

# Microsoft.AZ-104.v2024-12-30.q139

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<https://www.freecram.net/torrent/Microsoft.AZ-104.v2024-12-30.q139.html>

## NEW QUESTION: 1

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

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

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant named contoso.com.

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

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

Solution; From Microsoft Entra ID in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk create user operation.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

## NEW QUESTION: 2

Your company has an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

The company also has two on-premises servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016.

Server1 is configured as a DNS server that has a primary DNS zone named adatum.com.

Adatum.com contains 1,000 DNS records.

You manage Server1 and Subscription1 from Server2. Server2 has the following tools installed:

\* The DNS Manager console

\* Azure PowerShell

\* Azure CLI 2.0

You need to move the adatum.com zone to Subscription1. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you use?

- A. Azure PowerShell
- B. Azure CLI
- C. the Azure portal
- D. the DNS Manager console

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Azure DNS supports importing and exporting zone files by using the Azure command-line interface (CLI).

Zone file import is not currently supported via Azure PowerShell or the Azure portal.

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

### NEW QUESTION: 3

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2022 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

- A. A Microsoft intune device configuration profile
- B. Microsoft entra Application proxy
- C. Azure Custom Script Extension
- D. Department Center in Azure App service

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-template>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/samples/mspnp/samples/azure-well-architected-framework-sample-state-config>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/devops/automation-configuration>

### NEW QUESTION: 4

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

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

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

Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1.

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

NSG2 uses the default rules and the following custom incoming rule;

\* Priority: 100

- \* Name: Rule1
- \* Port: 3389
- \* Protocol: TCP
- \* Source: Any
- \* Destination: Any
- \* Action: Allow

NSG1 is associated to Subnet1! NSG2 is associated to the network interface of VM2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

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

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**



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

**Explanation:**

**Answer Area**



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

No: VM1 has default rules which denies any port open for inbound rules

Yes: VM2 has custom rule allowing RDP port

Yes: VM1 and VM2 are in the same Vnet. by default, communication are allowed

**NEW QUESTION: 5**

You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains a subnet named Subnet1.

Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines. Each virtual machine has a public IP address.

The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to user on the Internet.

Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network.

You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network. The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accessed by the Internet users.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the address space of the local network gateway.
- B. Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines.
- C. Modify the address space of Subnet1.
- D. Create a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

You can use a site-to-site VPN to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network. Users on your on-premises network connect by using the RDP or SSH protocol over the site-to-site VPN connection. You have to deny direct RDP or SSH access over the internet through an NSG.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/network-best-practices>

## NEW QUESTION: 6

You have three Azure subscriptions named Sub1, Sub2, and Sub3 that are linked to an Azure AD tenant.

The tenant contains a user named User1, a security group named Group1, and a management group named MG1. User1 is a member of Group1.

Sub1 and Sub2 are members of MG1. Sub1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains five Azure functions.

You create the following role assignments for MG1:

- \* Group1: Reader
- \* User1: User Access Administrator

You assign User1 the Virtual Machine Contributor role for Sub1 and Sub2.

You assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can  create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

## Answer:

### Answer Area

#### Statements

The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions.

Yes  No

User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1.

Yes  No

User1 can create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group.

Yes  No

## Explanation:

### Answer Area

#### Statements

The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions.

Yes  No

User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1.

Yes  No

User1 can create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group.

## NEW QUESTION: 7

You need to configure the alerts for VM1 and VM2 to meet the technical requirements.

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

#### Actions

Configure the Diagnostic settings.

#### Answer Area

Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.



Create an alert rule.

Create an Azure SQL database.

Create a Log Analytics workspace.

## Answer:

#### Actions

Configure the Diagnostic settings.

#### Answer Area

Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.



Create an alert rule.

Create an Azure SQL database.

Create a Log Analytics workspace.

## Explanation:

**Actions**

- Configure the Diagnostic settings.
- Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.

Answer Area
1 Create an alert rule.
2 Create an Azure SQL database.
3 Create a Log Analytics workspace.

**NEW QUESTION: 8**

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account. The account stores website data.

You need to ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location.

What should you configure?

- A. load balancing
- B. private endpoints
- C. Azure Firewall rules
- D. Routing preference

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Routing preference is a feature that allows you to configure how network traffic is routed to your storage account from clients over the internet. By default, traffic from the internet is routed to the public endpoint of your storage account over the Microsoft global network, which is optimized for low-latency path selection and high reliability. Both inbound and outbound traffic are routed through the point of presence (POP) that is closest to the client. This ensures that traffic to and from your storage account traverses over the Microsoft global network for the bulk of its path, maximizing network performance. You can also change the routing preference to use internet routing, which minimizes the traversal of your traffic over the Microsoft global network, handing it off to the transit ISP at the earliest opportunity. This lowers networking costs, but may compromise network performance. Therefore, to ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft POP closest to the user's location, you should configure routing preference to use the Microsoft global network as the default routing option for your storage account.

References:

- \* Network routing preference for Azure Storage
- \* Configure network routing preference for Azure Storage

**NEW QUESTION: 9**

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage.

You have the devices shown in the following table.

Name	Platform
Device1	Windows 10
Device2	Linux
Device3	macOS

Microsoft

From which devices can you use AzCopy to copy data to storage1?

- A. Device1 and Device2 only
- B. Device1, Device2 and Device3**
- C. Device' only
- D. Device and Device3 only

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10#download-azcopy>

### NEW QUESTION: 10

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1. VNET1 contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Connected virtual machines
Subnet1	VM1, VM2
Subnet2	VM3, VM4
Subnet3	VM5, VM6

Each virtual machine uses a static IP address.

You need to create network security groups (NSGs) to meet following requirements:

- \* Allow web requests from the internet to VM3, VM4, VM5, and VM6.
- \* Allow all connections between VM1 and VM2.
- \* Allow Remote Desktop connections to VM1.
- \* Prevent all other network traffic to VNET1.

What is the minimum number of NSGs you should create?

- A. 1**
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 12

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

### NEW QUESTION: 11

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

# Policy1

[Associated items](#)[Delete](#)[Save](#)[Discard](#)

## Backup schedule

\* Frequency

Daily

\* Time

2:00 AM

\* Timezone

(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

## Retention range

 Retention of daily backup point.

\* At

For

2:00 AM

5

Day(s)

 Retention of weekly backup point.

\* On

Sunday

For

2:00 AM

20

Week(s)

 Retention of monthly backup point.[Week Based](#)[Day Based](#)

\* On

\* At

For

2

2:00 AM

24

Month(s)

 Retention of yearly backup point.[Week Based](#)[Day Based](#)

\* In

\* On

\* At

For

January

9

2:00 AM

5

Year(s)

You configure the backup of VM1 to use Policy1 on Thursday, January 1.

You need to identify the number of available recovery points for VM1.

How many recovery points are available on January 8 and on January 15? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

January 8 at 14:00:

5
6
8
9



January 15 at 14:00:

5
8
17
19

Answer:

January 8 at 14:00:



5
6
8
9

January 15 at 14:00:

5
8
17
19

Explanation:

January 8 at 14:00:

5
6
8
9

January 15 at 14:00:



5
8
17
19

Box 1: 6

4 daily + 1 weekly + monthly

Box 2: 8

4 daily + 2 weekly + monthly + yearly

If a virtual network has address ranges that overlap with another virtual network or on-premises network, the two networks can't be connected.

### NEW QUESTION: 12

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

Name	Address space	Subnet	Resource group Azure region
VNet1	10.11.0.0/16	10.11.0.0/17	West US
VNet2	10.11.0.0/17	10.11.0.0/25	West US
VNet3	10.10.0.0/22	10.10.0.0/24	East US
VNet4	192.168.15.0/22	192.168.16.0/24	North Europe

To which virtual networks can you establish a peering connection from VNet1?

A. VNet2 and VNet3 only

VNet1 10.11.0.0/16 = 10.11.0.1 - 10.11.255.255 (overlap VNet2)

B. VNet2 only

VNet2 10.11.0.0/17 = 10.11.0.1 - 10.11.127.254 (overlap VNet1)

C. VNet3 and VNet4 only

VNet3 10.10.0.0/22 = 10.10.0.1 - 10.10.3.254 (no overlap)

D. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4

VNet4 192.168.16.0/22 = 192.168.16.1 - 192.168.19.254 (no overlap)

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 13

You need to identify which storage account to use for the flow logging of IP traffic from VM5. The solution must meet the retention requirements.

Which storage account should you identify?

A. storage3

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

## NEW QUESTION: 14

Your company purchases a new Azure subscription.

You create a file named Deploy.json as shown in the following exhibit

```

"$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
"contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
"parameters": {},
"variables": {},
"resources": [
  {
    "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
    "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
    "location": "eastus",
    "name": "[concat('RG', copyIndex())]",
    "copy": {
      "name": "copy",
      "count": 3
    }
  },
  {
    "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
    "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
    "name": "lockDeployment",
    "resourceGroup": "RG1",
    "dependsOn": "[ resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG1') ]",
    "properties": {
      "mode": "Incremental",
      "template": {
        "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
        "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
        "parameters": {},
        "variables": {},
        "resources": [
          {
            "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
            "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
            "name": "rglock",
            "properties": {
              "level": "CanNotDelete"
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  },
  {
    "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
    "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
    "name": "lockDeployment",
    "resourceGroup": "RG2",
    "dependsOn": "[ resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG2') ]",
    "properties": {
      "mode": "Incremental",
      "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
      "parameters": {},
      "variables": {},
      "resources": [
        {
          "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
          "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
          "name": "rglock",
          "properties": {
            "level": "ReadOnly"
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
],
"outputs": {}

```



Microsoft

You connect to the subscription and run the following cmdlet:

New-AzDeployment -Location westus -TemplateFile "deploy.json"

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

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can manually create a resource group named RG3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



### Answer:

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
You can manually create a resource group named RG3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

### Explanation:

Based on the file named Deploy.json and the cmdlet you ran, here are the answers to your statements:

- \* You can deploy a virtual machine to RG1. = No
- \* You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2. = No
- \* You can manually create a resource group named RG3. = Yes

Let me explain why:

- \* The Deploy.json file defines a template for creating a resource group and a virtual machine in Azure.

The template has two parameters: resourceGroupName and vmName. The template also has two resources: one for the resource group and one for the virtual machine. The resource group resource has a property called name, which is set to the value of the resourceGroupName parameter. The virtual machine resource has a property called location, which is set to the value of the location parameter of the deployment cmdlet.

