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Practice Test 3

Completed on 24-June-2020



Attempt

03



Marks Obtained

40 / 55



Your score

72.73%



Time Taken

N/A



Result

Failed

## Domains wise Quiz Performance Report

|                   |                                       |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| No                | 1                                     |
| Domain            | Configure and Manage Virtual Networks |
| Total Question    | 19                                    |
| Correct           | 13                                    |
| Incorrect         | 6                                     |
| Unattempted       | 0                                     |
| Marked for review | 7                                     |

|                   |       |  |
|-------------------|-------|--|
| No                | 2     |  |
| Domain            |       | Implementing and Managing Storage          |
| Total Question    | 10    |  |
| Correct           | 9     |  |
| Incorrect         | 1     |  |
| Unattempted       | 0     |  |
| Marked for review | 1     |  |
| No                | 3     |  |
| Domain            |       | Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines    |
| Total Question    | 10    |  |
| Correct           | 6     |  |
| Incorrect         | 4     |  |
| Unattempted       | 0     |  |
| Marked for review | 1     |  |
| No                | 4     |  |
| Domain            |       | Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources |
| Total Question    | 9     |  |
| Correct           | 7     |  |
| Incorrect         | 2     |  |
| Unattempted       | 0     |  |
| Marked for review | 2     |  |
| No                | 5     |  |
| Domain            |       | Manage Identities                          |
| Total Question    | 7     |  |
| Correct           | 5     |  |
| Incorrect         | 2     |  |
| Unattempted       | 0     |  |
| Marked for review | 2     |  |
| Total             | Total |  |
| All Domain        |       | All Domain                                 |
| Total Question    | 55    |  |
| Correct           | 40    |  |
| Incorrect         | 15    |  |
| Unattempted       | 0     |  |
| Marked for review | 13    |  |

## Review the Answers

Sorting by

All

Question 1

Incorrect

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A team member has created a point to site VPN connection between a computer named "WorkstationA" and an Azure Virtual Network. Another point to site VPN connection needs to be created between the same Azure Virtual Network and a computer named "WorkstationB". The VPN client package was generated and installed on "WorkstationB". You need to ensure you can create a successful point to site VPN connection.

You decide to join "WorkstationB" to the Azure AD tenant.

Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

- ✓ A. Yes 
- B. No 

---

Explanation:

Answer – B

Joining devices to Azure AD reaps other benefits as shown below. But it does not fulfil the current requirement.

You can also join organization owned devices to Azure AD. This mechanism offers the same benefits of registering a personal device with Azure AD. Additionally, users can sign in to the device using their corporate credentials. Azure AD joined devices give you the following benefits:

- Single-sign-on (SSO) to applications secured by Azure AD
- Enterprise policy-compliant roaming of user settings across devices.
- Access to the Windows Store for Business using your corporate credentials.
- Windows Hello for Business
- Restricted access to apps and resources from devices compliant with corporate policy.

For more information on Azure AD Join, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/active-directory-ds-compare-with-azure-ad-join>

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Question 2

Correct

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A team member has created a point to site VPN connection between a computer named "WorkstationA" and an Azure Virtual Network. Another point to site VPN connection needs to be created between the same Azure Virtual Network and a computer named "WorkstationB". The VPN client package was generated and installed on "WorkstationB". You need to ensure you can create a successful point to site VPN connection.

You decide to create a local VPN gateway.  
Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

 B. No 

---

Explanation:

Answer – B

The local VPN gateway is used when you want to define site-to-site VPN connections.

For more information on creating site-to-site VPN connections, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

---

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Question 3

Correct

Domain : Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A team member has created a point to site VPN connection between a computer named "WorkstationA" and an Azure Virtual Network. Another point to site VPN connection needs to be created between the same Azure Virtual Network and a computer named "WorkstationB". The VPN client package was generated and installed on "WorkstationB". You need to ensure you can create a successful point to site VPN connection.

You decide to export and install the client certificate on "WorkstationB". Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

- ✓ A. Yes 
- B. No

---

Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, this is one of the requirements. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

## 10. Install an exported client certificate

If you want to create a P2S connection from a client computer other than the one you used to generate the client certificates, you need to install a client certificate. When installing a client certificate, you need the password that was created when the client certificate was exported.

Make sure the client certificate was exported as a .pfx along with the entire certificate chain (which is the default). Otherwise, the root certificate information isn't present on the client computer and the client won't be able to authenticate properly.

For more information on creating point-to-site VPN connections, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-point-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

---

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Question 4

Correct

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company currently has a set of on-premise servers. One of the servers is hosting a DNS server for a domain named whizlabs.com. The domain has around 500 DNS records. The company recently setup an Azure subscription. Another on-premise server named whizlabs-serverB is used to managing the on-premise DNS server and the Azure subscription. This server currently has the following tools installed

DNS Manager console

Azure Powershell

Azure CLI 2.0

The DNS domain whizlabs.com now needs to be moved to the Azure subscription ensuring the least administrative effort is spent in the process. Which of the following should you use for this purpose?

- A. Azure Powershell
- B. Azure CLI 
- C. The Azure portal
- D. DNS Manager console

---

Explanation:

Answer – B

The Microsoft documentation mentions that the best way to do this is via Azure CLI.

# Import and export a DNS zone file using the Azure CLI

04/03/2019 • 6 minutes to read • Contributors  all

This article walks you through how to import and export DNS zone files for Azure DNS using the Azure CLI.

## Introduction to DNS zone migration

A DNS zone file is a text file that contains details of every Domain Name System (DNS) record in the zone. It follows a standard format, making it suitable for transferring DNS records between DNS systems. Using a zone file is a quick, reliable, and convenient way to transfer a DNS zone into or out of Azure DNS.

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.

The Azure CLI is a cross-platform command-line tool used for managing Azure services. It is available for the Windows, Mac, and Linux platforms from the [Azure downloads page](#). Cross-platform support is important for importing and exporting zone files, because the most common name server software, [BIND](#), typically runs on Linux.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on importing and exporting DNS records, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export>

---

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Question 5

Correct

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company has setup Virtual Network peering connections between 3 Virtual Networks. The state of the peering of one of the Virtual Networks is shown below

| NAME      | PEERING STATUS | PEER              | GATEWAY TRANSIT |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| peeringAB | Disconnected   | whizlabs-networkB | Enabled         |
| peeringAC | Connected      | whizlabs-networkC | Disabled        |

If you create Virtual Machines in the whizlabs-networkA virtual network, which of the following network/networks would they be able to communicate with?

- A. whizlabs-networkA only
- B. whizlabs-networkA and whizlabs-networkC
- C. whizlabs-networkA, whizlabs-networkB and whizlabs-networkC
- D. All networks in the subscription

Explanation:

Answer – B

Virtual Machines hosted in whizlabs-networkA would be default be able to communicate with machines hosted in the same network. Since there is a peering connection between whizlabs-networkA and whizlabs-networkC , hence the Virtual machines in whizlabs-networkA would be able to communicate with Virtual Machines hosted in whizlabs-networkC.

Option A is incorrect since the machines can also communicate with whizlabs-networkC

Options C and D are invalid since the peering connection with whizlabs-networkB is in the disconnected state.

For more information on Virtual Network peering, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 6

Incorrect

Domain : Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company has setup Virtual Network peering connections between 3 Virtual Networks. The state of the peering of one of the Virtual Networks is shown below

| NAME      | PEERING STATUS | PEER              | GATEWAY TRANSIT |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| peeringAB | Disconnected   | whizlabs-networkB | Enabled         |
| peeringAC | Connected      | whizlabs-networkC | Disabled        |

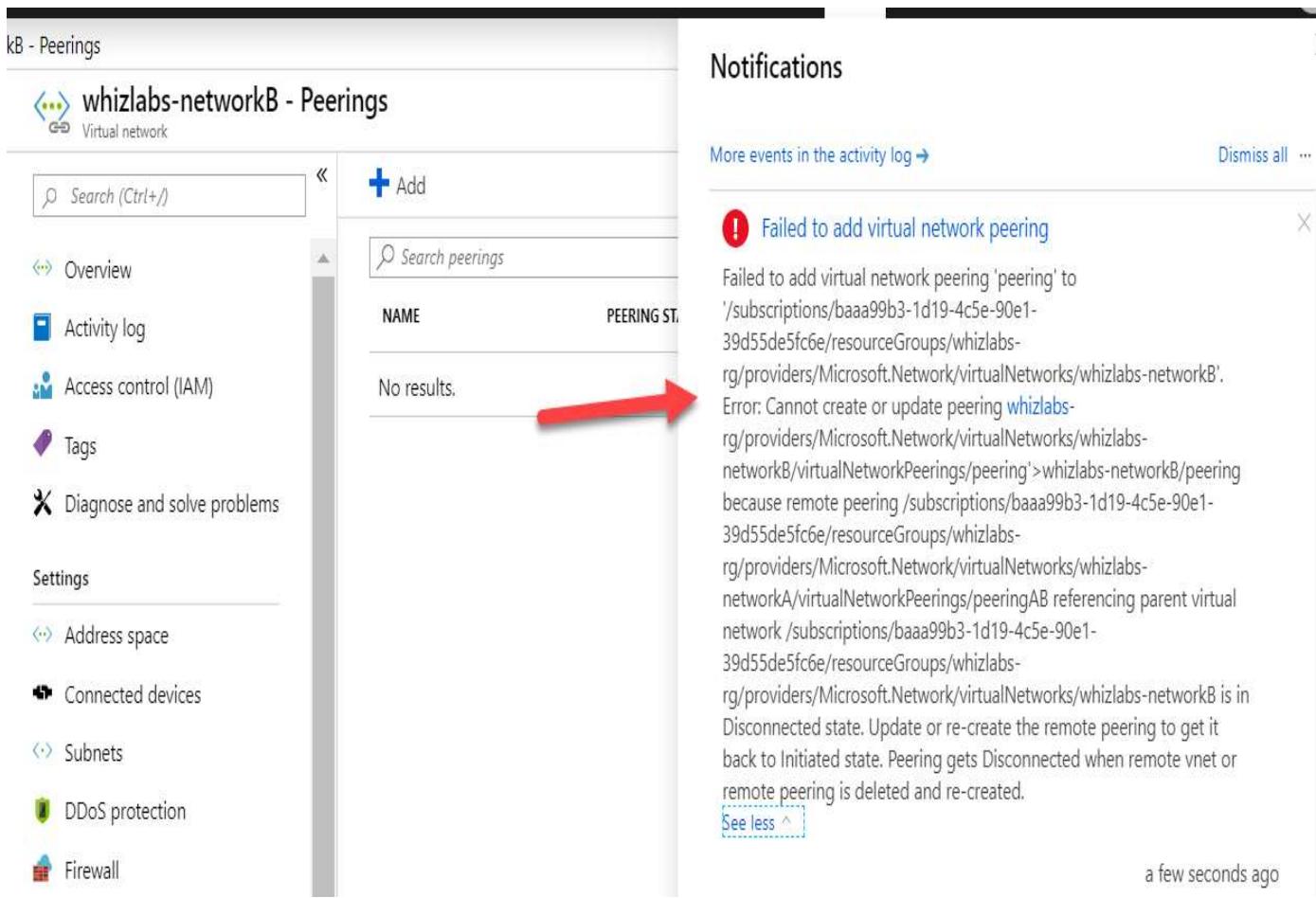
In order to ensure that "peeringAB" connection goes back into the connected state, which of the following needs to be done.

- A. Delete the peering connection 'peeringAB' and re-create it. ✓
- B. Add a subnet to whizlabs-networkB
- C. Modify the address space of whizlabs-networkA
- ✗ D. Disable gateway transit from the connection

Explanation:

Answer – A

If you try this scenario in the Azure Portal, if you try to recreate the peering connection from whizlabs-networkA to whizlabs-networkB, you would get the following error.



The screenshot shows the 'whizlabs-networkB - Peerings' blade in the Azure Portal. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings, Address space, Connected devices, Subnets, DDoS protection, and Firewall. The main area has a search bar, an 'Add' button, and a table with columns NAME and PEERING STATUS. The table shows 'No results.' A red arrow points to a notification message on the right. The notification message is titled 'Failed to add virtual network peering' and contains a detailed error message about failing to create or update the peering connection due to remote peering being disconnected.

You have to delete the peering connection and recreate it again. This is because you have to ensure that the peering connection is in the Initiated state.

Since this is clear from the implementation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on Virtual Network peering, please visit the below URL

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

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

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Question 7

Incorrect

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

You have created a storage account named whizlabstore. You have created a file share named demo using the file service. You need to ensure that users can connect to the file share from their home computers. Which of the following port should be open to ensure the connectivity?

A. 80

✓ B. 443 

C. 445 

D. 3389

---

Explanation:

Answer – C

This is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation

# Prerequisites

- **Storage account name:** To mount an Azure file share, you will need the name of the storage account.
- **Storage account key:** To mount an Azure file share, you will need the primary (or secondary) storage key. SAS keys are not currently supported for mounting.
- **Ensure port 445 is open:** The SMB protocol requires TCP port 445 to be open; connections will fail if port 445 is blocked. You can check to see if your firewall is blocking port 445 with the `Test-NetConnection` cmdlet. You can learn about [various ways to workaround blocked port 445 here](#).



