the Owner role for the subscription to a user named User1, and you set the Assignment type to Active and Permanently eligible.

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.

User1 will be able to use the Owner role

	▼
for eight hours	
for one month	
for three monts	
indefinitely	

After User1 activates the role for the first time, User1 will

	▼
need to activate the role in eight hours	
need to activate the role in one month	
need to activate the role in three months	
never need to activate the role again	

Answer:

User1 will be able to use the Owner role

	▼
for eight hours	
for one month	
for three monts	
indefinitely	

After User1 activates the role for the first time, User1 will

	▼
need to activate the role in eight hours	
need to activate the role in one month	
need to activate the role in three months	
never need to activate the role again	

NO.14 You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 connects to your on-premises network by using Azure ExpressRoute. You need to connect VNet1 to the on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. The solution must minimize cost.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A.** Create a connection.
- B.** Create a local site VPN gateway.
- C.** Create a VPN gateway that uses the Basic SKU.
- D.** Create a gateway subnet.
- E.** Create a VPN gateway that uses the VpnGwl SKU.

Answer: A,B,E

Explanation:

For a site to site VPN, you need a local gateway, a gateway subnet, a VPN gateway, and a connection to connect the local gateway and the VPN gateway. That would be four answers in this question. However, the question states that VNet1 connects to your on-premises network by using Azure ExpressRoute. For an ExpressRoute connection, VNET1 must already be configured with a gateway subnet so we don't need another one.

NO.15 Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com.

You create an Azure DNS named contoso.com and then you add an A record to the zone for a host

named www that has an IP address of 131.107.1.10.

You discover that Internet hosts are unable to resolve www.contoso.com to the 131.107.1.10 IP address.

You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

Solution: You add an NS record to the contoso.com zone.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Before you can delegate your DNS zone to Azure DNS, you need to know the name servers for your zone. The NS record set contains the names of the Azure DNS name servers assigned to the zone.

References:

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

NO.16 You plan to deploy 20 Azure virtual machines by using an Azure Resource Manager template. The virtual machines will run the latest version of Windows Server 2016 Datacenter by using an Azure Marketplace image.

You need to complete the storageProfile section of the template.

How should you complete the storageProfile section? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
"storageProfile": {  
  "imageReference": {  
    "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
    "offer":  


|                            |
|----------------------------|
| ▼                          |
| "2016-Datacenter",         |
| "WindowsClient",           |
| "Windows-Hub",             |
| "WindowsServer",           |
| "WindowsServerEssentials", |
| "WindowsServerSemiAnnual", |

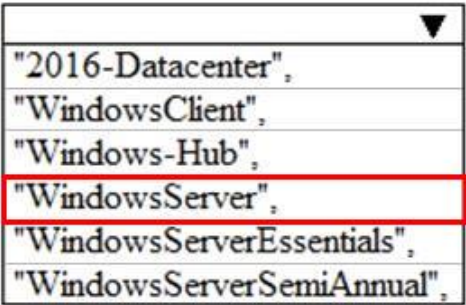
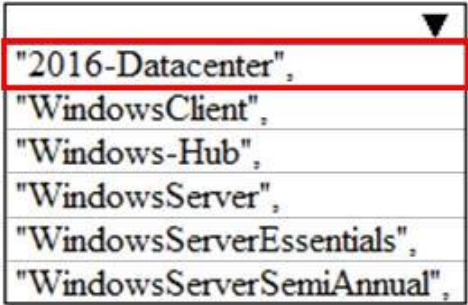
  
    "sku":  


|                            |
|----------------------------|
| ▼                          |
| "2016-Datacenter",         |
| "WindowsClient",           |
| "Windows-Hub",             |
| "WindowsServer",           |
| "WindowsServerEssentials", |
| "WindowsServerSemiAnnual", |

  
    "version": "latest"  
  }  
}
```

Answer:

```

"storageProfile": {
  "imageReference": {
    "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
    "offer": ,
    "sku": ,
    "version": "latest"
  }
}
...

```

Explanation:

```

...
"storageProfile": {
  "imageReference": {
    "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
    "offer": "WindowsServer",
    "sku": "2016-Datacenter",
    "version": "latest"
  },
  ...
}

```

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/compute/virtualmachines/createorupdate>

NO.17 You are developing an Azure web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 uses an Azure App Service plan named Plan1 that uses the B1 pricing tier.

You need to configure WebApp1 to add additional instances of the app when CPU usage exceeds 70 percent for 10 minutes.

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

Actions

Set the Scale mode to **Scale based on a metric**, add rule, and set the instance limits.

From the Deployment Resource settings blade of WebApp1, add a slot.

Set the Scale mode to **Scale to a specific instance count**, and set the instance count.

From the Tags settings blade of WebApp1, add a tag named **SScale** that has a value of **Auto**.

From the Scale up (App Service Plan) settings blade, change the pricing tier.

From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, enable autoscale.

Answer Area

Answer:

Actions

Set the Scale mode to **Scale based on a metric**, add rule, and set the instance limits.

From the Deployment Resource settings blade of WebApp1, add a slot.

Set the Scale mode to **Scale to a specific instance count**, and set the instance count.

From the Tags settings blade of WebApp1, add a tag named **SScale** that has a value of **Auto**.

From the Scale up (App Service Plan) settings blade, change the pricing tier.

From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, enable autoscale.

Answer Area

From the Scale up (App Service Plan) settings blade, change the pricing tier.

From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, enable autoscale.

Set the Scale mode to **Scale based on a metric**, add rule, and set the instance limits.

Explanation:

Box 1: From the Scale up (App Service Plan) settings blade, change the pricing tier The B1 pricing tier only allows for 1 core. We must choose another pricing tier.

Box 2: From the Scale out (App Service Plan) settings blade, enable autoscale

1. Log in to the Azure portal at <http://portal.azure.com>
1. Navigate to the App Service you would like to autoscale.
2. Select Scale out (App Service plan) from the menu
3. Click on Enable autoscale. This activates the editor for scaling rules.

Default Auto created scale condition

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

Rules Scale out and scale in your instances based on metric. For example, add a rule that increases instance count by 1 when CPU percentage is above 70%

[+ Add a rule](#)

Instance limits Minimum Maximum Default

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

[+ Add a scale condition](#)

Box 3: From the Scale mode to Scale based on metric, add a rule, and set the instance limits. Click on Add a rule. This shows a form where you can create a rule and specify details of the scaling. References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>
<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/hsirtl/2017/07/03/autoscaling-azure-web-apps/>

NO.18 You need to the appropriate sizes for the Azure virtual for Server2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

From the Azure portal:

	▼
Create an Azure Migrate project.	
Create a Recovery Services vault.	
Upload a management certificate.	
Create an Azure Import/Export job.	

On Server2:

	▼
Enable Hyper-V Replica.	
Install the Azure File Sync agent.	
Create a collector virtual machine.	
Configure Hyper-V storage migration.	
Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider.	

Answer:

From the Azure portal:

	▼
Create an Azure Migrate project.	
Create a Recovery Services vault.	
Upload a management certificate.	
Create an Azure Import/Export job.	

On Server2:

	▼
Enable Hyper-V Replica.	
Install the Azure File Sync agent.	
Create a collector virtual machine.	
Configure Hyper-V storage migration.	
Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider.	

Explanation:

Box 1: Create a Recovery Services vault

Create a Recovery Services vault on the Azure Portal.

Box 2: Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider

Azure Site Recovery can be used to manage migration of on-premises machines to Azure.

Scenario: Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.

Server2 has the Hyper-V host role.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/migrate-tutorial-on-premises-azure>

NO.19 You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Contoso.com that is synced to an Active Directory domain.

The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

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

The user have the attributes shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

User3 requires a user account in Azure AD.

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

References:

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

NO.20 You need to resolve the licensing issue before you attempt to assign the license again.

What should you do?

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

License cannot be assigned to a user without a usage location specified.

Scenario: Licensing Issue

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

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