- \* The cmdlet you ran specifies the location as westus and the template file as Deploy.json. However, it does not specify any values for the resourceGroupName and vmName parameters. Therefore, the cmdlet will prompt you to enter those values interactively before creating the deployment.
- \* If you enter RG1 as the value for the resourceGroupName parameter and VM1 as the value for the vmName parameter, then the cmdlet will create a resource group named RG1 and a virtual machine named VM1 in the westus location. Therefore, you can deploy a virtual machine to RG1.
- \* However, if you enter RG2 as the value for the resourceGroupName parameter, then the cmdlet will fail with an error. This is because RG2 already exists in your subscription and you cannot create a resource group with the same name as an existing one. Therefore, you cannot deploy a virtual machine to RG2 using this template and cmdlet.
- \* You can manually create a resource group named RG3 by using another cmdlet: New-AzResourceGroup. This cmdlet takes two parameters: Name and Location. For example, you can run the following cmdlet to create a resource group named RG3 in westus:

```
New-AzResourceGroup -Name RG3 -Location westus
```

## NEW QUESTION: 15

You have an Azure AD tenant that is linked to the subscriptions shown in the following table.

Name	Management group	Parent management group
Sub1	Tenant Root Group	Not applicable
Sub2	MG1	Tenant Root Group
Sub3	MG2	Tenant Root Group

You have the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Subscription	Description
RG1	Sub1	Contains a storage account named storage1
RG2	Sub2	Contains a web app named App1
RG3	Sub3	Contains a virtual machine named VM1

You assign roles to users as shown in the following table.

User	Role	Scope
User1	Contributor	MG2
User2	Storage Account Contributor	storage1
User3	User Access Administrator	Tenant Root Group

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements

User1 can resize VM1.  Yes  No

User2 can create a new storage account in RG1.  Yes  No

User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.  Yes  No



Answer:

Answer Area

Statements

User1 can resize VM1.  Yes  No

User2 can create a new storage account in RG1.  Yes  No

User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.  Yes  No



\* User1 can resize VM1. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, User1 is assigned the Contributor role at the subscription level for Sub1. The Contributor role grants full access to manage all resources in the subscription, including the ability to resize virtual machines1.

Therefore, User1 can resize VM1, which is a resource in RG1 under Sub1.

\* User2 can create a new storage account in RG1. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, User2 is assigned the Reader role at the resource group level for RG1. The Reader role grants read-only access to view existing resources in the resource group, but not to create, update, or delete any resources2. **User2 is storage account contributor to the storage1 scope only not RG1.**

Therefore, User2 cannot create a new storage account in RG1.

\* User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, User3 is assigned the Storage Account Contributor role at the resource group level for RG3. The

Storage Account Contributor role grants full access to manage storage accounts and their data in the resource group, but not to assign roles to other users<sup>3</sup>. To assign roles to other users, User3 would need a role that has Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write permissions, such as User Access Administrator or Owner<sup>4</sup>. Therefore, User3 cannot assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.

## NEW QUESTION: 16

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

You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action	...
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
200	Block_All_Other_443	443	TCP	Any	Any	Deny	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.

You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the Azureload Balancer source and has a priority of 150.

Does this meet the goal?

**A. Yes**

**B. No**

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

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## NEW QUESTION: 17

You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2.

Sub1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 and a storage account named storage1.

VM1 is associated to the resources shown in the following table.

You need to move VM1 to Sub2.

Which resources should you move to Sub2?

- A. VM1, Disk1, and NetInt1 only
- B. VM1, Disk1, and VNet1 only
- C. VM1, Disk1, and storage1 only
- D. VM1, Disk1, NetInt1, and VNet1

Name	Type
Disk1	Operating system disk
NetInt1	Network interface
VNet1	Virtual network

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

When you move a virtual machine to a different subscription, you need to move all the resources that are associated with the virtual machine, such as the disks, the network interface, and the virtual network. You cannot move a virtual machine without moving its dependent resources. You also need to ensure that the target subscription supports the same region, resource type, and API version as the source subscription. Then, References: [Move a Windows VM to another Azure subscription or resource group]

## NEW QUESTION: 18

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

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

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant named contoso.com.

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

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

Solution; From Microsoft Entra ID in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk invite users' operation.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

This implies that the required fields (Email and Redirection URL)are missing from the .csv file.

B. No

**Answer:** B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

## NEW QUESTION: 19

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account.

You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Window Server 2016. Server1 has 2 TB of data.

You need to transfer the data to the storage account by using the Azure Import/Export service.

In which order should you perform the actions? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

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

**Actions**

Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.

From the Azure portal, update the import job.

Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run `waimportexport.exe`.

From the Azure portal, create an import job.

**Answer Area**

Microsoft freeexam.net

Up ▲ Down ▼

### Answer:

**Actions**

Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.

From the Azure portal, update the import job.

Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run `waimportexport.exe`.

From the Azure portal, create an import job.

**Answer Area**

Microsoft freeexam.net

Up ▲ Down ▼

### Explanation:

**Answer Area**

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1 Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run `waimportexport.exe`.

2 From the Azure portal, create an import job.

3 Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.

4 From the Azure portal, update the import job.

At a high level, an import job involves the following steps:

**Step 1: Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run `waimportexport.exe`** Determine data to be imported, number of drives you need, destination blob location for your data in Azure storage.

Use the WAImportExport tool to copy data to disk drives. Encrypt the disk drives with BitLocker.

**Step 2: From the Azure portal, create an import job.**

Create an import job in your target storage account in Azure portal. Upload the drive journal files.

**Step 3: Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.**

Provide the return address and carrier account number for shipping the drives back to you.

Ship the disk drives to the shipping address provided during job creation.

**Step 4: From the Azure portal, update the import job**

Update the delivery tracking number in the import job details and submit the import job.

The drives are received and processed at the Azure data center.

The drives are shipped using your carrier account to the return address provided in the import job.

References:

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

## NEW QUESTION: 20

You have an Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You need to delegate a subdomain named research.adatum.com to a different DNS server in Azure. What should you do?

- A. Create an PTR record named research in the adatum.com zone.
- B. Create an NS record named research in the adatum.com zone.**
- C. Modify the SOA record of adatum.com.
- D. Create an A record named \*.research in the adatum.com zone

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

## NEW QUESTION: 21

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine name VM1.

VM1 has an operating system disk named Disk1 and a data disk named Disk2.

You need to back up Disk2 by using Azure Backup.

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

### Actions

- Configure a managed identity
- Create an Azure Backup vault
- Create a Recovery Services vault
- Delegate permissions for the vault
- Create a backup policy and configure the backup

### Answer Area



Answer:

### Actions

- Configure a managed identity
- Create an Azure Backup vault
- Create a Recovery Services vault
- Delegate permissions for the vault
- Create a backup policy and configure the backup

### Answer Area

Create an Azure Backup vault

Create a backup policy and configure the backup

Configure a managed identity

Explanation:

The screenshot shows a Microsoft exam interface. On the left, under 'Actions', there are two options: 'Delegate permissions for the vault.' and 'Create a Recovery Services vault.'. On the right, under 'Answer Area', there is a list of three tasks: 1. Create an Azure Backup vault. 2. Create a backup policy and configure the backup. 3. Configure a managed identity. There are navigation arrows (up and down) at the bottom right.

### NEW QUESTION: 22

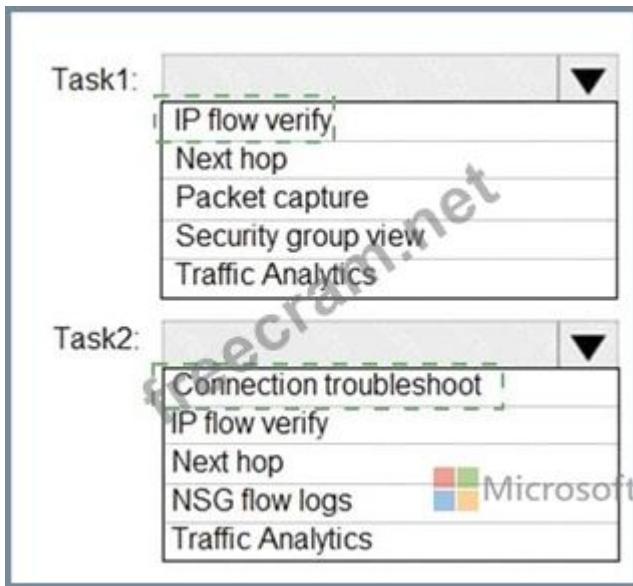
You plan to use Azure Network Watcher to perform the following tasks:

- \* Task1: Identify a security rule that prevents a network packet from reaching an Azure virtual machine **IP flow verify**
- \* Task2: Validate outbound connectivity from an Azure virtual machine to an external host Which feature should you use for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. **Connection troubleshoot**

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft exam interface with two dropdown menus. The top menu, labeled 'Task1:', contains the following options: IP flow verify, Next hop, Packet capture, Security group view, and Traffic Analytics. The bottom menu, labeled 'Task2:', contains the following options: Connection troubleshoot, IP flow verify, Next hop, NSG flow logs, and Traffic Analytics.

Answer:



IP flow verify is a feature in Azure Network Watcher that you can use to check if a packet is allowed or denied to or from an Azure virtual machine based on the configured security and admin rules.

The connection troubleshoot feature of Azure Network Watcher helps reduce the amount of time to diagnose and troubleshoot network connectivity issues. The results returned can provide insights about the root cause of the connectivity problem and whether it's due to a platform or user configuration issue.

Explanation:

#### Task 1: IP flow verify

The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which security rule allowed or denied the communication, so that you can resolve the problem.

#### Task 2: Connection troubleshoot

The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time.

Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION: 23

You have the Azure resources shown on the following exhibit.



Tenant Root Group



MG1



Sub1



RG1



VM1

You plan to track resource usage and prevent the deletion of resources.

To which resources can you apply locks and tags? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Locks:

RG1 and VM1 only
Sub1 and RG1 only
Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

Tags:

RG1 and VM1 only
Sub1 and RG1 only
Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

Answer:

Locks:

- RG1 and VM1 only
- Sub1 and RG1 only
- Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
- MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
- Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

Tags:

- RG1 and VM1 only
- Sub1 and RG1 only
- Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
- MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
- Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

Explanation:

Locks:

- RG1 and VM1 only
- Sub1 and RG1 only
- Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
- MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
- Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

Tags:

- RG1 and VM1 only
- Sub1 and RG1 only
- Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
- MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
- Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

Box 1: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

You can lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources.

Box 2: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

You apply tags to your Azure resources, resource groups, and subscriptions.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources?tabs=json>

#### **NEW QUESTION: 24**

You have an Azure subscription that has offices in the East US and West US Azure regions.

You plan to create the storage account shown in the following exhibit.

# Create a storage account

...

Basics   Advanced   Networking   Data protection   Encryption



## Basics

Subscription	Azure subscription 1
Resource Group	RG1
Location	eastus
Storage account name	adatum22
Deployment model	Resource manager
Performance	Premium
Premium account type	File shares
Replication	Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

## Advanced

Secure transfer	Enabled
Allow storage account key access	Enabled
Allow cross-tenant replication	Disabled
Default to Azure Active Directory authorization in the Azure portal	Disabled
Blob public access	Enabled
Minimum TLS version	Version 1.2
Permitted scope for copy operations (preview)	From any storage account
Enable hierarchical namespace	Disabled
Enable network file system v3	Disabled
Enable SFTP	Disabled
Large file shares	Disabled



## Networking

Network connectivity

Public endpoint (all networks)

Default routing tier

Microsoft network routing

Endpoint type

Standard

## Data protection

Point-in-time restore

Disabled

Blob soft delete

Disabled

Container soft delete

Disabled

File share soft delete

Enabled

File share retention period in days

7

Versioning

Disabled

Blob change feed

Disabled

Version-level immutability support

Disabled

## Encryption

Encryption type

Microsoft-managed keys (MMK)

Enable support for customer-managed keys

Blobs and files only

Enable infrastructure encryption

Disabled

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

ANSWER AREA

To minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, modify the [answer choice] setting.