For more information on using file shares in Azure, please visit the below URL

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

---

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Question 8

Correct

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

Your team is planning on building an ARM template to deploy a set of Virtual machines. This would be based on an existing virtual machine. The template needs to ensure that it does not store the password for the virtual machine in plain text.

Which of the following service would you use to fulfil this requirement?

- A. Azure AD
- B. Azure Recovery Services vault
- C. Azure Key vault
- D. Azure Storage Account

---

Explanation:

Answer – C

The Azure Key vault service is ideal for this requirement. Here you can use the secrets feature in Azure Key vault for storing passwords

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

# What is Azure Key Vault?

01/07/2019 • 4 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Azure Key Vault helps solve the following problems:

- **Secrets Management** - Azure Key Vault can be used to Securely store and tightly control access to tokens, passwords, certificates, API keys, and other secrets
- **Key Management** - Azure Key Vault can also be used as a Key Management solution. Azure Key Vault makes it easy to create and control the encryption keys used to encrypt your data.
- **Certificate Management** - Azure Key Vault is also a service that lets you easily provision, manage, and deploy public and private Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) certificates for use with Azure and your internal connected resources.
- **Store secrets backed by Hardware Security Modules** - The secrets and keys can be protected either by software or FIPS 140-2 Level 2 validates HSMs

Option A is incorrect since this is an identity management service

Option B is incorrect since this is used for backups and recovery purposes.

Option D is incorrect since this is used for data storage purposes.

For more information on using Azure Key Vault, please visit the below URL

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

---

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Question 9

Incorrect

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

Which of the following option need to be used to access Azure Key vault secrets and pass them as parameters during resource manager deployment?

- A. Access policy 
- B. Access Keys
- ✓ C. Shared Access Signature 
- D. Backup policy

---

Explanation:

Answer – A

In order to ensure that secrets from Azure Key vault can be accessed you need to ensure you set the access policies accordingly. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

Home > mykeyvaulttutorialrg > mykeyvault0920 - Access policies

## mykeyvault0920 - Access policies

Key vault

Search (Ctrl+ /) Save Discard Refresh

Click to hide advanced access policies

Enable access to Azure Virtual Machines for deployment ⓘ

Enable access to Azure Resource Manager for template deployment ⓘ

Enable access to Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption ⓘ

Add new

<Your username>  
USER

- Overview
- Activity log
- Access control (IAM)
- Tags
- Diagnose and solve problems
- Keys
- Secrets
- Certificates
- Access policies
- Firewalls and virtual networks

Since this is clearly mentioned in the documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on using Azure Key Vault from ARM templates, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-tutorial-use-key-vault?tabs-CLI>

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Question 10

Correct

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

A team currently has a virtual machine named "demovm". The disks attached to the Virtual Machine are shown below

| NAME   | SIZE    | STORAGE ACCOUNT TYPE | ENCRYPTION  | HOST CACHING |
|--|---------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| demovm_OsDisk_1_0b4a546581c4472fba0c487463285a8a | 127 GiB | Premium SSD          | Not enabled | Read/write   |

| LUN | NAME              | SIZE   | STORAGE ACCOUNT TYPE | ENCRYPTION  | HOST CACHING |
|-----|-------------------|--------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 0   | demovm_DataDisk_0 | 20 GiB | Premium SSD          | Not enabled | None         |

You have to transfer the data disk from demovm to another Virtual machine named demovm2. You have to ensure that downtime for both Virtual machines is minimized. Which of the following steps would you need to perform for this requirement? Choose 4 answers from the options given below

- ✓ A. Start demovm
- B. Start demovm2
- ✓ C. Stop demovm
- D. Stop demovm2
- ✓ E. Detach disk from demovm
- ✓ F. Attach disk to demovm2

---

Explanation:

Answer – A,C,E and F

The steps to detach a disk is given in the Microsoft documentation

# Detach a data disk using the portal

1. In the left menu, select **Virtual Machines**.
2. Select the virtual machine that has the data disk you want to detach and click **Stop** to de-allocate the VM.
3. In the virtual machine pane, select **Disk**s.
4. At the top of the **Disk**s pane, select **Edit**.
5. In the **Disk**s pane, to the far right of the data disk that you would like to detach, click the  **detach** button.
6. After the disk has been removed, click **Save** on the top of the pane.
7. In the virtual machine pane, click **Overview** and then click the **Start** button at the top of the pane to restart the VM.

So once demovm is stopped and the disk is detached, quickly start demovm to reduce downtime for the Virtual machine.

For more information on detaching disks, please visit the below URL

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

For information on attaching a new or existing disk, refer the following link.

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

---

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Question 11

Correct

Domain : Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

Your team is planning on creating an Internal load balancer. This load balancer will be used to distribute traffic to Azure Virtual Machines. You need to ensure that user requests are always mapped to the same Virtual Machine that processes the initial request. Which of the following would you need to set for the Load Balancer?

- A. Set Session Persistence to None

- ✓ B. Set Session Persistence to Client IP 
- C. Create a health probe on port 80
- D. Enable Floating IP

---

Explanation:

Answer – B

For this requirement, you have to create a load balancing rule. An example implementation is shown below

## Add load balancing rule



whizlabload

**\* IP Version** IPv4  IPv6**\* Frontend IP address**

10.0.0.5 (LoadBalancerFrontEnd)



## Protocol

 TCP  UDP**\* Port**

80

**\* Backend port**

80

## Backend pool

pool (1 virtual machine)

## Health probe

demo (TCP:80)

Session persistence specifies that traffic from a client should be handled by the same virtual machine in the backend pool for the duration of a session. "None" specifies that successive requests from the same client may be handled by any virtual machine. "Client IP" specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address will be handled by the same virtual machine. "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.

## Session persistence

None



None

Client IP

Client IP and protocol

## Floating IP (direct server return)

 Disabled  Enabled

Here it clearly mentions that in order to ensure the client IP is requested by the same back end virtual machine, you need to enable Session Persistence and set it to Client IP.

Since this is clear from the implementation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the load balancer distribution mode, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 12

Correct

Domain : Implementing and Managing Storage

A company has created a storage account in their Azure subscription. The name of the storage account is whizlabstore. They have also created a file share named demo. They need to access the files in the file share via a UNC path.

You need to fill in the following blocks to ensure the right UNC path is provided



Which of the following needs to go into Slot1?

- A. blob
- B. blob.core.windows.net
- C. portal.azure.com
- D. file
- E. file.core.windows.net
- F. whizlabstore
- G. demo

---

Explanation:

Answer – F

The Microsoft documentation mentions the URL format of the file share as shown below

- **URL format:** For requests to an Azure file share made with the File REST protocol, files are addressable using the following URL format:



The first part of the URL is the storage account name.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on file shares, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-planning>

---

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Question 13

Correct

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

A company has created a storage account in their Azure subscription. The name of the storage account is whizlabstore. They have also created a file share named demo. They need to access the files in the file share via a UNC path.

You need to fill in the following blocks to ensure the right UNC path is provided



Which of the following needs to go into Slot2?

- A. blob
- B. blob.core.windows.net

- C. portal.azure.com
- D. file
- ✓ E. file.core.windows.net 
- F. whizlabstore
- G. demo

---

Explanation:

Answer – E

The Microsoft documentation mentions the URL format of the file share as shown below

- **URL format:** For requests to an Azure file share made with the File REST protocol, files are addressable using the following URL format:



The second part of the URL is the service URL of file.core.windows.net

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on file shares, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-planning>

---

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Question 14

Correct

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

A company has created a storage account in their Azure subscription. The name of the storage account is whizlabstore. They have also created a file share named demo. They need to access the files in the file share via a UNC path.

You need to fill in the following blocks to ensure the right UNC path is provided



Which of the following needs to go into Slot3?

- A. blob
- B. blob.core.windows.net
- C. portal.azure.com
- D. file
- E. file.core.windows.net
- F. whizlabstore
- G. demo 

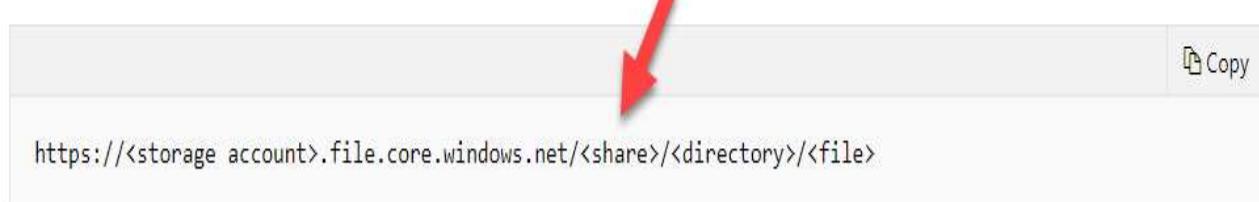
---

Explanation:

Answer – G

The Microsoft documentation mentions the URL format of the file share as shown below

- **URL format:** For requests to an Azure file share made with the File REST protocol, files are addressable using the following URL format:



The third part of the URL is the file share name

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on file shares, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-planning>

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Question 15

Marked as review    Correct

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

[View Case Study](#)

Would Virtual Machines launched in the “whizlab-client” virtual network automatically get registered in the private domain of whizlabs.local

A. Yes 

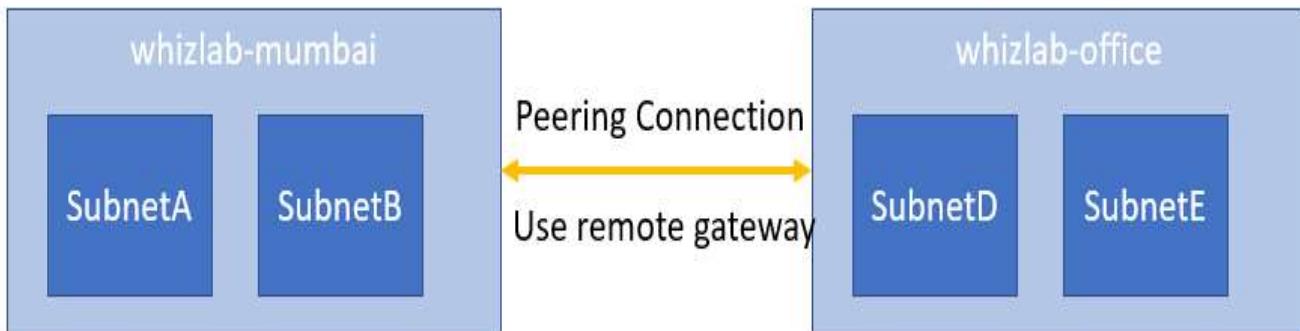
B. No

---

Explanation:

Answer – A

So below is the representation of the network based on the details given in the question.



Since the "whizlab-client" is registered with the private hosted zone, yes, automatic registration of VM's is possible.

This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Azure DNS provides the following capabilities:

- Automatic registration of virtual machines from a single virtual network that's linked to a private zone as a registration virtual network. The virtual machines are registered (added) to the private zone as A records pointing to their private IPs. When a virtual machine in a registration virtual network is deleted, Azure also automatically removes the corresponding DNS record from the linked private 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.

For more information on private DNS zones, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 16

Marked as review  Correct

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

[View Case Study](#)

Can Virtual Machines in the “whizlab-mumbai” virtual network be able to resolve virtual machines in the “whizlab-client” virtual network via their DNS Name?

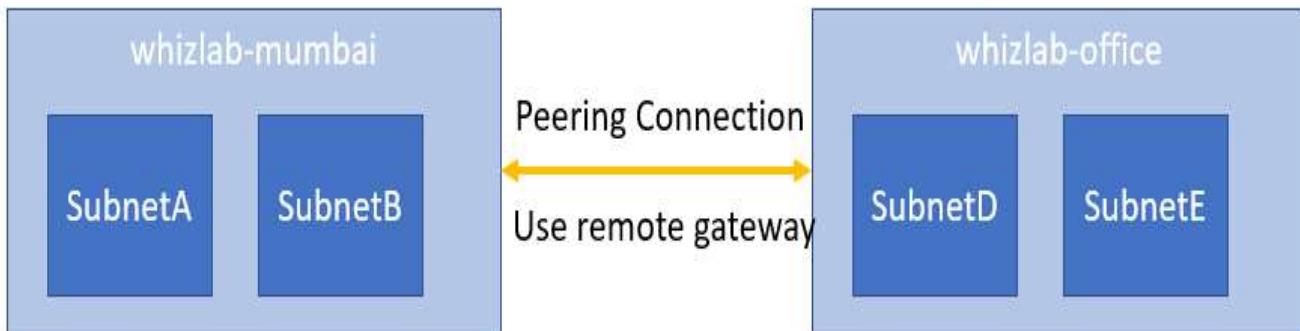
A. Yes

✓ B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

So below is the representation of the network based on the details given in the question.



Since the "whizlab-mumbai" network is not linked as a resolution network, this is not possible.

For more information on private DNS zones, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 17

Marked as review Correct

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

View Case Study

Can Virtual Machines in the "whizlab-office" virtual network be able to resolve virtual machines in the "whizlab-client" virtual network via their DNS Name?

A. Yes

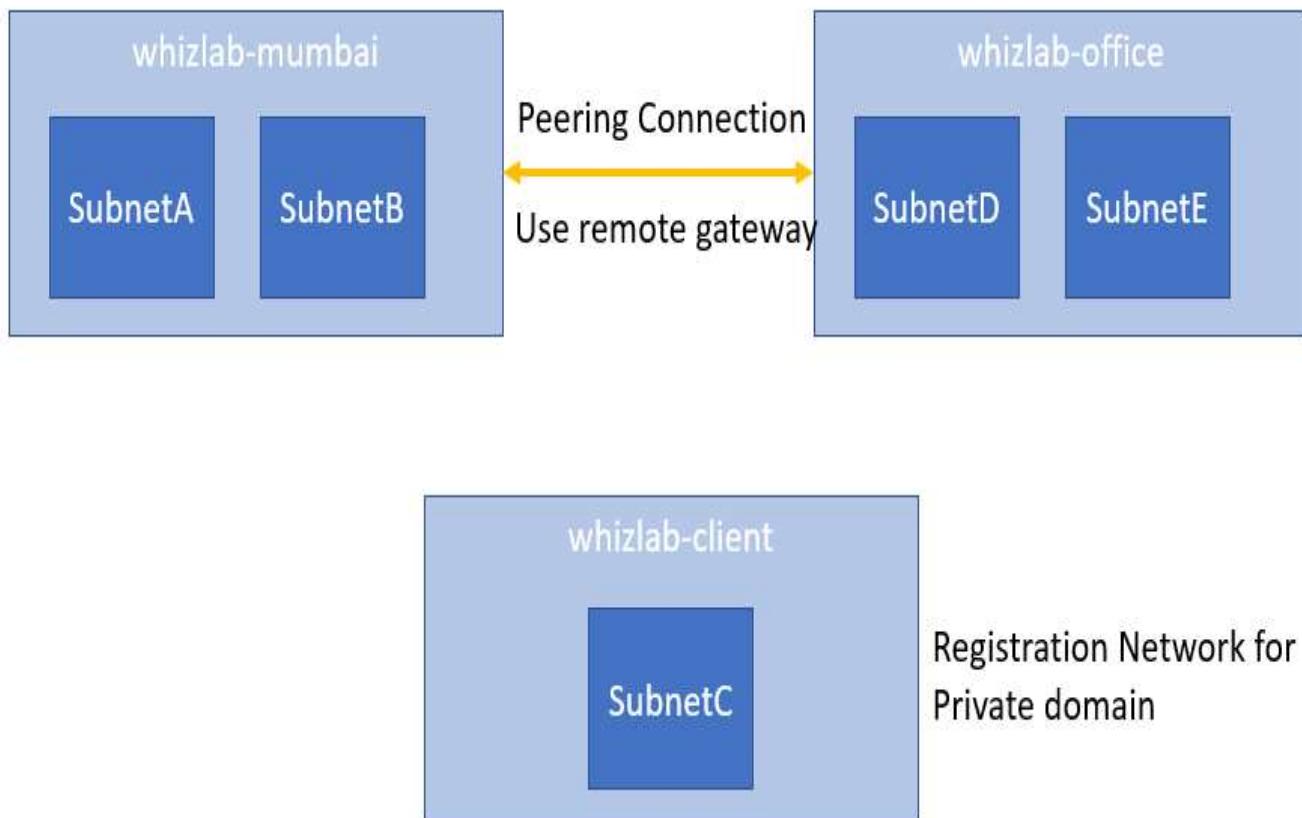
✓ B. No 

---

Explanation:

Answer – B

So below is the representation of the network based on the details given in the question.



Since the "whizlab-office" virtual network is not linked as a resolution network, this is not possible.

For more information on private DNS zones, please visit the below URL

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

---

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Question 18

Correct

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

[View Case Study](#)

Which of the following could be used to fulfil the below requirement?

"The senior management needs to have the ability to view the costs for Azure resources from the prior week"

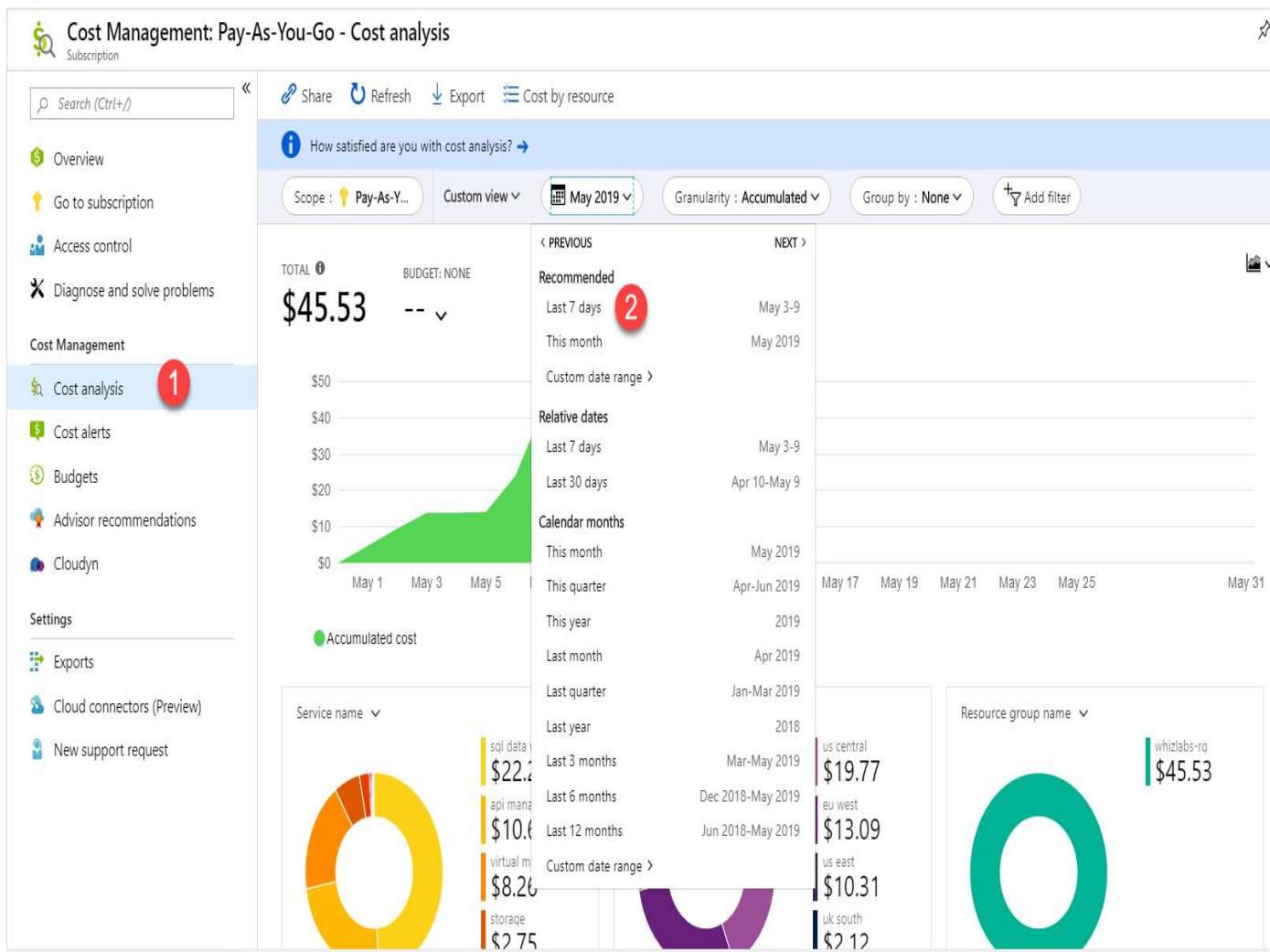
- A. Invoices
- B. Partner information
- C. Cost Analysis 
- D. External services

---

Explanation:

Answer – C

So, when you go to the Costs Analysis section in your subscription, you will see the costs for all resources. You can then create a filter to see the costs for the past 7 days.



Option A is incorrect since this will just give an invoice for the previous bills

Option B is incorrect since this is only used if you are a Microsoft partner

Option D is incorrect since this is only used if you have subscribed to any external services

For more information on Azure cost analysis, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management/quick-acm-cost-analysis>

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Question 19

Correct

[View Case Study](#)

There seems to be a synchronization issue when using Azure AD Connect. You suspect this because of several users in whizlabs.com domain having UPNs that contain special characters. How would you go about resolving this issue?

- A. Change the configuration for Azure AD connect to Pass through authentication
- B. Enable staging mode for Azure AD connect
- C. Run idfix.exe to resolve the issues 
- D. Add a certificate to Azure AD

---

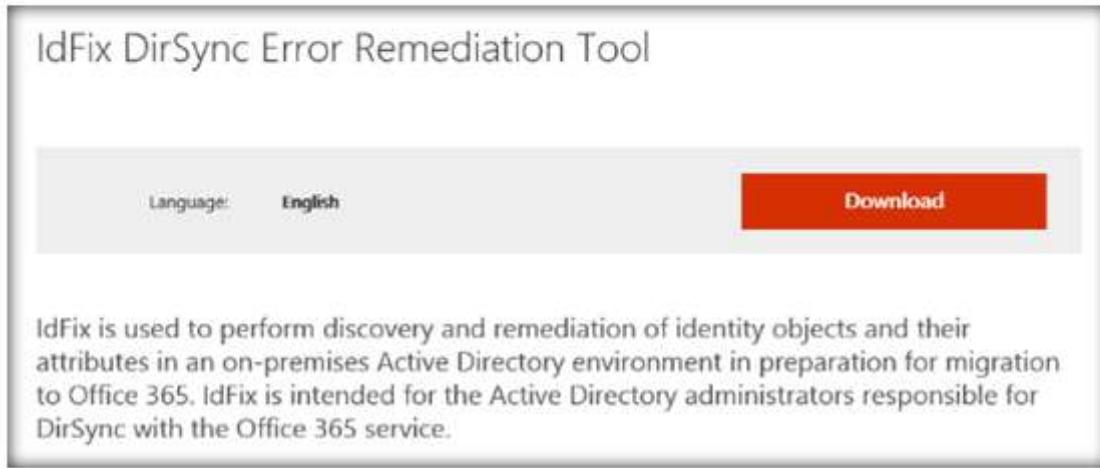
Explanation:

Answer - C

This is given in one of the Microsoft Blog sites

## Fix Active Directory issues

Before synchronizing the active directory we have to make sure that the Windows Server active directory is devoid of errors like duplicates and formatting issues. IdFix is a tool that identifies issues with the active directory identity objects and provides remediation measures to overcome it. It can be downloaded from Microsoft [site](#).



The screenshot shows a web page for the IdFix DirSync Error Remediation Tool. At the top, it says "IdFix DirSync Error Remediation Tool". Below that is a navigation bar with "Language: English" and a red "Download" button. A large text box contains the following description: "IdFix is used to perform discovery and remediation of identity objects and their attributes in an on-premises Active Directory environment in preparation for migration to Office 365. IdFix is intended for the Active Directory administrators responsible for DirSync with the Office 365 service."

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on Azure AD connect and ID Fix, please visit the below URL

<https://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/37785.azure-ad-connect-active-directory-synchronization-with-azure-adoffice-365.aspx>

---

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Question 20

Incorrect

Domain :Manage Identities

View Case Study

The company wants to implement Multi-factor authentication by using conditional access policies. Which of the following would they need to carry out to achieve this requirement?

- A. Upgrade the Azure AD licences to Premium P1. 
- B. Install an MFA server
- C. Register an application
- ✓ D. Install Azure AD Connect 

---

Explanation:

Answer – A

The first pre-requisite for using conditional access policies is to ensure that Premium licences are in place. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

## License requirements for using conditional access

Using conditional access requires an Azure AD Premium license. To find the right license for your requirements, see [Comparing generally available features of the Free, Basic, and Premium editions.](#)

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on conditional access, please visit the below URL

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

---

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---

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Question 21

Correct

Domain :Manage Identities

View Case Study

The virtual machines of SubnetA will be able to connect to the virtual machines of SubnetD

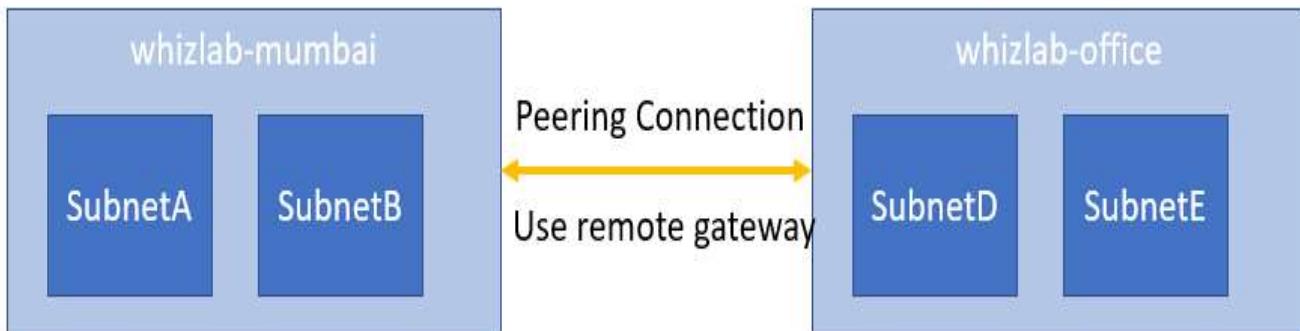
- ✓ A. Yes 
- B. No

---

Explanation:

Answer – A

So below is the representation of the network based on the details given in the question.