Endpoint type

Default routing tier

Endpoint type

Location

Network connectivity

Performance

Premium account type

Enable infrastructure encryption

Enable support for customer-managed keys

Encryption type

Premium account type

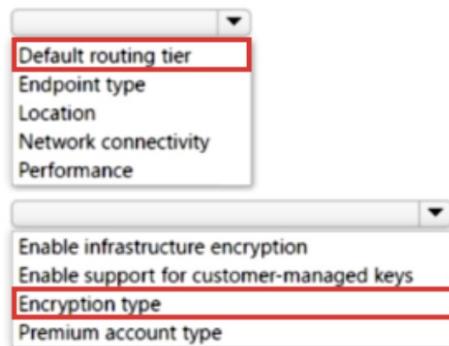
After adatum22 is created, you can modify the [answer choice] setting.

Premium account type

## Answer:

### Answer Area

To minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, modify the [answer choice] setting.



### Explanation:

Box1 = To minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, modify the Default routing tier setting.

The default routing tier setting determines how network traffic is routed from the internet to the storage account. By default, the Microsoft global network routing option is selected, which means that traffic is routed over the Microsoft global network for the bulk of its path, maximizing network performance and reliability.

However, this option also incurs network charges for data transfer between different Azure regions. The internet routing option, on the other hand, minimizes the traversal of traffic over the Microsoft global network, handing it off to the transit ISP at the earliest opportunity. This option lowers networking costs, but may compromise network performance and reliability. Therefore, to minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, which is located in the East US region, from the West US region, you should modify the default routing tier setting to use internet routing instead of Microsoft global network routing. For more information, see Network routing preference for Azure Storage.

Box2 = Encryption Type

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/infrastructure-encryption-enable?tabs=portal>

## NEW QUESTION: 25

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which role-based access control (RBAC) role should you assign to User1?

- A. Owner
- B. Virtual Machine Administrator Login
- C. Contributor
- D. Virtual Machine Contributor

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

To ensure that User1 can deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks, you need to assign an RBAC role that grants the necessary permissions to perform these tasks. The solution must also use the principle of least privilege, which means that you should only grant the minimum level of access required to accomplish the goal.

Based on these requirements, the best RBAC role to assign to User1 is D. Virtual Machine Contributor. This role allows User1 to create and manage virtual machines, disks, snapshots, and network interfaces. It also allows User1 to connect virtual machines to existing virtual networks and subnets. However, it does not allow User1 to create or delete virtual networks or subnets, or to access the virtual machines themselves. This role follows the principle of least privilege by limiting User1's access to only the resources and actions that are relevant to deploying virtual machines and managing virtual networks1.

## NEW QUESTION: 26

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy the Azure container instances shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system
Instance1	Nano Server installation of Windows Server 2019
Instance2	Server Core installation of Windows Server 2019
Instance3	Linux
Instance4	Linux



Which instances can you deploy to a container group?

- A. Instance1 only
- B. Instance2 only
- C. Instance1 and Instance2 only
- D. Instance3 and Instance4 only

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-container-groups>  
Multi-container groups currently support only Linux containers. For Windows containers, Azure Container Instances only supports deployment of a single container instance. While we are working to bring all features to Windows containers, you can find current platform differences in the service

## NEW QUESTION: 27

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

max total of stored access policy is 5 and we already have 2, so additional 3 available.

because max total of immutable blob storage policy is 2 - one Legal hold policy and one Time-based retention policy.

container1 | Access policy

Container

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Save

Overview

Diagnose and solve problems

Access Control (IAM)

Settings

Shared access tokens

Access policy

Properties

Metadata

Stored access policies

Add policy

Identifier	Start time	Expiry time	Permissions
Policy1	Now	Never	rw
Policy2	Now	Never	c

immutable blob storage

Add policy

Identifier	Scope	Retention interval	State
Time-based retention	Container	14 days	Unlocked

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

**Answer Area**

The maximum number of additional stored access policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

The maximum number of additional immutable blob storage policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

The maximum number of additional immutable blob storage policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

**Answer:**

3

1

1

**Explanation:**

**Answer Area**

The maximum number of additional stored access policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

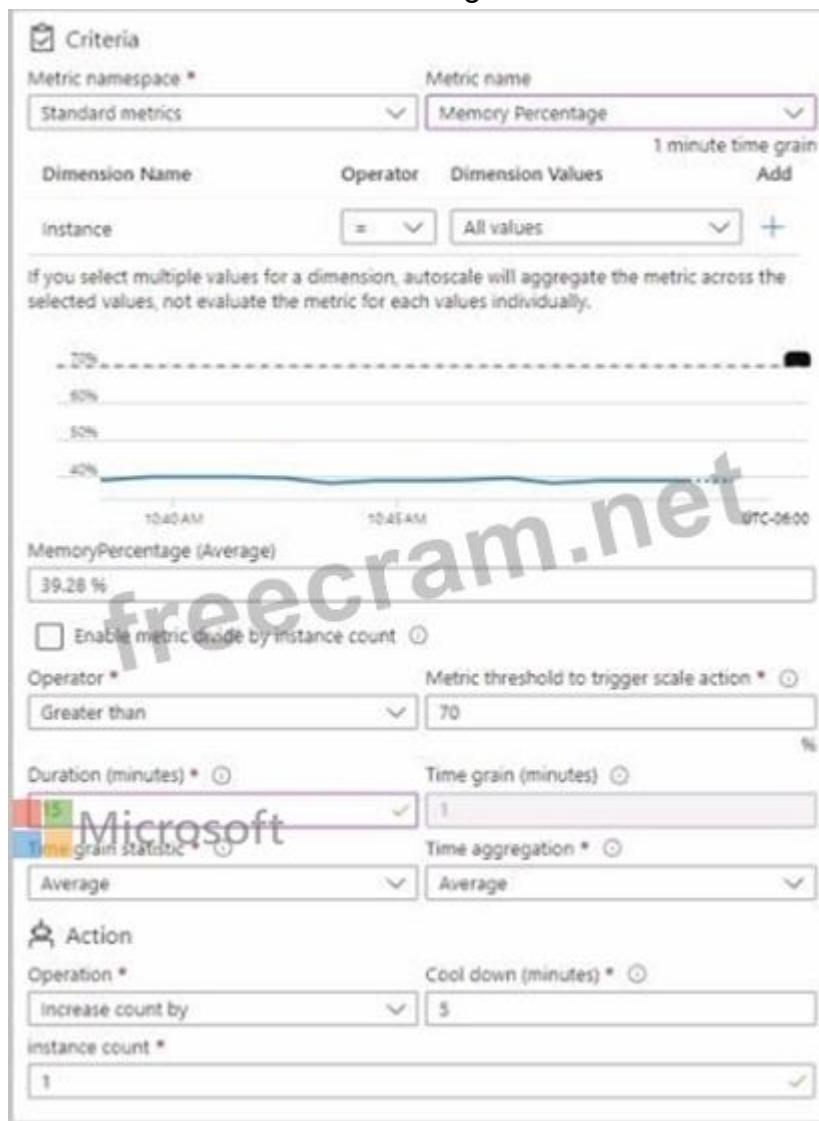
The maximum number of additional immutable blob storage policies that you can create for container1 is [answer choice].

**Microsoft**

## NEW QUESTION: 28

You have an Azure App Service app named Appl that contains two running instances.

You have an autoscale rule configured as shown in the following exhibit



For the instance limits stale condition setting, you set Maximum to 5.

During a 30-minute period, Appl uses 60 percent of the available memory.

What is the maximum number of instances for Appl during the 30-minute period:

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

**Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)**

The exhibit shows that you have an autoscale rule configured for your App Service app named Appl. The rule is based on the memory percentage metric, which measures the average amount of memory used by all the instances of your app. The rule has the following settings:

- \* Scale out action: Add 1 instance when the memory percentage is greater than or equal to 80% for a duration of 10 minutes.
- \* Scale in action: Remove 1 instance when the memory percentage is less than or equal to 60% for a duration of 10 minutes.

\* Instance limits: The minimum number of instances is 2, and the maximum number of instances is 5.

According to the question, during a 30-minute period, App1 uses 60% of the available memory.

This means that the scale in action is triggered, but not the scale out action. Therefore, one instance is removed from App1 every 10 minutes, until the minimum number of instances is reached.

Since App1 initially has two running instances, after the first 10 minutes, one instance is removed and App1 has one instance left. However, since the minimum number of instances is set to 2, another instance is added back to App1 to meet the minimum requirement. Therefore, after the first 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.

After the second 10 minutes, the same process repeats. One instance is removed due to the scale in action, and another instance is added back due to the minimum requirement. Therefore, after the second 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.

After the third 10 minutes, there is no change in the number of instances, because App1 already has the minimum number of instances. Therefore, after the third 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.

Therefore, during the 30-minute period, App1 never has more than two instances running at any given time.

However, since one instance is removed and added back every 10 minutes, there are four different instances that are used by App1 during the period. Hence, the maximum number of instances for App1 during the period is four.

## NEW QUESTION: 29

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

Storage accounts				
Default Directory				
<a href="#">Add</a>		<a href="#">Manage view</a>		<a href="#">Refresh</a>
Filter by name...	Subscription == all	Resource group == all	Location == all	<a href="#">+ Add filter</a>
Showing 1 to 4 of 4 records.				
Name	Type	Kind	Resource group	Location
contoso101	Storage account	StorageV2	RG1	East US
contoso102	Storage account	Storage	RG1	East US
contoso103	Storage account	BlobStorage FileStorage	RG1	East US
contoso104	Storage account		RG1	East US

**Answer Area**

You can create a premium file share in [answer choice].

You can use the Archive access tier in [answer choice].

**Answer Area**

You can create a premium file share in [answer choice].

You can use the Archive access tier in [answer choice].

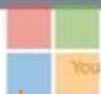
**Answer Area**

You can create a premium file share in [answer choice].

You can use the Archive access tier in [answer choice].

## Answer:

**Answer Area**

 Microsoft

Premium file shares are hosted in a special purpose storage account kind, called a FileStorage account.

You can create a premium file share in [answer choice].

You can use the Archive access tier in [answer choice].

**Answer Area**

 Microsoft

Premium file shares are hosted in a special purpose storage account kind, called a FileStorage account.

You can create a premium file share in [answer choice].

You can use the Archive access tier in [answer choice].

## Explanation:

**Answer Area**

You can create a premium file share in [answer choice].

You can use the Archive access tier in [answer choice].