Since there is a peering connection between the virtual networks "whizlab-mumbai" and "whizlab-office", hence the Virtual machines would be able to communicate with each other.

For more information on virtual network peering, please visit the below URL

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

---

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---

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Question 22

Correct

Domain :Manage Identities

View Case Study

Will the virtual machines on the SubnetC? be able to connect to the Internet?

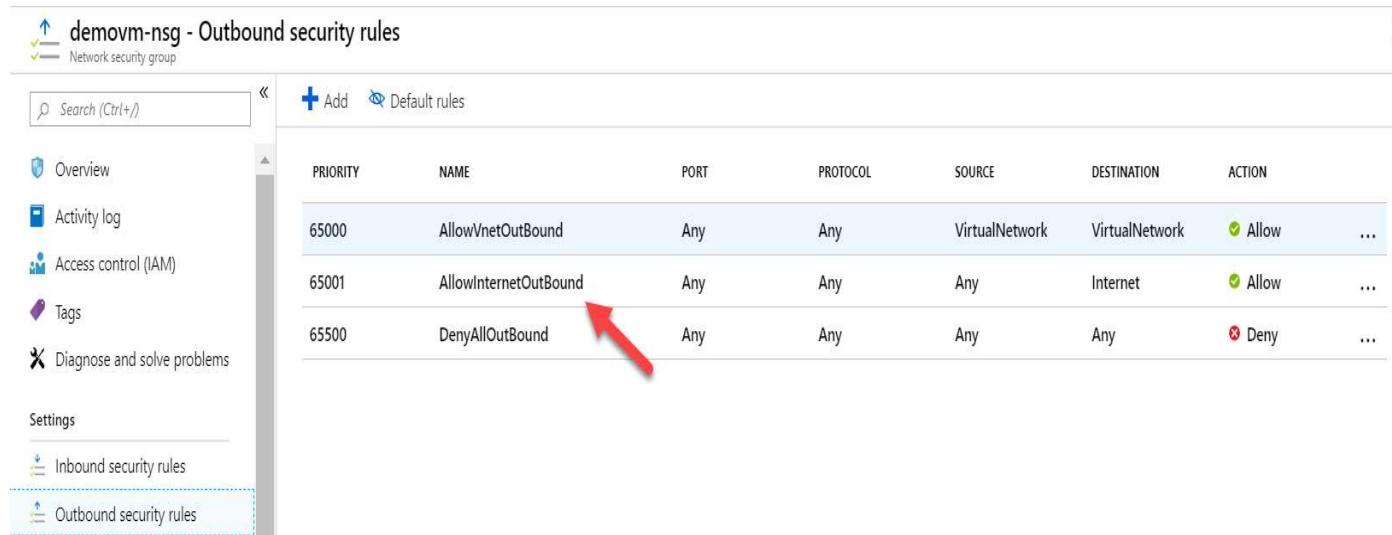
✓ A. Yes 

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

By default, all virtual machines in a subnet will have connectivity to the Internet. Since the question does not mention any custom routes or Network Security Groups in place, that means the default ones are being used. In the default network security group as shown below, the Outbound rules contains a Rule with the Name of "AllowInternetOutBound". This would allow all Outbound traffic to the Internet.



| PRIORITY | NAME                  | PORT | PROTOCOL | SOURCE         | DESTINATION    | ACTION |
|----------|-----------------------|------|----------|----------------|----------------|--------|
| 65000    | AllowVnetOutBound     | Any  | Any      | VirtualNetwork | VirtualNetwork | Allow  |
| 65001    | AllowInternetOutBound | Any  | Any      | Any            | Internet       | Allow  |
| 65500    | DenyAllOutBound       | Any  | Any      | Any            | Any            | Deny   |

For more information on network security, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 23

Correct

Domain :Manage Identities

View Case Study

The virtual machines on SubnetD and SubnetE will be able to connect to Internet

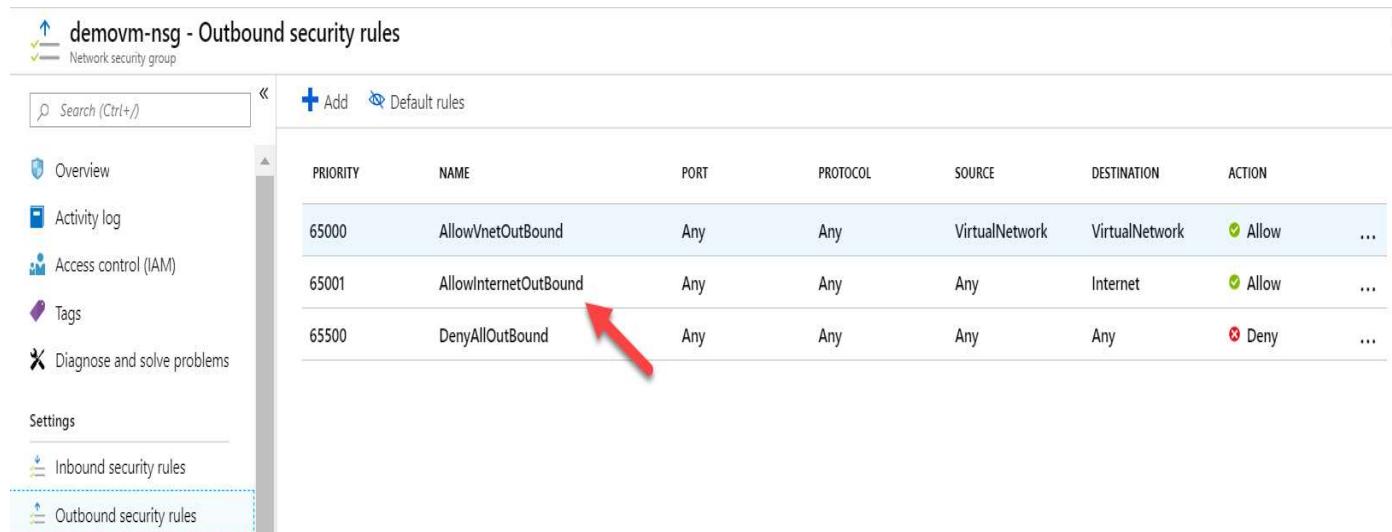
- A. Yes 

- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

By default, all virtual machines in a subnet will have connectivity to the Internet. Since the question does not mention any custom routes or Network Security Groups in place, that means the default ones are being used. In the default network security group as shown below, the Outbound rules contains a Rule with the Name of "AllowInternetOutBound". This would allow all Outbound traffic to the Internet.



| PRIORITY | NAME                  | PORT | PROTOCOL | SOURCE         | DESTINATION    | ACTION |
|----------|-----------------------|------|----------|----------------|----------------|--------|
| 65000    | AllowVnetOutBound     | Any  | Any      | VirtualNetwork | VirtualNetwork | Allow  |
| 65001    | AllowInternetOutBound | Any  | Any      | Any            | Internet       | Allow  |
| 65500    | DenyAllOutBound       | Any  | Any      | Any            | Any            | Deny   |

For more information on network security, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 24

Marked as review Correct

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

### View Case Study

You have a virtual machine created in Azure. The Virtual machine has one network interface and one managed disk. The size of the Virtual machine is D4s\_v3.

The following changes will be made to the Virtual Machine

The size of the Virtual machine will be set to D8s\_v3

A 200GB managed disk will be attached to the Virtual machine

A new network interface will be added

The Puppet agent extension will be installed

Which of the following 2 options will cause downtime for the Virtual Machine?

- ✓ A. Changing the size 
- B. Adding the disk
- ✓ C. Adding the network interface 
- D. Adding the extension

---

Explanation:

Answer – A and C

Explanation for Option A:

## Resize a Windows VM

This article shows you how to move a VM to a different **VM size** using Azure Powershell.

After you create a virtual machine (VM), you can scale the VM up or down by changing the VM size. In some cases, you must deallocate the VM first. This can happen if the new size is not available on the hardware cluster that is currently hosting the VM.

If your VM uses Premium Storage, make sure that you choose an s version of the size to get Premium Storage support. For example, choose Standard\_E4s\_v3 instead of Standard\_E4\_v3.

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

Explanation for Option C:?

When you want to add a network interface to a Virtual machine, you have to ensure the Virtual machine is in the deallocated status. This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

# Add a network interface to an existing VM

1. Sign in to the Azure portal.
2. In the search box at the top of the portal, type the name of the VM to which you want to add the network interface, or browse for the VM by selecting **All services**, and then **Virtual machines**. After you've found the VM, select it. The VM must support the number of network interfaces you want to add. To find out how many network interfaces each VM size supports, see [Sizes for Linux virtual machines in Azure](#) or [Sizes for Windows virtual machines in Azure](#).
3. Select **Overview**, under **SETTINGS**. Select **Stop**, and then wait until the **Status** of the VM changes to **Stopped (deallocated)**.
4. Select **Networking**, under **SETTINGS**.

All of the other options don't cause a downtime for the Virtual machine

For more information on adding a network interface for a virtual machine, please visit the below URL

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

---

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Question 25

Marked as review Incorrect

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company has setup a Virtual Machine in Azure. A web server listening on port 80 and a DNS server has been installed on the Virtual machine. A network security group is attached to the network interface for the virtual machine. The rules for the NSG are given below

Inbound Rules

| PRIORITY | NAME                          | PORT   | PROTOCOL | SOURCE            | DESTINATION    | ACTION  |     |
|----------|-------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------------|----------------|---------|-----|
| 100      | ⚠ RuleA                       | 50-60  | Any      | Any               | Any            | ✗ Deny  | ... |
| 110      | ⚠ Allow_rdp                   | 3389   | Any      | Any               | Any            | ✓ Allow | ... |
| 120      | RuleB                         | 50-500 | TCP      | Any               | Any            | ✓ Allow | ... |
| 65000    | AllowVnetInBound              | Any    | Any      | VirtualNetwork    | VirtualNetwork | ✓ Allow | ... |
| 65001    | AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound | Any    | Any      | AzureLoadBalancer | Any            | ✓ Allow | ... |
| 65500    | DenyAllInBound                | Any    | Any      | Any               | Any            | ✗ Deny  | ... |

## Outbound Rules

| PRIORITY | NAME                  | PORT | PROTOCOL | SOURCE         | DESTINATION    | ACTION  |     |
|----------|-----------------------|------|----------|----------------|----------------|---------|-----|
| 100      | RuleC                 | 80   | Any      | Any            | Any            | ✗ Deny  | ... |
| 65000    | AllowVnetOutBound     | Any  | Any      | VirtualNetwork | VirtualNetwork | ✓ Allow | ... |
| 65001    | AllowInternetOutBound | Any  | Any      | Any            | Internet       | ✓ Allow | ... |
| 65500    | DenyAllOutBound       | Any  | Any      | Any            | Any            | ✗ Deny  | ... |

Would users from the Internet be able to

- A. Connect to the web server hosted on the virtual machine only ✓
- B. Connect to the DNS server hosted on the virtual machine only
- C. Connect to both the web and DNS server hosted on the virtual machine only ✗
- D. Not connect to either the web or DNS server hosted on the virtual machine only

Explanation:

Answer – A

Since there is a Deny rule of RuleA for ports 50-60 and since DNS listens on port 53, you will not be able to access the DNS server.

Since the Inbound is allowed for port 80 in RuleB, the users from the Internet would be able to access the web server

Because of this logic, all other options are incorrect

For more information on network security, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 26

Marked as review Incorrect

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company has setup a Virtual Machine in Azure. A web server listening on port 80 and a DNS server has been installed on the Virtual machine. A network security group is attached to the network interface for the virtual machine. The rules for the NSG are given below

#### Inbound Rules

| PRIORITY | NAME                          | PORT   | PROTOCOL | SOURCE            | DESTINATION    | ACTION | ... |
|----------|-------------------------------|--------|----------|-------------------|----------------|--------|-----|
| 100      | RuleA                         | 50-60  | Any      | Any               | Any            | Deny   | ... |
| 110      | Allow_rdp                     | 3389   | Any      | Any               | Any            | Allow  | ... |
| 120      | RuleB                         | 50-500 | TCP      | Any               | Any            | Allow  | ... |
| 65000    | AllowVnetInBound              | Any    | Any      | VirtualNetwork    | VirtualNetwork | Allow  | ... |
| 65001    | AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound | Any    | Any      | AzureLoadBalancer | Any            | Allow  | ... |
| 65500    | DenyAllInBound                | Any    | Any      | Any               | Any            | Deny   | ... |

#### Outbound Rules

| PRIORITY | NAME                  | PORT | PROTOCOL | SOURCE         | DESTINATION    | ACTION | ... |
|----------|-----------------------|------|----------|----------------|----------------|--------|-----|
| 100      | RuleC                 | 80   | Any      | Any            | Any            | Deny   | ... |
| 65000    | AllowVnetOutBound     | Any  | Any      | VirtualNetwork | VirtualNetwork | Allow  | ... |
| 65001    | AllowInternetOutBound | Any  | Any      | Any            | Internet       | Allow  | ... |
| 65500    | DenyAllOutBound       | Any  | Any      | Any            | Any            | Deny   | ... |

If RuleB is deleted would users from the Internet be able to

- ✓ A. Connect to the web server hosted on the virtual machine only
- B. Connect to the DNS server hosted on the virtual machine only
- C. Connect to both the web and DNS server hosted on the virtual machine only
- D. Not connect to either the web or DNS server hosted on the virtual machine only

Explanation:

Answer – D

If RuleB is deleted, then users won't be able to access port 80 and hence the web server.

Since there is a Deny rule of RuleA for ports 50-60 and since DNS listens on port 53, you will not be able to access the DNS server.

Because of this logic, all other options are incorrect

For more information on network security, please visit the below URL

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

---

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Question 27

Marked as review    Correct

Domain : Implementing and Managing Storage

Your company has setup a storage account in Azure as shown below

---

Resource group [\(change\)](#)  
whizlabs-rg

Performance/Access tier  
Standard/Hot

Status  
Primary: Available

Replication  
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Location  
UK South

Account kind  
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Subscription [\(change\)](#)  
Pay-As-You-Go

Subscription ID  
baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e

Tags [\(change\)](#)  
[Click here to add tags](#)

The company needs to only allow connections to the storage account from an IP address range of 51.107.2.0 to 51.107.2.255. From which of the following section of the storage account would you modify to fulfil this requirement?

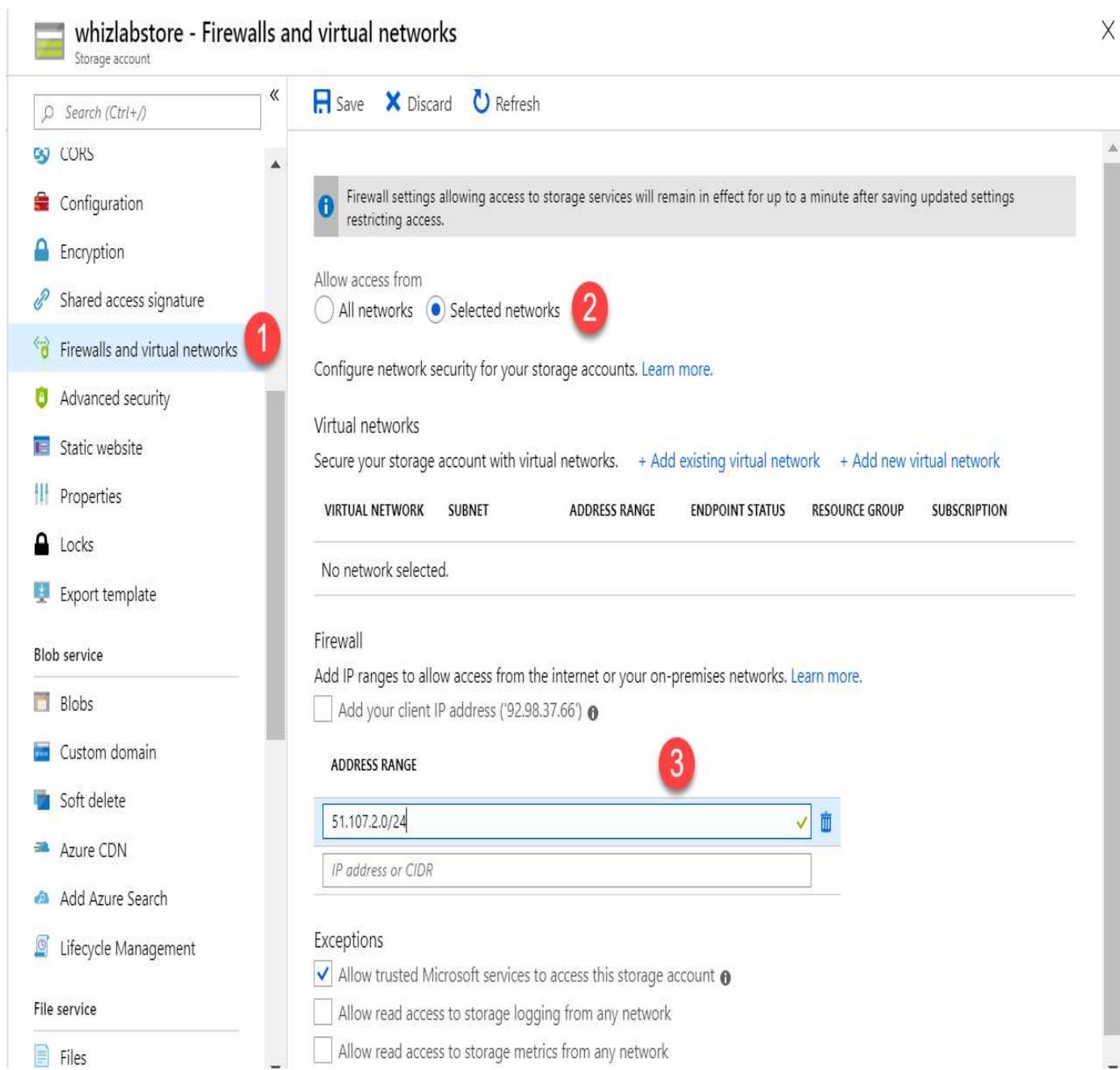
- ✓ A. Firewall and virtual networks 

- B. Advanced security
- C. Soft Delete
- D. Lifecycle Management

Explanation:

Answer – A

This can be done from the Firewall and virtual networks as shown below



The screenshot shows the Azure Storage account settings for 'whizlabstore'. The left sidebar lists various account settings like CORS, Configuration, Encryption, Shared access signature, Firewalls and virtual networks (which is highlighted with a red circle labeled '1'), Advanced security, Static website, Properties, Locks, and Export template. Below these are sections for Blob service (Blobs, Custom domain, Soft delete, Azure CDN, Add Azure Search) and File service (Files). The main content area shows a message about firewall settings remaining effective for up to a minute after saving. It then asks 'Allow access from' with two options: 'All networks' (radio button) and 'Selected networks' (radio button, which is selected and highlighted with a red circle labeled '2'). Below this is a 'Virtual networks' section with a link to 'Secure your storage account with virtual networks.' and buttons for '+ Add existing virtual network' and '+ Add new virtual network'. A table header for 'VIRTUAL NETWORK', 'SUBNET', 'ADDRESS RANGE', 'ENDPOINT STATUS', 'RESOURCE GROUP', and 'SUBSCRIPTION' is shown, followed by a message 'No network selected.' The 'Firewall' section allows adding IP ranges to allow access from the internet or on-premises networks. A checkbox 'Add your client IP address ('92.98.37.66')' is present. An 'ADDRESS RANGE' input field contains '51.107.2.0/24' with a green checkmark and a trash bin icon. Below it is a placeholder 'IP address or CIDR'. The 'Exceptions' section includes checkboxes for 'Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account' (checked), 'Allow read access to storage logging from any network' (unchecked), and 'Allow read access to storage metrics from any network' (unchecked). Red numbers '1', '2', and '3' are overlaid on the 'Firewalls and virtual networks' link, the 'Selected networks' radio button, and the 'ADDRESS RANGE' input field respectively.

Ensure to click on "Selected networks" and then enter the IP address range

Since this is clear from the implementation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the firewall and virtual network feature, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-network-security>

---

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Question 28

Correct

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

Your company has setup a storage account in Azure as shown below

Resource group [\(change\)](#)  
whizlabs-rg

Performance/Access tier  
Standard/Hot

Status  
Primary: Available

Replication  
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Location  
UK South

Account kind  
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Subscription [\(change\)](#)  
Pay-As-You-Go

Subscription ID  
baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e

Tags [\(change\)](#)  
[Click here to add tags](#)

There is a requirement to retain any blob data that might accidentally be deleted. The deleted data needs to be retained for 14 days. From which of the following section of the storage account would you modify to fulfil this requirement?

- A. Firewall and virtual networks
- B. Advanced security
- C. Soft Delete
- D. Lifecycle Management

Explanation:

Answer – C

This can be done from "Data Protection" section for the BLOB service as shown below

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage Account 'blobtest75 - Data Protection' settings. The left sidebar shows 'Containers', 'Custom domain', 'Data Protection' (which is selected and highlighted in grey), 'Azure CDN', and 'Add Azure Search'. The main pane shows the 'Data protection' section with a note: 'Data protection provides you methods to save and recover your data when it is erroneously modified or deleted by an application or other storage account user'. Below this is a 'Blob soft delete' switch that is currently 'Enabled'. A tooltip below the switch says: 'You will still be able to access and recover soft deleted data if the soft delete feature is disabled.'

Since this is clear from the implementation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the soft delete feature, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-soft-delete?tabs=azure-portal>

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Question 29

Correct

Domain : Implementing and Managing Storage

A company needs to setup a storage account named whizlabstore in Azure. Below are the key requirements for the storage account

Be able to store virtual disk files for Azure virtual machines

Costs of accessing the files needs to be minimized

Replication costs should be minimized.

Which of the following would you choose as the storage account type?

- A. General purpose v1
- ✓ B. General purpose v2 
- C. Block blob storage
- D. Blob storage

Explanation:

Answer – B

If you look at the Microsoft documentation, you can see that disk files are supported in the storage type of General purpose v2 and General purpose v1. But General purpose v1 is now a legacy storage account type and General purpose v2 is preferred for storage purposes.

| Storage account type  | Supported services                       | Supported performance tiers    | Supported access tiers          | Replication options                 | Deployment model <sup>1</sup> | Encryption <sup>2</sup> |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| General-purpose V2    | Blob, File, Queue, Table, and Disk       | Standard, Premium <sup>5</sup> | Hot, Cool, Archive <sup>3</sup> | LRS, ZRS <sup>4</sup> , GRS, RA-GRS | Resource Manager              | Encrypted               |
| General-purpose V1    | Blob, File, Queue, Table, and Disk       | Standard, Premium <sup>5</sup> | N/A                             | LRS, GRS, RA-GRS                    | Resource Manager, Classic     | Encrypted               |
| Block blob storage    | Blob (block blobs and append blobs only) | Premium                        | N/A                             | LRS                                 | Resource Manager              | Encrypted               |
| FileStorage (preview) | Files only                               | Premium                        | N/A                             | LRS                                 | Resource Manager              | Encrypted               |
| Blob storage          | Blob (block blobs and append blobs only) | Standard                       | Hot, Cool, Archive <sup>3</sup> | LRS, GRS, RA-GRS                    | Resource Manager              | Encrypted               |

For more information on storage accounts, please visit the below URL

For more information on storage accounts, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>

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Question 30

Correct

Domain : Implementing and Managing Storage

A company needs to setup a storage account named whizlabstore in Azure. Below are the key requirements for the storage account

Be able to store virtual disk files for Azure virtual machines

Costs of accessing the files needs to be minimized

Replication costs should be minimized.

Which of the following would you choose as the replication strategy?

- ✓ A. Locally redundant storage (LRS) 
- B. Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- C. Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
- D. Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

---

Explanation:

Answer - A

Since replication costs need to be minimized, you can choose the Locally redundant storage replication option.

This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

LRS is the lowest-cost replication option and offers the least durability compared to other options. If a datacenter-level disaster (for example, fire or flooding) occurs, all replicas may be lost or unrecoverable. To mitigate this risk, Microsoft recommends using either zone-redundant storage (ZRS) or geo-redundant storage (GRS).

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on storage redundancy, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 31

Incorrect

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

A company needs to deploy a virtual machine using a Resource Manager template. The template needs to be submitted via Azure CLI commands. The template is stored in a file named whizlabvm.json.

You need to complete the below CLI command

**az group create --name whizlab-rg --location "Central US"**

```
az group Slot1 create \
--name whizlabdeployment \
--resource-group whizlab-rg \
Slot2 whizlabvm.json
```

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. template
- B. deployment 
- C. resource 
- D. vm

Explanation:

Answer - B

This is clearly given as an example in the Microsoft documentation

The following example creates a resource group, and deploys a template from your local machine:

Azure CLI

```
az group create --name ExampleGroup --location "Central US"
az group deployment create \
  --name ExampleDeployment \
  --resource-group ExampleGroup \
  --template-file storage.json \
  --parameters storageAccountType=Standard_GRS
```

Copy Try It

Since this is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on deploying templates via the CLI, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 32

Incorrect

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

A company needs to deploy a virtual machine using a Resource Manager template. The template needs to be submitted via Azure CLI commands. The template is stored in a file named whizlabvm.json.