**Answer Area**

You can create a premium file share in [answer choice].

You can use the Archive access tier in [answer choice].

 Microsoft

## NEW QUESTION: 30

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. You need to allow access to storage1 from selected networks and your home office. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do first for storage1?

- A. Select Internet routing
- B. Modify the Public network access settings.**
- C. Modify the Access Control (IAM) settings.
- D. Add a private endpoint.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

## NEW QUESTION: 31 **NOT APPROVED**

You have an Azure subscription that contains two storage accounts named contoso101 and contoso102.

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

VNet1 has service endpoints configured as shown in the Service endpoints exhibit. (Click the

Service endpoints tab.)

Name	Connected to	Public IP address SKU
VM1	VNet1/Subnet1	Basic
VM2	VNet1/Subnet2	Standard

**VNet1 | Service endpoints** Microsoft

Virtual network

Add Refresh

Filter service endpoints

Service	Subnet	Status	Locations	...
Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory	Subnet2	Succeeded	*	...
Microsoft.Storage	1			...
	Subnet1	Succeeded	*	...

The Microsoft. Storage service endpoint has the service endpoint policy shown in the Microsoft. Storage exhibit. (Click the Microsoft. Storage tab.)

### Create a service endpoint policy ...

Validation passed

**Basics** Policy definitions Tags Review + create

**Basics**

Subscription	Azure Pass - Sponsorship
Resource group	RG1
Region	East US
Name	Policy1

**Resources**

Microsoft.Storage	contoso101 (Storage account)
-------------------	------------------------------

**Tags**

None

**Info** For this policy to take effect, you will need to associate it to one or more subnets that have virtual network service endpoints. Please visit a virtual network in East US region and then select the subnets to which you would like to associate this policy.

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

**Answer Area****Microsoft**

VM1 can access contoso102.

 Yes       No

VM2 can access contoso101.

 Yes       No

VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.

 Yes       No**Answer:****Answer Area****Statements**

VM1 can access contoso102.

 Yes No

VM2 can access contoso101.

 Yes No

VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.

 Yes No**Explanation:****Answer Area****Statements**

VM1 can access contoso102.

 Yes No

VM2 can access contoso101.

 Yes No

VM2 uses a private IP address to access Microsoft Entra ID.

 Yes No**Valid AZ-104 Dumps** shared by ExamDiscuss.com for Helping Passing AZ-104 Exam!ExamDiscuss.com now offer the **newest AZ-104 exam dumps**, the ExamDiscuss.com AZ-104 exam **questions have been updated and answers have been corrected** get the **newest** ExamDiscuss.com AZ-104 dumps with Test Engine here:<https://www.examdiscuss.com/Microsoft/exam/AZ-104/premium/> (760 Q&As Dumps, **35%OFF****Special Discount Code: freecram)****NEW QUESTION: 32**

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The subscription is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that syncs to an on-premises Active Directory domain.

The domain contains the security principals shown in the following table.

Name	Type
User1	User
Computer1	Computer

In Azure AD, you create a user named User2.

The storage1 account contains a file share named share1 and has the following configurations.

```
"kind": "StorageV2",
"properties": {
    "azureFilesIdentityBasedAuthentication": {
        "directoryServiceOptions": "AD",
        "activeDirectoryProperties": {
            "domainName": "Contoso.com",
            "netBiosDomainName": "Contoso.com",
            "forestName": "Contoso.com",
        }
    }
}
```

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



### Statements

Yes   No

You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role to User1 for share1.

You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Reader role to Computer1 for share1.

You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role to User2 for share1.

**Answer:**

### Statements

Yes   No

You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role to User1 for share1.



You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Reader role to Computer1 for share1.



You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role to User2 for share1.



Explanation: Only Users and Groups can be assigned to Azure file shares

### Statements

Yes   No

You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role to User1 for share1.



You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Reader role to Computer1 for share1.



You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role to User2 for share1.



**Reference:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-identity-ad-ds-assign-permissions?tabs=azure-p>

### NEW QUESTION: 33

You need to prepare the environment to meet the authentication requirements.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

B. Add

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

B: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory:

<https://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com>

E: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or Pass-through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sso-quick-start>

## NEW QUESTION: 34

You have an Azure subscription that has the Azure container registries shown in the following table.

Name	Service tier
ContReg1	Premium
ContReg2	Standard
ContReg3	Basic

You plan to use ACR Tasks and configure endpoint connections.

Answer Area

ACR Tasks: ContReg1 only  
ContReg1 and ContReg2 only  
ContReg1, ContReg2, and ContReg3

Private endpoints: ContReg1 only  
ContReg1 and ContReg2 only  
ContReg1, ContReg2, and ContReg3

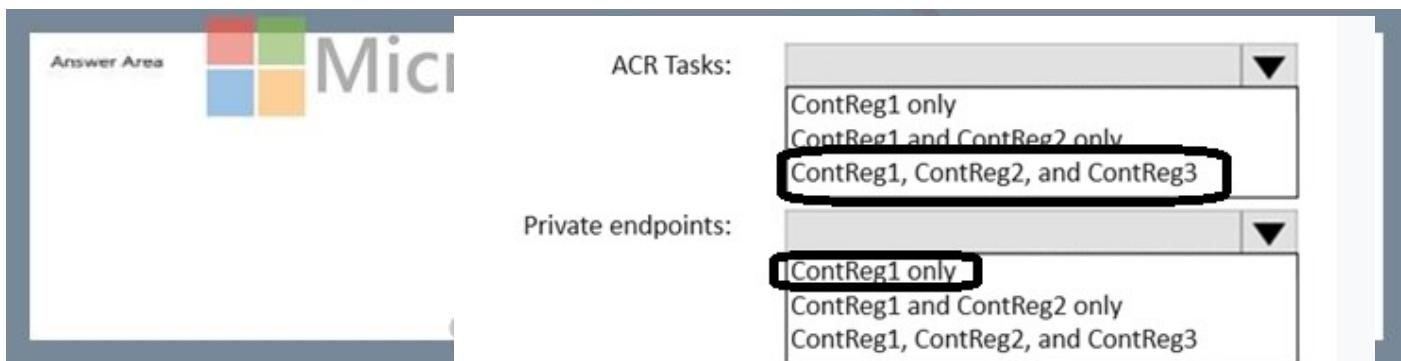


**Answer:**

Answer Area

ACR Tasks: ContReg1 only  
ContReg1 and ContReg2 only  
ContReg1, ContReg2, and ContReg3

Private endpoints: ContReg1 only  
ContReg1 and ContReg2 only  
ContReg1, ContReg2, and ContReg3



## NEW QUESTION: 35

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

VNET2 | Peerings

Virtual network

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Add Refresh

Overview Activity log Access control (IAM) Tags Diagnose and solve problems

Search peerings

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
Peering1	Connected	VNET1	Disabled ...

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

VNET3 | Peerings

Virtual network

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Add Refresh

Overview Activity log Access control (IAM) Tags Diagnose and solve problems

Search peerings

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
Peering1	Connected	VNET1	Disabled ...

How can packets be routed between the virtual networks? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

VNET2 only

VNET3 only

VNET2 and VNET3

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

VNET1 only

VNET3 only

VNET1 and VNET3

Answer:

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

VNET2 only
VNET3 only
<b>VNET2 and VNET3</b>

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

<b>VNET1 only</b>
VNET3 only
VNET1 and VNET3

Explanation:

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

VNET2 only
VNET3 only
<b>VNET2 and VNET3</b>

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

VNET1 only
<b>VNET3 only</b>
<b>VNET1 and VNET3</b>

Box 1. VNET2 and VNET3

Box 2: VNET1

Gateway transit is disabled.

Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION: 36

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.

You need to configure a shared access signature (SAS) to ensure that users can only download blobs securely by name.

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

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Allowed services ○  
 Blob  File  Queue  Table

Allowed resource types ○  
 Service  Container  Object

Allowed permissions ○  
 Read  Write  Delete  List  Add  Create  Update  Process  Immutable storage  Permanent delete

Blob versioning permissions ○  
 Enables deletion of versions

Allowed blob index permissions ○  
 Read/Write  Filter

Start and expiry date/time ○  
Start: 01/01/2023  12:00:00 AM  
End: 12/31/2024  11:59:59 PM  
(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

Allowed IP addresses ○  
For example, 168.1.5.65 or 168.1.5.65-168.1.5.70

Allowed protocols ○  
 HTTPS only  HTTPS and HT

**Answer:**

Allowed services ○  
 Blob  File  Queue  Table

Allowed resource types ○  
 Service  Container  Object

Allowed permissions ○  
 Read  Write  Delete  List  Add  Create  Update  Process  Immutable storage  Permanent delete

Allowed services ○  
 Blob  File  Queue  Table

Allowed resource types ○  
 Service  Container  Object

Allowed permissions ○  
 Read  Write  Delete  List  Add  Create  Update  Process  Immutable storage  Permanent delete

Blob versioning permissions ○  
 Enables deletion of versions

Allowed blob index permissions ○  
 Read/Write  Filter

Start and expiry date/time ○

**Explanation:**

Allowed resources types: Objects (access by name)

Allowed Permissions: Read (you need download) and List (you need to see the object to read it)

## NEW QUESTION: 37

You have a virtual network named VNET1 that contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Network security group (NSG)
Subnet1	10.10.1.0/24	NSG1
Subnet2	10.10.2.0/24	None

You have Azure virtual machines that have the network configurations shown in the following

table.

Name	Subnet	IP address	NSG
VM1	Subnet1	10.10.1.5	NSG2
VM2	Subnet2	10.10.2.5	None
VM3	Subnet2	10.10.2.6	None

For NSG1, you create the inbound security rule shown in the following table:

Priority	Source	Destination	Destination port	Action
101	10.10.2.0/24	10.10.1.0/24	TCP/1433	Allow

For NSG2, you create the inbound security rule shown in the following table:

Priority	Source	Destination	Destination port	Action
125	10.10.2.5	10.10.1.5	TCP/1433	Block

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## NEW QUESTION: 38

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

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

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

Solution: You create a Power Shell script that runs the New-MgUser cmdlet for each user.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. NO

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

The New-MgUser cmdlet is part of the Microsoft Graph PowerShell SDK, which is a module that allows you to interact with the Microsoft Graph API. The Microsoft Graph API is a service that provides access to data and insights across Microsoft 365, such as users, groups, mail, calendar, contacts, files, and more<sup>1</sup>.

The New-MgUser cmdlet can be used to create new users in your Azure AD tenant, but it has some limitations and requirements. For example, you need to have the Global Administrator or User Administrator role in your tenant, you need to authenticate with the Microsoft Graph API using a certificate or a client secret, and you need to specify the required parameters for the new user, such as userPrincipalName, accountEnabled, displayName, mailNickname, and passwordProfile2.

However, the New-MgUser cmdlet does not support creating guest user accounts in your Azure AD tenant.

Guest user accounts are accounts that belong to external users from other organizations or domains. Guest user accounts have limited access and permissions in your tenant, and they are typically used for collaboration or sharing purposes<sup>3</sup>.

To create guest user accounts in your Azure AD tenant, you need to use a different cmdlet: New-AzureADMSInvitation. This cmdlet is part of the Azure AD PowerShell module, which is a module that allows you to manage your Azure AD resources and objects. The New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet can be used to create and send an invitation email to an external user, which contains a link to join your Azure AD tenant as a guest user. You can also specify some optional parameters for the invitation, such as the invited user display name, message info, redirect URL, or send invitation message.

Therefore, to meet the goal of creating guest user accounts for 500 external users from a CSV file, you need to use a PowerShell script that runs the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet for each user, not the New-MgUser cmdlet.

## NEW QUESTION: 39

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

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between

the virtual networks.

Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

No, this does not meet the goal. Assigning a built-in policy definition to the subscription is not enough to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. This is because there is no built-in policy definition that matches this requirement. The closest built-in policy definition is "Network security groups should not allow unrestricted inbound traffic on well-known ports", but this policy only blocks TCP port 80 and 443, not 80801.

To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources2.

You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

## NEW QUESTION: 40

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server. The virtual machines are in a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 is in a virtual network named VNet1. You need to prevent VM1 from accessing VM2 on port 3389.

What should you do?

- A. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.
- B. Configure Azure Bastion in VNet1.
- C. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny destination port 3389 and apply the NSG to the network interface of VM1.
- D. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

## NEW QUESTION: 41

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

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

You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

VM2 - Networking

Network Interface: VM2-NIC1

Effective security rules

Inbound port rules

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOver443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowAnyInbound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInbound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInbound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a cost of 64999.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

## NEW QUESTION: 42

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage 1.

You need to ensure that the access keys for storage1 rotate automatically.

What should you configure?

A. redundancy for storage!

B. lifecycle management for storage1

C. a Recovery Services vault

D. a backup vault

E. an Azure key vault

**Answer: E (LEAVE A REPLY)**

## NEW QUESTION: 43

You have a Microsoft Entra user named User1 and a read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) account named contoso2023. You need to meet the following requirements:

\* User1 must be able to write blob data to contoso2023.

\* The contoso2023 account must fail over to its secondary endpoint.

Which two settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the

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



## contoso2023



Storage account

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Diagnose and solve problems

Access Control (IAM)

Data migration

Events

Storage browser

### Data storage

Containers

File shares

Queues

Tables

### Security + networking

Networking

Azure CDN

Access keys

Microsoft Shared access signature

Encryption

Microsoft Defender for Cloud

### Data management

## Cloud management

-  Geo-replication
-  Data protection
-  Object replication
-  Blob inventory
-  Static website
-  Lifecycle management

Answer:



# contoso2023

Storage account

Search (Ctrl+ /)

 Diagnose and solve problems

 Access Control (IAM)

 Data migration

 Events

 Storage browser

## Data storage

 Containers

 File shares

 Queues

 Tables

Security + networking

-  Networking
-  Azure CDN
-  Access keys
-  Shared access signature
-  Encryption
-  Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Data management

-  Geo-replication
-  Data protection
-  Object replication
-  Blob inventory
-  Static website
-  Lifecycle management

Explanation:

Answer Area

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage account settings for 'contoso2023'. The 'Access Control (IAM)' and 'Access keys' options are selected, indicated by a green checkmark in the top right corner of their respective boxes.

**Storage account**

- Search
- Diagnose and solve problems
- Access Control (IAM)**
- Data migration
- Events
- Storage browser

**Data storage**

- Containers
- File shares
- Queues
- Tables

**Security + networking**

- Networking
- Azure CDN
- Access keys**
- Shared access signature
- Encryption
- Microsoft Defender for Cloud

**Data management**

- Redundancy
- Data protection
- Object replication
- Blob inventory
- Static website
- Lifecycle management

**NEW QUESTION: 44**

You need to recommend a solution for App1. The solution must meet the technical requirements. What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Number of virtual networks:

1
2
3



Number of subnets:

1
2
3

Answer:

Number of virtual networks:

1
2
3

Number of subnets:

1
2
3

Explanation:

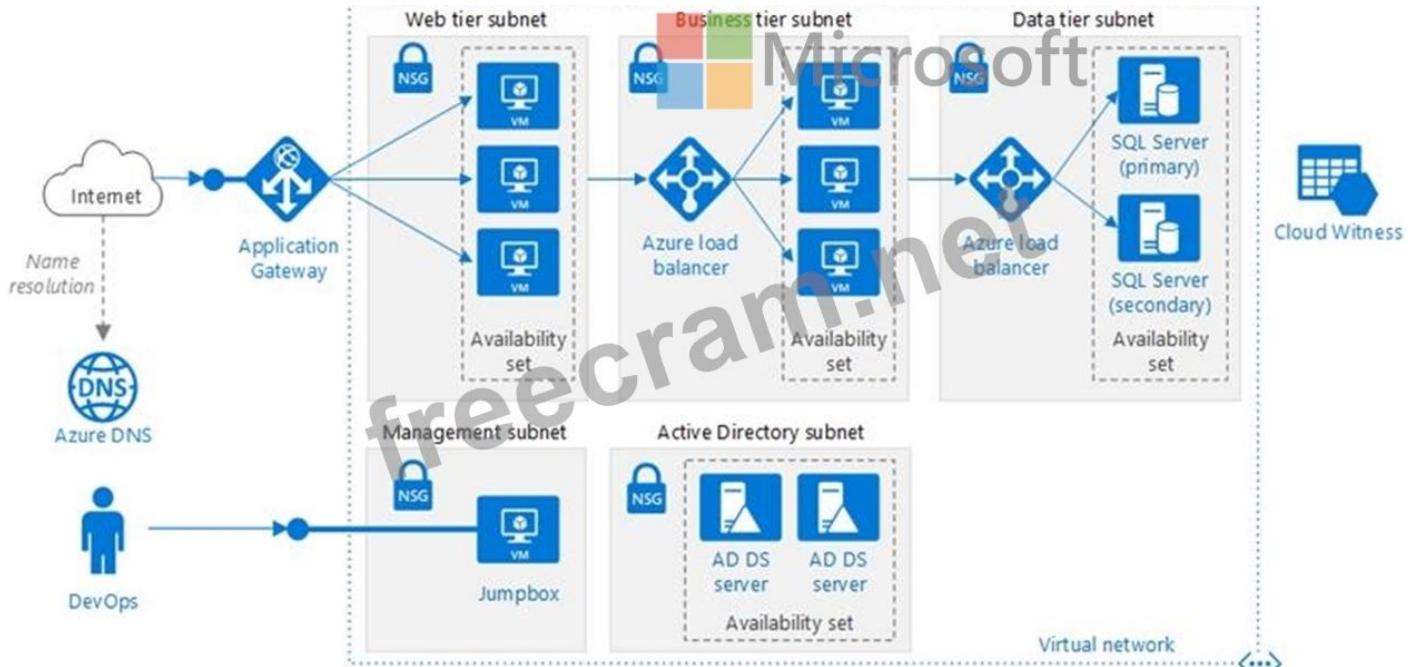
Number of virtual networks:

1
2
3

Number of subnets:

1
2
3

This reference architecture shows how to deploy VMs and a virtual network configured for an N-tier application, using SQL Server on Windows for the data tier.



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

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

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

- \* Technical requirements include:
- \* Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
- \* Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

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

Topic 4, Contoso Ltd (Consulting Company)

#### Case study

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

To answer the questions included in a case study, you will need to reference information that is provided in the case study. Case studies might contain exhibits and other resources that provide more information about the scenario that is described in the case study. Each question is independent of the other questions in this case study.

At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next section of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question in this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left

pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

## Overview

### General Overview

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

## Environment

### Existing Environment

Contoso has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant. The network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain that syncs to the Azure AD tenant.

The Azure AD tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Role
User1	Member	<b>None</b>
User2	Guest	<b>None</b>
User3	Member	<b>None</b>
User4	Member	<b>None</b>

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

Name	Subnet	Peered with
VNET1	Subnet1, Subnet2	VNET2
VNET2	Subnet1	VNET1, VNET3
VNET3	Subnet1	VNET2
VNET4	Subnet1	<b>None</b>

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

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

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

No network security groups (NSGs) are associated to the network interfaces or the subnets.

Sub1 contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

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

## Requirements

### Planned Changes

Contoso plans to implement the following changes:

- \* Create a blob container named container1 and a file share named share1 that will use the Cool storage tier.
- \* Create a storage account named storage5 and configure storage replication for the Blob service.
- \* Create an NSG named NSG1 that will have the custom inbound security rules shown in the following table.

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

\* Associate NSG1 to the network interface of VM1.

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

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

\* Associate NSG2 to VNET1/Subnet2.

### Technical Requirements

Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:

- \* Create container1 and share1.
- \* Use the principle of least privilege.
- \* Create an Azure AD security group named Group4.
- \* Back up the Azure file shares and virtual machines by using Azure Backup.
- \* Trigger an alert if VM1 or VM2 has less than 20 GB of free space on volume C.
- \* Enable User1 to create Azure policy definitions and User2 to assign Azure policies to RG1.
- \* Create an internal Basic Azure Load Balancer named LB1 and connect the load balancer to

## VNET1/Subnet1

- \* Enable flow logging for IP traffic from VM5 and retain the flow logs for a period of eight months.
- \* Whenever possible, grant Group4 Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) read-only permissions to the Azure file shares.

## NEW QUESTION: 45

You have an Azure subscription that contains virtual machine named VM1.

You need to back up VM. The solution must ensure that backups are stored across three availability zones in the primary region.

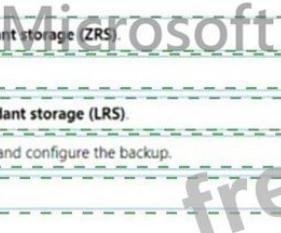
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions	Answer Area
Set Replication to <b>Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)</b> .	
Configure a replication policy.	
Set Replication to <b>Locally-redundant storage (LRS)</b> .	
For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup.	
Create a Recovery Services vault.	



### Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Set Replication to <b>Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)</b> .	
Configure a replication policy.	
Set Replication to <b>Locally-redundant storage (LRS)</b> .	
For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup.	
Create a Recovery Services vault.	



**Answer Area**

- Create a Recovery Services vault.
- Set Replication to **Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)**.
- For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup.

### Explanation:

According to 1, Availability Zones are unique physical locations within an Azure region that provide high availability and disaster recovery for your virtual machines. To back up your VM across three availability zones in the primary region, you need to perform the following actions in sequence:

- \* Create a Recovery Services vault2 that will store your backups and enable geo-redundancy for cross-region protection.
- \* For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup2 to use the Recovery Services vault as the backup destination.
- \* Configure a replication policy1 that will replicate your VM1 to another availability zone in the same region.

## NEW QUESTION: 46

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

questions will not appear in the review screen.