You need to complete the below CLI command

```
az group create --name whizlab-rg --location "Central US"
```

```
az group Slot1 create \
```

```
--name whizlabdeployment \
```

```
--resource-group whizlab-rg \
```

```
Slot2 whizlabvm.json
```

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- ✓ A. --template 
- B. --template-uri
- C. --template-file 
- D. --template-resource

---

Explanation:

Answer - C

This is clearly given as an example in the Microsoft documentation

The following example creates a resource group, and deploys a template from your local machine:

Azure CLI

 Copy

 Try It

```
az group create --name ExampleGroup --location "Central US"
az group deployment create \
  --name ExampleDeployment \
  --resource-group ExampleGroup \
  --template-file storage.json \
  --parameters storageAccountType=Standard_GRS
```

Since this is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on deploying templates via the CLI, please visit the below URL

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

---

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Question 33

Incorrect

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company needs to setup an Azure AD user that would need to manage load balancer in their Azure account. They need to ensure that the user has the least privilege and is able to perform the following operations

Add backend pools to the load balancers

Add Load balancing rules to the load balancers

Which of the following role-based access permission would you grant for the following requirement?  
"Add backend pools to the load balancer"

- A. Owner role at the resource group level
  - B. Contributor role at the resource group level 
  - C. Reader role at the resource group level
  - D. Network Contributor role at the load balancer resource level 
- 

Explanation:

Answer – D

The Network Contributor role has the required privileges to work with the Azure Load balancer.

The other roles would give more permissions than that what is required.

For more information on the network contributor role, please visit the below URL

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

---

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Question 34

Correct

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company needs to setup an Azure AD user that would need to manage load balancers in their Azure account. They need to ensure that the user has the least privilege and is able to perform the following operations

Add backend pools to the load balancers

Add Load balancing rules to the load balancers

Which of the following role-based access permission would you grant for the following requirement?  
"Add Load balancing rules to the load balancers"

- A. Owner role at the resource group level
- B. Contributor role at the resource group level
- C. Reader role at the resource group level
- D. Network Contributor role at the load balancer resource level

---

Explanation:

Answer - D

The Network Contributor role has the required privileges to work with the Azure Load balancer.

The other roles would give more permissions than what is required.

For more information on the network contributor role, please visit the below URL

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

---

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Question 35

Correct

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company has setup an Azure subscription and a tenant. They want to ensure that only Virtual Machines of a particular SKU size can be launched in their Azure account. They decide to implement Role Based access control. Does this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

✓ B. No 

Explanation:

Answer - B

Role-based access control (RBAC) helps you manage who has access to Azure resources, what they can do with those resources, and what areas they have access to.

For more information on role-based access control, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 36

Correct

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company has setup an Azure subscription and a tenant. They want to ensure that only Virtual Machines of a particular SKU size can be launched in their Azure account. They decide to implement Azure locks. Does this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

✓ B. No 

---

Explanation:

Answer - B

Azure locks are used to prevent users from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources. They can't be used for the said purpose as stated in the question.

For more information on Azure locks, please visit the below URL

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

---

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---

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Question 37

Correct

Domain : Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company has setup an Azure subscription and a tenant. They want to ensure that only Virtual Machines of a particular SKU size can be launched in their Azure account. They decide to implement Azure policies. Does this fulfil the requirement?

✓ A. Yes 

B. No

---

Explanation:

Answer - A

Yes, this can be done with Azure policies. There is also already an in-built policy which can implement this policy as shown below

The screenshot shows the Azure Policy definition for 'Allowed virtual machine SKUs'. It includes fields for Name, Description, Effect, Category, Definition location, Definition ID, Type, Mode, and a JSON representation of the policy definition.

**Name:** Allowed virtual machine SKUs

**Description:** This policy enables you to specify a set of virtual machine SKUs that your organization can deploy.

**Effect:** Deny

**Category:** Compute

**Definition location:** --

**Definition ID:** /providers/Microsoft.Authorization/policyDefinitions/cccc23c7-8427-4f53-ad12-b6a6...

**Type:** Built-in

**Mode:** Indexed

```

1  {
2    "properties": {
3      "displayName": "Allowed virtual machine SKUs",
4      "policyType": "BuiltIn",
5      "mode": "Indexed",
6      "description": "This policy enables you to specify a set of virtual machine SKUs that your organization can deploy.",
7      "metadata": {
8        "category": "Compute"
9      },
10     "parameters": {
11       "listOfAllowedSKUs": {
12         "type": "Array",
13         "metadata": {
14           "description": "The list of SKUs that can be specified for virtual machines.",
15           "displayName": "Allowed SKUs",
16           "strongType": "VMSKUs"
17         }
18       }
19     }
}

```

For more information on an example on this, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/allowed-skus-storage>

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Question 38

Correct

Domain : Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company currently has an on-premise data center. The data center has 2 VPN devices. They also have setup a Virtual Network in Azure. They need to setup a site-to-site VPN connection. It needs to

be ensured that if a single instance of an Azure gateway fails, or if a single on-premise VPN device fails, then the failure will not cause an interruption longer than 2 minutes.

Based on the requirement what is the minimum number of Public IP addresses that would be required to be setup in Azure?

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

---

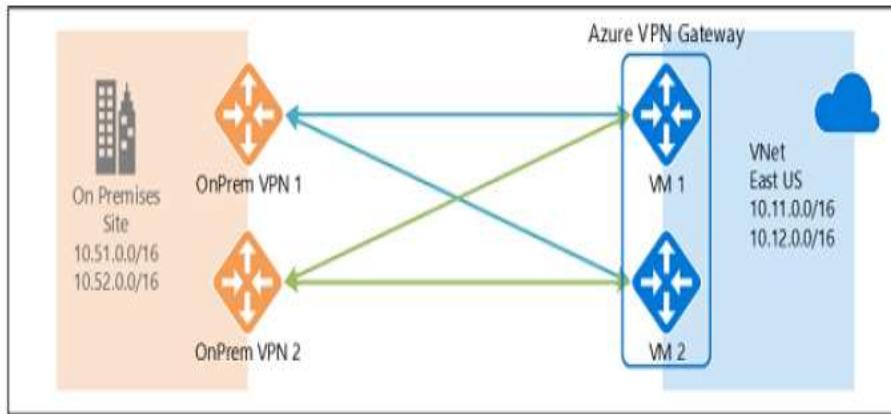
Explanation:

Answer - B

An example of high redundancy for VPN gateways is also given in the Microsoft documentation as shown below

### Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

The most reliable option is to combine the active-active gateways on both your network and Azure, as shown in the diagram below.



Here you create and setup the Azure VPN gateway in an active-active configuration, and create two local network gateways and two connections for your two on-premises VPN devices as described above. The result is a full mesh connectivity of 4 IPsec tunnels between your Azure virtual network and your on-premises network.

Here you would need 2 public IP addresses, one for each local gateway.

For more information on VPN gateway high availability, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

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Question 39

Correct

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company currently has an on-premise data center. The data center has 2 VPN devices. They have also setup a Virtual Network in Azure. The Company has following requirements

1. They need to setup a site-to-site VPN connection.
2. Then ensure the Site-to-Site VPN connection failure will not cause an interruption more than 2 minutes.

Based on the above requirements what is the minimum number of Virtual network gateways that would be required to be setup in Azure?

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

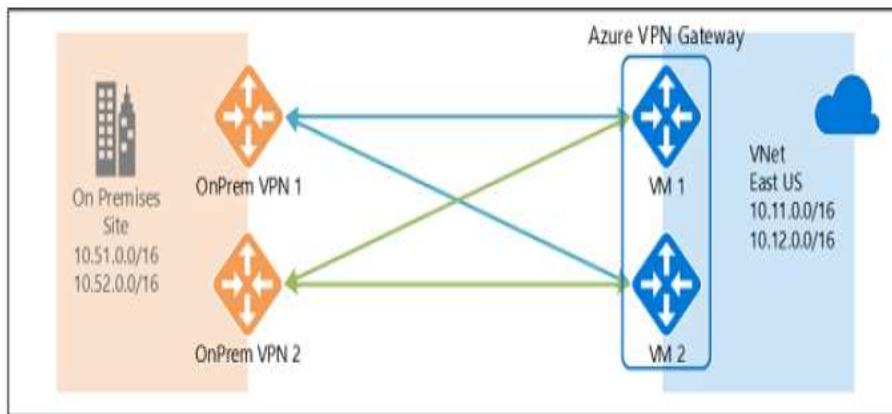
Explanation:

Answer – B

An example of high redundancy for VPN gateways is also given in the Microsoft documentation as shown below

## Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

The most reliable option is to combine the active-active gateways on both your network and Azure, as shown in the diagram below.



Here you create and setup the Azure VPN gateway in an active-active configuration, and create two local network gateways and two connections for your two on-premises VPN devices as described above. The result is a full mesh connectivity of 4 IPsec tunnels between your Azure virtual network and your on-premises network.

Here you would need 2 VPN gateways.

For more information on VPN gateway high availability, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

---

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Question 40

Marked as review Incorrect

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company currently has an on-premise data center. The data center has 2 VPN devices. They also have setup a Virtual Network in Azure. They need to setup a site-to-site VPN connection. It needs to be ensured that if a single instance of an Azure gateway fails, or if a single on-premise VPN device fails, then the failure will not cause an interruption longer than 2 minutes.

Based on the requirement what is the minimum number of Local network gateways that would be required to be setup in Azure?

- ✓ A. 1 ✗
- B. 2 ✓
- C. 3
- D. 4

---

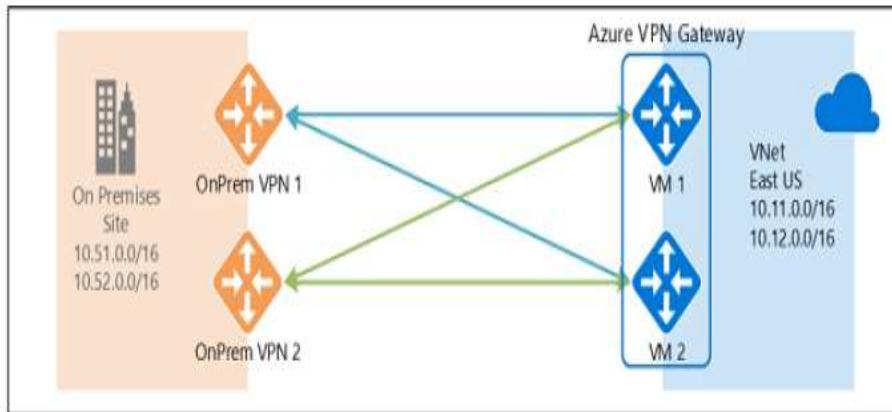
Explanation:

Answer – B

An example of high redundancy for VPN gateways is also given in the Microsoft documentation as shown below

### Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

The most reliable option is to combine the active-active gateways on both your network and Azure, as shown in the diagram below.



Here you create and setup the Azure VPN gateway in an active-active configuration, and create two local network gateways and two connections for your two on-premises VPN devices as described above. The result is a full mesh connectivity of 4 IPsec tunnels between your Azure virtual network and your on-premises network.

Here you would need 2 local gateways, one for each VPN device.

For more information on VPN gateway high availability, please visit the below URL

---

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---

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Question 41

Marked as review  Correct

Domain :Manage Identities

A company has an existing Azure AD tenant. The IT administrator has set a conditional access policy named "whizlabpolicy". The policy has been implemented to ensure that Global administrators use Azure AD joined devices when they try to authenticate to Azure from untrusted locations.

Now it needs to be ensured that Global administrators are also forced to use multi-factor authentication when they try to authenticate from untrusted locations.

Which of the following needs to be done in order to fulfil this requirement?

- A. From the multi-factor authentication page in Azure, modify the service settings.
  - B. From the multi-factor authentication page in Azure, modify the user settings.
  - C. From the Azure portal, modify grant control part of 'whizlabpolicy'. 
  - D. From the Azure portal, modify session control part of "whizlabpolicy".
- 

Explanation:

Answer – C

You need to modify the conditional access policy as shown below.

Dashboard > Default Directory > Conditional Access - Policies > whizlabpolicy > Grant

**whizlabpolicy**

**Grant**

Select the controls to be enforced.

Block access  
 Grant access **2**

Require multi-factor authentication i  
 Require device to be marked as compliant i  
 Require Hybrid Azure AD joined device i  
 Require approved client app i  
See list of approved client apps  
 Require app protection policy (preview) i  
See list of policy protected client apps

For multiple controls

Require all the selected controls  
 Require one of the selected controls

**Assignments**

Users and groups i >  
Specific users included

Cloud apps or actions i >  
1 app included

Conditions i >  
0 conditions selected

**Access controls**

Grant i **1** >  
1 control selected

Session i >  
0 controls selected

**Enable policy**

On **Off**

Save Select

You need to go to the Access controls section and ensure to check the option of "Require multi-factor authentication"

Since this is clear from the implementation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on conditional access policies, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 42

Correct

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company plans to use Azure Network watcher to perform the following tasks

"Find out if a network security rule is preventing a network packet from reaching a virtual machine hosted in an Azure virtual network"

"Find out if there is outbound connectivity between an Azure virtual machine and an external host"

Which of the following network watcher feature would you use for the following requirement?