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite?source=recommme>

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## NEW QUESTION: 47

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

Name	Runtime stack
WebApp1	.NET 6 (LTS)
WebApp2	ASP.NET V4.8
WebApp3	PHP 8.1
WebApp4	Python 3.11

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

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

NET Core 3.0: Windows and Linux ASP .NET V4.7: Windows only PHP 7.3: Windows and Linux Ruby 2.6:

Linux only Also, you can't use Windows and Linux Apps in the same App Service Plan, because when you create a new App Service plan you have to choose the OS type. You can't mix Windows and Linux apps in the same App Service plan. So, you need 2 ASPs. Reference:

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

## NEW QUESTION: 48

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

"Bulk Create" is for new Azure AD Users.

For Guests:

- Use "Bulk invite users" to prepare a comma-separated value (.csv) file with the user information and invitation preferences
- Upload the .csv file to Azure AD
- Verify the users were added to the directory

## NEW QUESTION: 49

You have an Azure AD tenant that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Security
Group1	Security	Enabled
Group2	Mail-enabled security	Enabled
Group3	Microsoft 365	Enabled
Group4	Microsoft 365	Disabled

You purchase Azure Active Directory Premium P2 licenses. To which groups can you assign a license?

A. Group 1 only

B. Group1 and Group3 only

C. Group3 and Group4 only

D. Group1, Group2, and Group3 only

E. Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To assign a license to a group, the group must be a security group, not an Office 365 group or a mail-enabled security group. According to the image, Group1 and Group3 are security groups, while Group2 and Group4 are Office 365 groups. Therefore, only Group1 and Group3 can be assigned a license.

To assign a license to a group, you need to follow these steps:

- \* Sign in to the Azure portal with a license administrator account.
- \* Go to Azure Active Directory > Licenses and select the product license that you want to assign to groups.
- \* Select Assign at the top of the page and then select Users and groups.
- \* Search for and select the group that you want to assign the license to and then select OK.
- \* Select Assignment options to enable or disable specific services within the product license and then select OK.
- \* Select Assign at the bottom of the page to complete the assignment.

## NEW QUESTION: 50

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

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

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Dev, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The Logic App Operator role only grants the ability to read, enable, disable, and run logic apps. It does not grant the ability to create logic apps. To create logic apps, you need to assign the Logic App Contributor role or a higher-level role such as Owner or Contributor. Then, References:

[Built-in roles for Azure resources]

[Azure Logic Apps permissions and access control]

## NEW QUESTION: 51

You have an Azure subscription that contains a web app named webapp1. You need to add a custom domain named www.contoso.com to webapp1. What should you do first?

A. Upload a certificate.

B. Add a connection string.

C. Stop webapp1.

D. Create a DNS record.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

You should use CNAME records for all custom DNS names except root domains (for example, contoso.com). For root domains, use A records. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/Azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain>

## NEW QUESTION: 52

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that uses Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage.

You need to use AzCopy to copy data to the blob storage and file storage in storage1. Which authentication method should you use for each type of storage? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Blob storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

File storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

**Answer:**

Blob storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

File storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

Explanation:

Blob storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

File storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.

Box 1:

Both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token are supported for Blob storage.

Box 2:

Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported for File storage.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

### NEW QUESTION: 53

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Has a direct assigned license
Group1	Security	Yes
Group2	Security	No
Group3	Microsoft 365	Yes
Group4	Microsoft 365	No

The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of	Has a direct assigned license
User1	None	Yes
User2	Group1	No
User3	Group4	Yes
User4	None	No

Which users and groups can you delete? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

All users can be deleted but deleting a group with assigned license getting the error "Customer ran into error with Failed to delete group. Details: The group has an active license. So it cannot be deleted

## Answer Area

Users:

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

Groups:

- Group2 only
- Group2 and Group3 only
- Group2 and Group4 only
- Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

Answer:

Users:

User4 only
User1 and User4 only
User2 and User4 only
User1, User2, User3, and User4

Groups:

Group2 only
Group2 and Group3 only
Group2 and Group4 only
Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

Explanation:

Users = User1, User2, User3, User4 (can delete all users whether a license is assigned directly or via inheritance from a group membership) Groups = Group 2 and Group 4 (Groups with active license assignments cannot be deleted. You get an error)

#### **NEW QUESTION: 54**

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

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

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to **create** Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. **No**

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

The Logic App Operator role only grants the ability to read, enable, disable, and run logic apps. It does not grant the ability to create logic apps. To create logic apps, you need to assign the Logic

App Contributor role or a higher-level role such as Owner or Contributor. Then, References:

[Built-in roles for Azure resources]

[Azure Logic Apps permissions and access control]

## NEW QUESTION: 55

You have an Azure subscription linked to a hybrid Microsoft Entra tenant. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	On-premises sync enabled
User1	No
User2	Yes

You create the Azure Files shares shown in the following table.

Name	Storage account
share1	contoso2024
share2	contoso2024
share3	contoso2025

You configure identity-based access for contoso2024 as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface for configuring Active Directory source. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'contoso2024' and 'Active Directory'. Below it, there are three tabs: 'File shares' (selected), 'Shares', and 'Refresh'. The main area is titled 'Step 1: Enable an Active Directory source'. It asks to choose an Active Directory source for a share in a storage account. It lists three options: 'Active Directory domain controller you host on a Windows Server (generally referred to as "on-premises AD" even though you might host these servers in Azure)', 'Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS), a platform as a service, hosted directory service and domain controller in Azure', and 'Azure AD Kerberos allows using Kerberos authentication from Azure AD-joined clients. In order to use Azure AD Kerberos, user accounts must be hybrid identities'. Below this, there are three boxes: 'Active Directory' (Enabled, Configure), 'Azure Active Directory Domain Services' (Another access method is already configured), and 'Azure AD Kerberos' (Another access method is already configured). A note at the bottom states: 'Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) is not a domain controller. Only select service user accounts solely based in Azure AD are currently not supported.'

### Step 2: Set share-level permissions

Once you have enabled Active Directory source on your storage account, you must configure share-level permissions in order to get access to your file shares. There are two ways you can assign share level permissions. You can assign them to all authenticated identities as a default share level permission and you can assign them to specific Azure AD users/user group. Learn more.

Permissions for all authenticated users and groups

Default share-level permissions

- Disable permissions and no access is allowed to file shares  
 Enable permissions for all authenticated users and groups

Select appropriate role \*

Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can access the content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in share2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in share3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:****Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can access the content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in share2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in share3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**Explanation:****Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can access the content in share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in share2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can access the content in share3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**NEW QUESTION: 56**

You have an Azure AD tenant that is linked to 10 Azure subscriptions.

You need to centrally monitor user activity across all the subscriptions.

What should you use?

- A. Activity log filters
- B. Log Analytics workspace**
- C. access reviews
- D. Azure Application Insights Profiler

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log?tabs=powershell#send-to-log-analy>

Send the activity log to a Log Analytics workspace to enable the Azure Monitor Logs feature, where you: - Consolidate log entries from multiple Azure subscriptions and tenants into one location for analysis together.

**NEW QUESTION: 57**

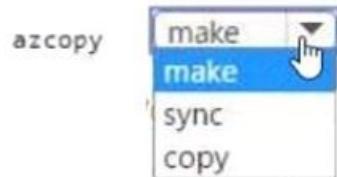
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account.

You plan to copy an on-premises virtual machine image to a container named `vmimages`.

You need to create the container for the planned image.

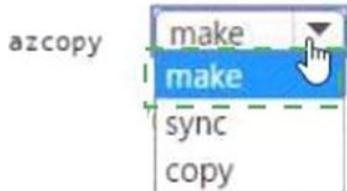
Which command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

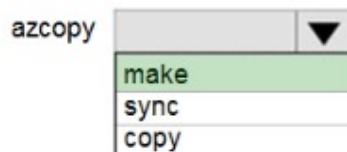
'https://mystorageaccount.

.core.windows.net/vmimages'

**Answer:****Answer Area**

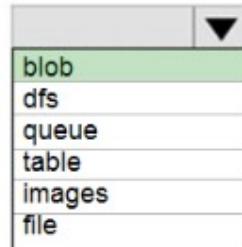
'https://mystorageaccount.

.core.windows.net/vmimages'

**Explanation:****Answer Area**

'https://mystorageaccount.

.core.windows.net/vmimages'

**NEW QUESTION: 58**

You are configuring Azure AD authentication for an Azure Storage account named storage1.

You need to ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can upload files by using the Azure portal.

The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which two roles should you assign to Group1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**A. Storage Blob Data Contributor**

**B. Reader**

- C. Storage Blob Data Reader
- D. Contributor
- E. Storage Account Contributor

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

To ensure that the members of Group1 can upload files by using the Azure portal, they need to have both data access and management access to the storage account. Data access refers to the ability to read, write, or delete blob data in the storage account. Management access refers to the ability to view the storage account resources in the Azure portal, but not modify them. The Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) system provides built-in roles that encompass common sets of permissions for data access and management access. The Storage Blob Data Contributor role grants read, write, and delete access to blob data in the storage account.

The Reader role grants view access to the storage account resources in the Azure portal.

Therefore, by assigning both roles to Group1, the members of the group can upload files by using the Azure portal. This solution also follows the principle of least privilege, as the group members are only granted the minimum permissions required to perform the task. References:

- \* Assign an Azure role for access to blob data
- \* Data access from the Azure portal

## **NEW QUESTION: 59**

You need to define a custom domain name for Azure AD to support the planned infrastructure.

Which domain name should you use?

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

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Every Azure AD directory comes with an initial domain name in the form of domainname.onmicrosoft.com.

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

Scenario:

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

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com Planned Azure AD Infrastructure: The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.

## References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain>

## NEW QUESTION: 60

You have a windows 11 device named Device1 and an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description
VNET1	Virtual network
VM1	Virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2022 and does <b>NOT</b> have a public IP address Connected to VNET1
Bastion1	Azure Bastion Basic SKU host connected to VNET1

Device 1 has Azure PowerShell and Azure Command-Line Interface (CLI) installed.

From Device1, you need to establish a Remote Desktop connection to VM1.

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

**Actions**

- From Azure CLI on Device1, run `az network bastion rdp`.
- From Bastion1, enable Kerberos authentication.
- From VM1, enable just-in-time (JIT) VM access.
- From Bastion1, select **Native Client Support**.
- On Device1, run `mstsc.exe`.
- Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.

**Answer Area**

> < ^ v



## Answer:

**Actions**

- From Azure CLI on Device1, run `az network bastion rdp`.
- From Bastion1, enable Kerberos authentication.
- From VM1, enable just-in-time (JIT) VM access.
- From Bastion1, select **Native Client Support**.
- On Device1, run `mstsc.exe`.
- Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.

**Answer Area**

- Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.
- From Bastion1, select **Native Client Support**.
- From Azure CLI on Device1, run `az network bastion rdp`.

> < ^ v

## Explanation:

**Actions**

- From Bastion1, enable Kerberos authentication.
- On Device1, run `mstsc.exe`.
- From VM1, enable just-in-time (JIT) VM access.

**Answer Area**

- 1 Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.
- 2 From Bastion1, select **Native Client Support**.
- 3 From Azure CLI on Device1, run `az network bastion rdp`.

> < ^ v



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-native-client-windows>

## NEW QUESTION: 61

You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that connects to your on-premises network by

using a site-to-site VPN. VMet1 contains one subnet named Subnet1.

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Resource to create:

- An Azure Event Grid
- An Azure Log Analytics workspace
- An Azure Storage account

Resource on which to enable diagnostics:



Microsoft

- ILB1
- NSG1
- The Azure virtual machines

Answer:

Resource to create:

- An Azure Event Grid
- An Azure Log Analytics workspace

Resource to create:

- An Azure Event Grid
- An Azure Log Analytics workspace
- An Azure Storage account

Resource on which to enable diagnostics:

- ILB1
- NSG1
- The Azure virtual machines

Explanation:

Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

In the Azure portal you can set up a Log Analytics workspace, which is a unique Log Analytics environment with its own data repository, data sources, and solutions.

Box 2: NSG1

NSG flow logs allow viewing information about ingress and egress IP traffic through a Network security group. Through this, the IP addresses that connect to the ILB can be monitored when the diagnostics are enabled on a Network Security Group.

We cannot enable diagnostics on an internal load balancer to check for the IP addresses.

As for Internal LB, it is basic one. Basic can only connect to storage account. Also, Basic LB has

only activity logs, which doesn't include the connectivity workflow. So, we need to use NSG to meet the mentioned requirements.

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## NEW QUESTION: 62

You need to generate a shared access signature (SAS). The solution must meet the following requirements:

- \* Ensure that the SAS can only be used to enumerate and download blobs stored in container1.
- \* Use the principle of least privilege,

Which three settings should you enable? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Allowed services ⓘ

Blob  File  Queue  Table

Microsoft Allowed resource types ⓘ

Service  Container  Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ

Read  Write  Delete  List  Add  Create  Update  Process  Immutable storage  Permanent delete

### Answer:

Allowed services ⓘ

Blob  File  Queue  Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ

Service  Container  Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ

Read  Write  Delete  List  Add  Create  Update  Process  Immutable storage  Permanent delete

Explanation:

The screenshot shows the 'Shared access signature (SAS)' configuration page in the Azure portal. It includes three sections: 'Allowed services' (Blob checked), 'Allowed resource types' (Container checked), and 'Allowed permissions' (List checked).

To generate a shared access signature (SAS) that meets the requirements, you should enable the following three settings:

- \* Service: Blob
- \* Allowed resource types: Container
- \* Allowed permissions: Read and List

These settings will ensure that the SAS can only be used to enumerate and download blobs stored in container1, and not to perform any other operations on the storage account or the blobs.

This follows the principle of least privilege, which means granting the minimum permissions necessary for a task.

You can use the Azure portal or Azure Storage Explorer to create a SAS token with these settings. For more information, see [Create shared access signature \(SAS\) tokens for storage containers and blobs - Azure AI services | Microsoft Learn](#).

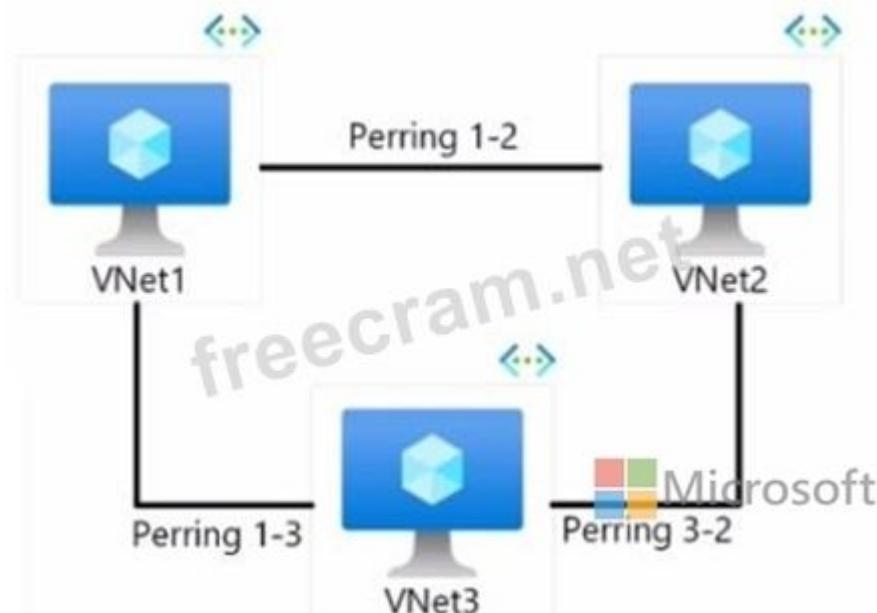
### NEW QUESTION: 63

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

Name	Location	Cloud type
VNet1	East US	Azure Government
VNet2	West US 2	Public
VNet3	China East	Azure China

Regional virtual network peering connects Azure virtual networks that exist in the same region.

You have the peering options shown in the following exhibit.



You need to design a communication strategy for the resources on the virtual networks.

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

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
Peering 1-2 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Peering 1-3 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Peering 3-2 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
Peering 1-2 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Peering 1-3 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Peering 3-2 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
Peering 1-2 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Peering 1-3 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Peering 3-2 is a possible configuration.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

## **NEW QUESTION: 64**

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

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

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Update management blade, you click Enable.

Does this meet the goal?

A. No

B. Yes

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

## **NEW QUESTION: 65**

You have a Recovery Services vault named RSV1. RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant

snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days.

RSV1 performs daily backups of VM1. VM1 hosts a static website that was updated eight days ago.

You need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago. The solution must minimize downtime.

What should you do first?

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

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

To recover VM1 to a point eight days ago, you need to use the Azure Backup service to restore the VM from a recovery point. A recovery point is a snapshot of the VM data at a specific point in time. Azure Backup creates recovery points according to the backup policy that you configure for the Recovery Services vault1.

In this case, the Recovery Services vault named RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days. This means that you can restore the VM from any point in the last 14 days, as long as there is a recovery point available. Since you need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago, you can use the daily backup recovery point that was created on that day2.

To restore the VM from a recovery point, you have two options: Replace existing or Create new. The Replace existing option overwrites the existing VM with the restored data, while the Create new option creates a new VM with the restored data. The Replace existing option requires you to deallocate or delete the existing VM before restoring it, which can cause downtime and data loss. The Create new option allows you to restore the VM without affecting the existing VM, which minimizes downtime and data loss3.

Therefore, the best option is to restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option. This will create a new VM with the same name as VM1 and append a suffix to it, such as - Restored. You can then verify that the new VM has the correct data and configuration, and switch over to it when you are ready. You can also delete the original VM if you don't need it anymore3.

## NEW QUESTION: 66

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

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	Not applicable
RG2	Resource group	West US	Not applicable
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1
storage1	Storage account	East US	RG2
storage2	Storage account	West US	RG1
storage3	Storage account	West Europe	RG2
Analytics1	Log Analytics workspace	East US	RG1
Analytics2	Log Analytics workspace	West US	RG2
Analytics3	Log Analytics workspace	West Europe	RG1

You plan to configure Azure Backup reports for Vault1.

You are configuring the Diagnostics settings for the AzureBackupReports log.

Which storage accounts and which Log Analytics workspaces can you use for the Azure Backup reports of Vault1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Storage accounts:

storage1 only

storage2 only

storage3 only

storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:

Analytics1 only

Analytics2 only

Analytics3 only

Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

**Answer:**

The location and subscription where this Log Analytics workspace can be created is independent of the location and subscription where your vaults exist.

Storage accounts:

storage1 only
storage2 only
storage3 only
storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:

Analytics1 only
Analytics2 only
Analytics3 only
Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Explanation:

Box 1: storage3 only

Vault1 and storage3 are both in West Europe.

Box 2: Analytics1, Analytics2, Analytics3

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/de-de/azure/backup/configure-reports>

## NEW QUESTION: 67

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Stream Analytics job named Job1.

You need to monitor input events for Job1 to identify the number of events that were NOT processed.

Which metric should you use?

A. Output Events

**B. Backlogged Input Events**

C. Out-of-Order Events

D. Late Input Events

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Backlogged Input Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that are waiting to be processed by the Stream Analytics job1. This metric indicates the performance and health of the job, as well as the input data rate and latency. If the Backlogged Input Events metric is high or increasing, it means that the job is not able to keep up with the incoming events and some events are not processed in a timely manner2.

Output Events is a metric that shows the number of output events that are emitted by the Stream Analytics job1. This metric indicates the output data rate and throughput of the job. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job.

Out-of-Order Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that arrive out of order based on their timestamp1. This metric indicates the quality and consistency of the input data source. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job.

Late Input Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that arrive after the late arrival window has expired1. This metric indicates the timeliness and reliability of the input data

source. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job.

### NEW QUESTION: 68

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains a blob container. The blob container has a default access tier of Hot. Storage1 contains a container named container1.

You create lifecycle management rules in storage1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Rule scope	Blob type	Blob subtype	Rule block	Prefix match
Rule1	Limit blobs by using filters	Block blobs	Base blobs	If base blobs were not modified for two days, move to archive storage. If base blobs were not modified for nine days, delete the blob.	container1/Dep1
Rule2	Apply to all blobs in storage1.	Block blobs	Base blobs	If base blobs were not modified for three days, move to cool storage. If base blobs were not modified for nine days, move to archive storage.	Not applicable

You perform the actions shown in the following table.

Date	Action
October 1	Upload three files named Dep1File1.docx, File2.docx, and File3.docx to container1.
October 2	Edit Dep1File1.docx and File3.docx
October 5	Edit File2.docx.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

You cannot directly read data from the Archive tier.

Statements      Yes      No

On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx without a delay.           

On October 10, you can read File2.docx without a delay.           

On October 10, you can read File3.docx without a delay.           

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements      Yes      No

On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx without a delay.           

On October 10, you can read File2.docx without a delay.           

On October 10, you can ~~read~~ File3.docx without a delay.           

Explanation:

On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx. = NO

Explanation: Dep1File1.docx is a blob in container1 that was uploaded on October 1 and edited on October 2.

According to the lifecycle management rule 1, any blob in container1 that has not been modified for 7 days will be moved to the archive tier. Therefore, on October 9, Dep1File1.docx will be moved to the archive tier.

Blobs in the archive tier cannot be read unless they are first rehydrated, which may take several hours or days.

Therefore, on October 10, you cannot read Dep1File1.docx unless you rehydrate it first.

On October 10, you can read File2.docx. = YES

Explanation: File2.docx is a blob in container1 that was uploaded on October 1 and edited on October 5.

According to the lifecycle management rule 1, any blob in container1 that has not been modified for 7 days will be moved to the archive tier. Therefore, on October 12, File2.docx will be moved to the archive tier.

However, on October 10, File2.docx is still in the hot tier, which means it can be read without any delay or cost.