"Find out if a network security rule is preventing a network packet from reaching a virtual machine hosted in an Azure virtual network"

- A. IP Flow Verify 
- B. Next Hop
- C. Packet Capture
- D. Traffic Analysis

---

Explanation:

Answer – A

This can be done with the IP Flow Verify feature. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

# Introduction to IP flow verify in Azure Network Watcher

11/30/2017 • 2 minutes to read • Contributors 

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.

Option B is incorrect since this feature is used to get the next hop type and IP address of a packet from a specific VM

Option C is incorrect since this feature is used for deep dive network packet capture

Option D is incorrect since this feature is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in cloud networks

For more information on the IP Flow Verify feature, please visit the below URL

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

---

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---

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Question 43

Marked as review    Correct

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company plans to use Azure Network watcher to perform the following tasks

"Find out if a network security rule is preventing a network packet from reaching a virtual machine hosted in an Azure virtual network"

"Find out if there is outbound connectivity between an Azure virtual machine and an external host"

Which of the following network watcher feature would you use for the following requirement?

"Find out if there is outbound connectivity between an Azure virtual machine and an external host"

- A. IP Flow Verify
- B. Next Hop
- C. Connection Monitor 
- D. Traffic Analysis

---

Explanation:

Answer – C

This can be done with the Connection Monitor feature. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

### Monitor communication between a virtual machine and an endpoint

Endpoints can be another virtual machine (VM), a fully qualified domain name (FQDN), a uniform resource identifier (URI), or IPv4 address. 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. For example, you might have a web server VM that communicates with a database server VM. Someone in your organization may, unknown to you, apply a custom route or network security rule to the web server or database server VM or subnet.

If an endpoint becomes unreachable, connection troubleshoot informs you of the reason. Potential reasons are a DNS name resolution problem, the CPU, memory, or firewall within the operating system of a VM, or the hop type of a custom route, or security rule for the VM or subnet of the outbound connection. Learn more about [security rules](#) and [route hop types](#) in Azure.

Option A is incorrect since this feature is used to verify the flow of traffic based on security group rules

Option B is incorrect since this feature is used to get the next hop type and IP address of a packet from a specific VM

Option D is incorrect since this feature is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in cloud networks.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor-preview>

For more information on the network watcher tool, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 44

Correct

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

The following policy is going to be assigned to an Azure subscription. Snippets of the policy are shown below

## Not allowed resource types

Assign policy

### SCOPE

\* Scope ([Learn more about setting the scope](#))

Pay-As-You-Go



### Exclusions

Pay-As-You-Go/whizlabs-rg



### BASICS

\* Policy definition

Not allowed resource types

\* Assignment name [?](#)

Not allowed resource types

### Description

### Assigned by

dc421e6-6d39-4827-90dc-e641bbe7ff18 65a8f6cf-b591-4eef-aada-c5d6f229eb28

### PARAMETERS

\* Not allowed resource types [?](#)

servers

storageSyncServices/registeredServers/serverConfigurations

**Microsoft.Sql**

locations/deletedServers

locations/longTermRetentionServers

locations/managedServerSecurityAlertPoliciesAzureAsyncOperation

locations/managedServerSecurityAlertPoliciesOperationResults

servers

servers/administratorOperationResults

servers/administrators

servers/advisors

servers/aggregatedDatabaseMetrics

servers/auditingPolicies

servers/auditingSettings

Which of the following is True?

- ✓ A. Azure SQL servers can be created in the whizlabs-rg resource group (checkmark)
- B. You won't be able to create servers in the whizlabs-rg resource group

- C. You will be able to create Azure SQL servers anywhere in the Pay-As-You-Go subscription
- D. You will be able to create Azure SQL servers in any resource group in the Pay-As-You-Go subscription

---

Explanation:

Answer – A

The policy is basically ensuring that no one can create Azure SQL servers in the Pay-As-You-Go subscription

But there is one exclusion which is the whizlabs-rg resource group. So, the policy will not apply to this resource group. Hence you will be able to be able to create Azure SQL servers in this resource group.

## Not allowed resource types

Assign policy

### SCOPE

\* Scope (Learn more about setting the scope)

Pay-As-You-Go



...

### Exclusions

Pay-As-You-Go/whizlabs-rg



...

### BASICS

\* Policy definition

Not allowed resource types

\* Assignment name ⓘ

Not allowed resource types

### Description

### Assigned by

dcd421e6-6d39-4827-90dc-e641bbe7ff18 65a8f6cf-b591-4eef-aada-c5d6f229eb28

Option B is incorrect because of the exclusion rule which will allow the creation of Azure SQL servers in the whizlabs-rg resource group

Options C and D are incorrect since this is a primary policy to prevent the creation of Azure SQL servers in the subscription.

For more information on Azure policies, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 45

Correct

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company has setup a Load balancer that load balances traffic on port 80 and 443 across 3 virtual machines. You have to ensure that all RDP traffic is directed towards a VM named demovm. How would you achieve this?

- A. By creating a new public load balancer for demovm
- B. By creating a new internal load balancer for demovm
- C. By creating an inbound NAT rule 
- D. By creating a new IP configuration

---

Explanation:

Answer – C

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

## Create an inbound NAT port-forwarding rule

Create a load balancer inbound network address translation (NAT) rule to forward traffic from a specific port of the front-end IP address to a specific port of a back-end VM.

1. Select All resources in the left-hand menu, and then select MyLoadBalancer from the resource list.

2. Under Settings, select Inbound NAT rules, and then select Add.

3. On the Add inbound NAT rule page, type or select the following values:

- Name: Type *MyNATRuleVM1*.
- Port: Type 4221.
- Target virtual machine: Select *MyVM1* from the drop-down.
- Port mapping: Select *Custom*.
- Target port: Type 3389.

4. Select OK.

5. Repeat the steps to add an inbound NAT rule named *MyNATRuleVM2*, using **Port: 4222** and **Target virtual machine: MyVM2**.

Options A and B are incorrect since we don't need to recreate an entire load balancer just for this scenario

Option D is incorrect since this is used to attach a front-end IP to the load balancer

For more information on port forwarding for the load balancer, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-port-forwarding-portal>

---

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Question 46

Incorrect

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

A company is planning on deploying 15 virtual machines using Azure Resource Manager templates. All of the virtual machines should run the latest version of Windows Server 2016.

You have to complete the below storageProfile section of the template

```
"storageProfile": {  
    "imageReference": {  
        "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
        "offer": Slot1,  
        "sku": Slot2,  
        "version": "latest"  
    }  
}
```

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- ✓ A. 'WindowsClient' 
- B. 'WindowsServer' 
- C. '2016-Datacenter'
- D. 'Windows-Hub'

---

Explanation:

Answer - B

If you look at the Export Template section for a resource group that has a Windows Server 2016 Virtual machine deployed, you can see that values that go into the offer and Sku section

**whizlabs-rg - Export template**

Resource group - PREVIEW

Search (Ctrl+ /) Download Add to library Deploy

Overview Activity log Access control (IAM) Tags Events

Settings

Quickstart Resource costs Deployments Policies Properties Locks Export template 1

Parameters (24)

Variables (0)

Resources (21)

```

588     "dependsOn": [
589         "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces',
590             parameters('networkInterfaces_demoVm995_name'))]"
591     ],
592     "properties": {
593         "hardwareProfile": {
594             "vmSize": "Standard_DS1_v2"
595         },
596         "storageProfile": {
597             "imageReference": {
598                 "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
599                 "offer": "WindowsServer",
600                 "sku": "2016-Datacenter",
601                 "version": "latest"
602             },
603             "osDisk": {
604                 "osType": "Windows",
605                 "name": "[concat(parameters(
606                     'virtualMachines_demoVm_name'),
607                     '_OsDisk_1_4fa28077ffffa48deb8a1aac1dece870f'))]",
608                 "createOption": "FromImage",
609                 "caching": "ReadWrite",
610                 "managedDisk": {
611                     "storageAccountType": "Premium_LRS",
612                     "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Compute/disks',
613                         concat(parameters('virtualMachines_demoVm_name'),
614                             '_OsDisk_1_4fa28077ffffa48deb8a1aac1dece870f'))]"
615                 }
616             }
617         }
618     }
619   ]
620 }
```

Since this is clear from the implementation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on Resource Manager templates, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 47

Correct

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

A company is planning on deploying 15 virtual machines using Azure Resource Manager templates. All of the virtual machines should run the latest version of Windows Server 2016.

You have to complete the below storageProfile section of the template

```
"storageProfile": {  
    "imageReference": {  
        "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
        "offer": Slot1 ,  
        "sku": Slot2 ,  
        "version": "latest"  
    }  
}
```

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. 'WindowsClient'
- B. 'WindowsServer'
- C. '2016-Datacenter' 
- D. 'Windows-Hub'

---

Explanation:

Answer - C

If you look at the Export Template section for a resource group that has a Windows Server 2016 Virtual machine deployed, you can see that values that go into the offer and Sku section

**whizlabs-rg - Export template**

Resource group - PREVIEW

Search (Ctrl+ /) Download Add to library Deploy

Overview Activity log Access control (IAM) Tags Events

Settings

Quickstart Resource costs Deployments Policies Properties Locks Export template 1

Parameters (24)

Variables (0)

Resources (21)

```

588     "dependsOn": [
589         "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces',
590             parameters('networkInterfaces_demoVm995_name'))]"
591     ],
592     "properties": {
593         "hardwareProfile": {
594             "vmSize": "Standard_DS1_v2"
595         },
596         "storageProfile": {
597             "imageReference": {
598                 "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
599                 "offer": "WindowsServer",
600                 "sku": "2016-Datacenter",
601                 "version": "latest"
602             },
603             "osDisk": {
604                 "osType": "Windows",
605                 "name": "[concat(parameters(
606                     'virtualMachines_demoVm_name'),
607                     '_OsDisk_1_4fa28077ffffa48deb8a1aac1dece870f')]",
608                 "createOption": "FromImage",
609                 "caching": "ReadWrite",
610                 "managedDisk": {
611                     "storageAccountType": "Premium_LRS",
612                     "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Compute/disks',
613                         concat(parameters('virtualMachines_demoVm_name'),
614                             '_OsDisk_1_4fa28077ffffa48deb8a1aac1dece870f'))]"
615                 }
616             }
617         }
618     }
619   ]
620 }
```

Since this is clear from the implementation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on Resource Manager templates, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 48

Correct

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

A company is planning on deploying an application to a set of Virtual Machines in an Azure network. The company needs to have an SLA of 99.99% for the application hosted on the Virtual machines. Which of the following should be implemented to guarantee an SLA of 99.99% on the infrastructure level?

- A. Make the virtual machines part of an availability set
- B. Deploy the virtual machines across availability zones 
- C. Assign a standard public IP address to the virtual machines
- D. Deploy single virtual machines across multiple regions

---

Explanation:

Answer – B

You can achieve 99.99% SLA on the infrastructure level for your virtual machines by deploying them across availability zones. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## What are Availability Zones in Azure?

05/06/2019 • 3 minutes to read • Contributors  Q all

Availability Zones is a high-availability offering that protects your applications and data from datacenter failures. Availability Zones are unique physical locations within an Azure region. Each zone is made up of one or more datacenters equipped with independent power, cooling, and networking. To ensure resiliency, there's a minimum of three separate zones in all enabled regions. The physical separation of Availability Zones within a region protects applications and data from datacenter failures. Zone-redundant services replicate your applications and data across Availability Zones to protect from single-points-of-failure. With Availability Zones, Azure offers industry best **99.99% VM uptime SLA**. The full [Azure SLA](#) explains the guaranteed availability of Azure as a whole.

Option A is incorrect since availability sets can only guarantee an SLA of 99.95%

Option C is incorrect since this will not help ensure 99.99% availability for the architecture.

Option D is incorrect since this is normally used for disaster recovery purposes

For more information on availability zones, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/availability-zones/az-overview>

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Question 49

Correct

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

Your company has the requirement to create an Azure storage account. The storage account needs to meet the following requirements.

Should be able to support hot, cool and archive blob tiers

Should be able to provide fault tolerance if a disaster hits the Azure region which has the storage account

You need to complete the below command to create the storage account

**az storage account create -g whizlabrg -n whizlabstore --kind**

Slot1

--sku

Slot2

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. BlobStorage
- B. Storage
- C. StorageV2
- D. Table

Explanation:

Answer – C

Since there is a requirement to support the Hot, Cool and Archive tier, then we can choose General Purpose v2. This is supported by General Purpose V2 or Blob Storage. To have complete functionality

of the BLOB service, you can choose General Purpose V2.

| Storage account type  | Supported services                       | Supported performance tiers    | Supported access tiers          | Replication options                 | Deployment model <sup>1</sup> | Encryption <sup>2</sup> |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| General-purpose V2    | Blob, File, Queue, Table, and Disk       | Standard, Premium <sup>5</sup> | Hot, Cool, Archive <sup>3</sup> | LRS, ZRS <sup>4</sup> , GRS, RA-GRS | Resource Manager              | Encrypted               |
| General-purpose V1    | Blob, File, Queue, Table, and Disk       | Standard, Premium <sup>5</sup> | N/A                             | LRS, GRS, RA-GRS                    | Resource Manager, Classic     | Encrypted               |
| Block blob storage    | Blob (block blobs and append blobs only) | Premium                        | N/A                             | LRS                                 | Resource Manager              | Encrypted               |
| FileStorage (preview) | Files only                               | Premium                        | N/A                             | LRS                                 | Resource Manager              | Encrypted               |
| Blob storage          | Blob (block blobs and append blobs only) | Standard                       | Hot, Cool, Archive <sup>3</sup> | LRS, GRS, RA-GRS                    | Resource Manager              | Encrypted               |

Option A is partially correct, but General Purpose V2 should be preferred.

Option B is incorrect since it does not support the access tiers

Option D is incorrect since this is a service that stores structured NoSQL data in the cloud, providing a key/attribute store with a schemaless design.

For more information on storage accounts, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>

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Question 50

Correct

Your company has the requirement to create an Azure storage account. The storage account needs to meet the following requirements.

Should be able to support hot, cool and archive blob tiers

Should be able to provide fault tolerance if a disaster hits the Azure region which has the storage account.

You need to complete the below command to create the storage account

**az storage account create -g whizlabrg -n whizlabstore --kind**

**Slot1**

**--sku**

**Slot2**

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- ✓ A. Standard\_GRS 
- B. Standard\_LRS
- C. Standard\_RAGRS
- D. Premium\_LRS

---

Explanation:

Answer – A

Standard\_GRS , which is geo-redundant storage would ensure that data is available in a secondary region if the primary region goes down. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

# Geo-redundant storage (GRS): Cross-regional replication for Azure Storage

10/20/2018 • 5 minutes to read • Contributors 

Geo-redundant storage (GRS) is designed to provide at least 99.999999999999% (16 9's) durability of objects over a given year by replicating your data to a secondary region that is hundreds of miles away from the primary region. If your storage account has GRS enabled, then your data is durable even in the case of a complete regional outage or a disaster in which the primary region isn't recoverable.

Options B and D are incorrect since these don't guarantee that data will be available if a region goes down

Option C is incorrect since the costs would be more than Standard\_GRS

For more information on geo redundant storage, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 51

Marked as review Incorrect

Domain :Manage Identities

A company has an Azure AD tenant named whizlabs.com. The company hires a consultant to perform some work. The consultant needs to authenticate to the tenant using a Microsoft account names consultantusr@outlook.com. Which of the following would you do to fulfill this requirement?

- ✓ A. Create a new user using the powershell cmdlet New-AzureADUser. Specify the -UserPrincipalName parameter for the command as consultantusr@outlook.com 
- B. Add a custom domain in Azure and then add the user

- C. In the Azure portal, add a guest user and specify consultantusr@outlook.com as the email ID 
- D. Create a new user in Azure AD as [consultantusr@whizlabs.com](mailto:consultantusr@whizlabs.com)

---

Explanation:

Answer – C

If you have an external user who is not part of the domain, you can create a new guest user in Azure AD. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

# Add Azure Active Directory B2B collaboration users in the Azure portal



Is this page helpful?

04/11/2019 • 4 minutes to read • Contributors 

As a user who is assigned any of the limited administrator directory roles, you can use the Azure portal to invite B2B collaboration users. You can invite guest users to the directory, to a group, or to an application. After you invite a user through any of these methods, the invited user's account is added to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), with a user type of *Guest*. The guest user must then redeem their invitation to access resources.

Option A is incorrect since this is used to create a new user and not a guest user

Option B is incorrect since the user is not part of the whizlabs.com domain

Option D is incorrect since this is a guest user and not a domain user

For more information on adding B2B collaboration users, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/b2b/add-users-administrator>

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Question 52

Marked as review    Correct

Domain : Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A team of your company has setup Log Analytics for a virtual machine named **demovm** deployed in a subnet of VNet1. The team is running the following query in the Log Analytics Workspace

**Perf**

```
| where ObjectName == "Processor" and CounterName == "% Processor Time"
| where TimeGenerated between (startofweek(ago(9d)) .. endofweek(ago(2d)))
| summarize avg(CounterValue) by Computer , bin(TimeGenerated, 5min)
| render timechart
```

if a query runs on Monday, the query will return events from the last

- A. 1 day
- B. 7 days
- C. 8 days
- D. 14 days 

Explanation:

Answer – D

StartOfWeek will return only Sunday of the corresponding value given  
 StartOfWeek(ago(gd)) means StartOfDay(-9) means Sunday from 9 day from today  
 e.g.

If Today is Monday and date i.e July 16, 2019

In this case ago(gd) will have a value : July 6, 2019 which is a Saturday

Hence StartOfWeek(-9) means Sunday before July 6, 2019, i.e. June 30, 2019

similarly EndOfWeek(Value) : Means Saturday of the week with respect to given value

EndOfWeek(ago(2d)) = EndOfWeek(-2)

so from Monday July 16, 2019 EndOfWeek(-2) will be July 14, 2019

So return value will be 14 day

For more information on performing log queries, please visit the below URL

---

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Question 53

Marked as review Incorrect

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A team has setup Log Analytics for a virtual machine named demovm. They are running the following query in the Log Analytics Workspace

```
Perf
| where ObjectName == "Processor" and CounterName == "% Processor Time"
| where TimeGenerated between (startofweek(ago(9d)) .. endofweek(ago(2d)))
| summarize avg(CounterValue) by Computer , bin(TimeGenerated, 5min)
| render timechart
```

In which of the below format will the data be displayed?

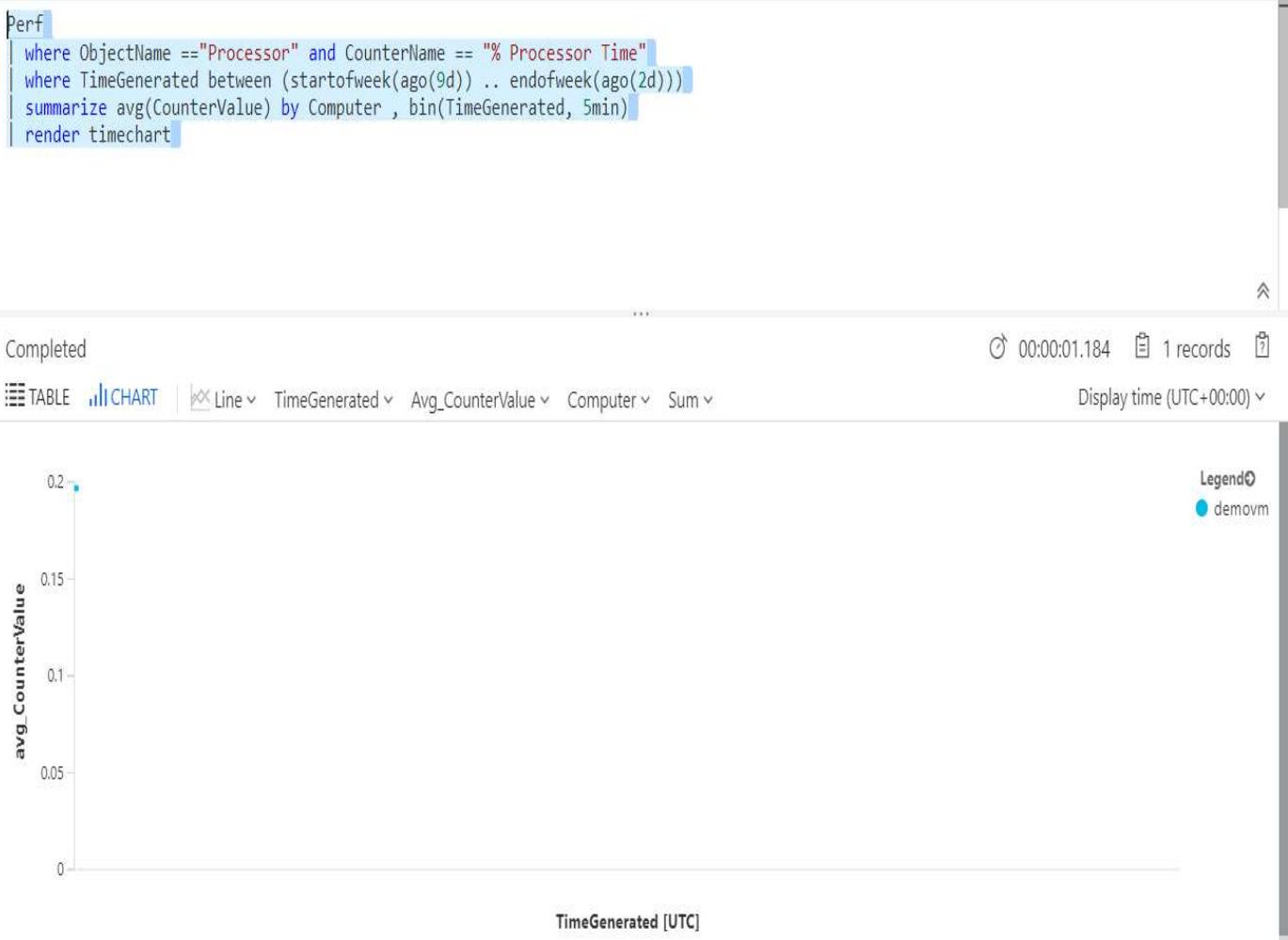
- A. table that has 2 columns
- B. table that has 3 columns
- C. graph that has the Computer values on the Y axis
- D. graph that has the avg(CounterValue) values on the Y axis

---

Explanation:

Answer – D

If you try to run the query in Log Analytics, you will see the below output. It consists of a graph that has the Average of the Counter value on the Y axis.



Since this is clear from the implementation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on performing log queries, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 54

Correct

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

A company has setup an Azure Virtual Machine. A team member is trying to connect to the Virtual machine but is not able to do so. Below is the snippet of the Networking section of the Virtual Machine

Attach network interface   Detach network interface

**Network Interface: demovm1399**   [Effective security rules](#)   [Topology](#)

Virtual network/subnet: whizlabs-rg-vnet/default   Public IP: **demovm1-ip**   Private IP: **10.0.0.5**   Accelerated networking: **Enabled**

Inbound port rules   Outbound port rules   Application security groups   Load balancing

Network security group **demovm1-nsg** (attached to network interface: **demovm1399**)  
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

**Add inbound port rule**

| PRIORITY | NAME                          | PORT | PROTOCOL | SOURCE            | DESTINATION    | ACTION | ... |
|----------|-------------------------------|------|----------|-------------------|----------------|--------|-----|
| 100      | Port_3389                     | 3389 | 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   | ... |

Which of the following needs to be done in order to ensure that the team member can connect to the Virtual Machine?

- A. Delete the Rule "Port\_3389"
- B. Add a rule to the Outbound port rules to allow traffic on port 3389
- C. Delete the Rule "DenyAllInBound"
- D. Start the Virtual Machine

Explanation:

Answer – D

Here the issue is that no public IP address has been assigned to the Virtual Machine. This is because the Virtual Machine is in a stopped state. So you would need to start the Virtual machine, get a Public IP address and then connect to the Virtual Machine.

Attach network interface Detach network interface

### Network Interface: demovm1399

Virtual network/subnet: whizlabs-rg-vnet/default

Effective security rules

Public IP: demovm1-ip

Topology

Private IP: 10.0.0.5

Accelerated networking: Enabled

[Inbound port rules](#) [Outbound port rules](#) [Application security groups](#) [Load balancing](#)

Network security group demovm1-nsg (attached to network interface: demovm1399)

Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

[Add inbound port rule](#)

| PRIORITY | NAME                          | PORT | PROTOCOL | SOURCE            | DESTINATION    | ACTION | ... |
|----------|-------------------------------|------|----------|-------------------|----------------|--------|-----|
| 100      | Port_3389                     | 3389 | 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   | ... |

Option A is incorrect since this would stop the RDP connectivity

Option B is incorrect since this is an Inbound connectivity issue

Option C is incorrect since you can't delete the default rules

For more information on IP address types, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 55

Incorrect

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

Your company currently has a Site-to-Site connection with an Azure Virtual Private network. The VPN device that is allocated on the on-premise side is going to undergo a change in its public IP address. You have to ensure the Site-to-Site VPN connection continues to work after the change. Which of the following steps would you need to carry out after the change in the public IP address on the on-premise VPN device ensuring minimum connection downtime? Choose 3 answers from the options given below

- A. Remove the VPN connection 
  - B. Stop the VPN connection
  - ✓ C. Modify the local gateway IP address 
  - D. Modify the VPN gateway address
  - ✓ E. Recreate the VPN connection 
  - ✓ F. Start the VPN connection 
- 

Explanation:

Answer – A,C and E

This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

### To modify the local network gateway 'GatewayIpAddress' - existing gateway connection

If the VPN device that you want to connect to has changed its public IP address, you need to modify the local network gateway to reflect that change. If a gateway connection already exists, you first need to remove the connection. After the connection is removed, you can modify the gateway IP address and recreate a new connection. You can also modify the address prefixes at the same time. This results in some downtime for your VPN connection. When modifying the gateway IP address, you don't need to delete the VPN gateway. You only need to remove the connection.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on creating site to site VPN connections, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-create-site-to-site-rm-powershell>

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