On October 10, you can read File3.docx. = NO

Explanation: File3.docx is a blob in container1 that was uploaded on October 1 and edited on October 2.

According to the lifecycle management rule 2, any blob in container1 that has not been modified for 5 days will be deleted. Therefore, on October 7, File3.docx will be deleted from the storage account. Therefore, on October 10, you cannot read File3.docx because it no longer exists.

## NEW QUESTION: 69

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

Name	Type	Region	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1

You create virtual machines in Subscription1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Region	Operating system
VM1	RG1	West Europe	Windows Server 2016
VM2	RG1	North Europe	Windows Server 2016
VM3	RG2	West Europe	Windows Server 2016
VMA	RG1	West Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04
VMB	RG1	North Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04
VMC	RG2	West Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04

You plan to use Vault1 for the backup of as many virtual machines as possible.

Which virtual machines can be backed up to Vault1?

- A. VM1, VM3, VMA, and VMC only
- B. VM1 and VM3 only
- C. VM1, VM2, VM3, VMA, VMB, and VMC
- D. VM1 only
- E. VM3 and VMC only

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines. If you have virtual machines in several regions, create a Recovery Services vault in each region.

References:

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

### **NEW QUESTION: 70**

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to create the Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.

Microsoft Azure Search resources, services, and docs (G+/-) ...

Home > Subscriptions > Subscription1 - Resources > New > Create storage account

## Create storage account X

✓ Validation passed

**Basics** [Networking](#) [Advanced](#) [Tags](#) [Review + create](#)

**Basics**

Subscription	Subscription1
Resource group	RG1
Location	(Europe) North Europe
Storage account name	storage16852
Deployment model	Resource manager
Account kind	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Replication	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Performance	Standard
Access tier (default)	Hot

**Networking**

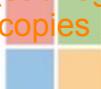
Connectivity method	Private endpoint
Private Endpoint	(New) StorageEndpoint1 (blob) (privatelink.blob.core.windows.net)

**Advanced**

Secure transfer required	Enabled
Large file shares	Disabled
Blob soft delete	Disabled
Blob change feed	Disabled
Hierarchical namespace	Disabled
NFS v3	Disabled

**Create** [< Previous](#) [Next >](#)

Download a template for automation



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on

the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

The minimum number of copies of the storage account will be [answer choice].

3  
1  
2  
**3**  
4

Access tier (default)  
**Access tier (default)**  
Performance  
Account kind  
Replication

To reduce the cost of infrequently accessed data in the storage account, you must modify the [answer choice] setting.



Microsoft

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

The minimum number of copies of the storage account **will be [answer choice]**.

3  
1  
2  
**3**  
4

Access tier (default)  
**Access tier (default)**  
Performance  
Account kind  
Replication

Azure storage offers different access tiers, which allow you to store blob object data in the most cost-effective manner.

The available access tiers include:

To reduce the cost of infrequently accessed data in the storage account, you must modify the [answer choice] setting.

**Explanation:**

**Answer Area**

The minimum number of copies of the storage account will be [answer choice].



3

Access tier (default)

To reduce the cost of infrequently accessed data in the storage account, you must modify the [answer choice] setting.

**NEW QUESTION: 71**

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

Name	Location
VNet1	West Europe
VNet2	Southeast Asia
VNet3	South Central US

The subscription contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network	Service endpoint
Subnet1	VNet1	None
Subnet2	VNet2	Microsoft.Storage
Subnet3	VNet3	Microsoft.Storage
Subnet4	VNet3	None

The subscription contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

1. Virtual networks must be in the same region as the service endpoint policy.

Name	Location	Kind
storage1	West Europe	StorageV2
storage2	South Central US	BlobStorage
storage3	Southeast Asia	StorageV2

You create a service endpoint policy named policy1 in the South Central US Azure region to allow connectivity to all the storage accounts in the subscription.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

ANSWER AREA

By default, if no policies are attached to a subnet with endpoints, you can access all storage accounts in the service as VNET2 is in diff region this policy is definitely not applied to subnet 2

Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2.

### Statements

Yes      No

Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.

Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2.

Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3.

\* Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3. = YES

\* Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2. = NO

\* Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3. = Yes

\* According to the Microsoft documentation, a service endpoint policy can be applied to any subnet in a virtual network that has a service endpoint enabled for the same service as the policy.

In your scenario, Subnet3 has a service endpoint enabled for Microsoft.Storage, which is the same service as policy1.

Therefore, policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.

\* According to the Microsoft documentation, when you configure network rules for a storage account, you can limit access to your storage account to requests that come from specified IP addresses, IP ranges, subnets in an Azure virtual network, or resource instances of some Azure services. In your scenario, storage1 and storage2 have network rules that allow access from Subnet1 and Subnet2 respectively.

However, this does not mean that only these subnets can access the storage accounts. Other subnets or resources that have the same IP range or resource ID as Subnet1 or Subnet2 can also access the storage accounts. For example, Subnet4 in VNet2 has the same IP range as Subnet1 in VNet1, so it can also access storage1. Similarly, Subnet5 in VNet3 has the same IP range as Subnet2 in VNet1, so it can also access storage2. Therefore, only storage1 and storage2 cannot be accessed from VNet2.

\* According to the Microsoft documentation, when you create a private endpoint for a storage account, you assign a private IP address from your virtual network to the storage account. This enables secure traffic between your virtual network and the storage account over a private link. In

your scenario, you have created a private endpoint for storage2 in Subnet6 of VNet3. This means that only Subnet6 can access storage2 over the private link. However, this does not mean that only Subnet6 can access storage2 at all. Other subnets or resources that have the same IP range or resource ID as Subnet6 can also access storage2 over the public endpoint of the storage account. For example, Subnet7 in VNet4 has the same IP range as Subnet6 in VNet3, so it can also access storage2 over the public endpoint.

Therefore, only storage2 cannot be accessed from VNet3.

### **NEW QUESTION: 72**

You need to meet the user requirement for Admin1.

What should you do?

- A. From the Azure Active Directory blade, modify the Groups.
- B. From the Azure Active Directory blade, modify the Properties.
- C. From the Subscriptions blade, select the subscription, and then modify the Properties.
- D. From the Subscriptions blade, select the subscription, and then modify the Access control (IAM) settings.

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### **NEW QUESTION: 73**

You configure the custom role shown in the following exhibit.

```

    "properties": {
        "roleName": "role1",
        "description": "",
        "roletype": "true",
        "assignableScopes": [
            "/subscriptions/3d6209d5-c714-4440-956e-d6342086c2d7/ "
        ],
        "permissions": [
            {
                "actions": [
                    "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/locations/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets/*",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/write",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/read",
                    "Microsoft.Compute/disks/delete",
                    "Microsoft.Network/locations/*",
                    "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/*",
                    "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/join/action",
                    "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read",
                    "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/join/action",
                    "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read",
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read",
                    "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action",
                    "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*",
                    "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read",
                    "Microsoft.Support/*"
                ],
                "notActions": [],
                "dataActions": [],
                "notDataActions": []
            }
        ]
    }
}

```

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

**NOTE** Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

To ensure that users can sign in to virtual machines that are assigned role1, modify the [answer choice] section.

roletype
actions
roletype
dataActions

**DataActions**

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/login/action	Log in to a virtual machine as a regular user
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/loginAsAdmin/action	Log in to a virtual machine with Windows administrator or Linux root user privileges
Microsoft.HybridCompute/machines/login/action	Log in to an Azure Arc machine as a regular user
Microsoft.HybridCompute/machines/loginAsAdmin/action	Log in to an Azure Arc machine with Windows administrator or Linux root user privilege

To ensure that users can sign in to virtual machines that are assigned role1, modify the [answer choice] section

roletype
actions
roletype
notActions
<b>dataActions</b>
notDataActions
assignableScopes

To ensure that users can sign in to virtual machines that are assigned role1, modify the [answer choice] section

roletype
actions
roletype
notActions
<b>dataActions</b>
notDataActions
<b>assignableScopes</b>

Explanation:

Answer Area

## NEW QUESTION: 74

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

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

A custom policy definition is a way to define your own rules for using Azure resources. You can use custom policies to enforce compliance, security, cost management, or organization-specific requirements. However, a custom policy definition alone is not enough to meet the goal of automatically blocking TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. You also need to create a policy assignment that applies the custom policy definition to the scope of the subscription. A policy assignment is the link between a policy definition and an Azure resource. Without a policy assignment, the custom policy definition will not take effect. Therefore, the solution does not meet the goal.

## References:

- \* Tutorial: Create a custom policy definition
- \* Create and manage policies to enforce compliance

## NEW QUESTION: 75

You have an Azure AD tenant named adatum.com that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Group1	None
Group2	Group1
Group3	Group2

Adatum.com contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3
User4	None

You assign the Azure AD Premium P2 license to Group1 and User4.

Which users are assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license?

- A. User4 only
- B. User1 and User4 only
- C. User1, User2, and User4 only
- D. User1, User2, User3, and User4

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

- \* According to the Microsoft documentation, when you assign a license to a group, all members of that group are automatically assigned the license. However, if a user is already assigned the same license directly or through another group, the license is not duplicated.
- \* In your scenario, you assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license to Group1 and User4. This means that all members of Group1, which are User1 and User2, will also get the license. User4 will get the license directly.
- \* User3 will not get the license because they are not a member of Group1 or assigned the license directly.
- \* Therefore, the users who are assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license are User1, User2, and User4 only.

## NEW QUESTION: 76

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table:

Name	Account kind	Azure service that contains data
storage1	Storage	File
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	File, Table
storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Queue
storage4	BlobStorage	Blob

You plan to use the Azure Import/Export service to export data from Subscription1.

Which account can be used to export the data.

What should you identify?

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

Azure Import/Export service supports the following storage types:

- ⇒ Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage
- ⇒ Export supports Azure Blob storage. Azure Files not supported.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

Azure Import/Export service supports the following of storage accounts:

Standard General Purpose v2 storage accounts (recommended for most scenarios) Blob Storage accounts General Purpose v1 storage accounts (both Classic or Azure Resource Manager deployments), Azure Import/Export service supports the following storage types:

Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage

Export supports Azure Blob storage. Azure Files not supported.

Only storage4 can be exported.

Reference:

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

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## NEW QUESTION: 77

You need to prepare the environment to ensure that the web administrators can deploy the web apps as quickly as possible.

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

## Actions

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

Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click the **Parameters** tab.

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Deploy**.

From the Automation Accounts service, add an automation account.

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Add to library**.

## Answer Area



## Answer:

### Actions

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

Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click the **Parameters** tab.

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Deploy**.

From the Automation Accounts service, add an automation account.

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Add to library**.

## Answer Area



Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Add to library**.

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

Explanation:

Actions	Answer Area
From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click <b>Deploy</b> .	Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.
From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators.	From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click <b>Add to library</b> .
From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click <b>Add to library</b> .	From the Templates service, <b>select</b> the template and then share the template to the <b>web administrators</b> .
From the Automation Accounts service, add an automation account.	
Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.	
From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click the <b>Parameters</b> tab.	

#### Scenario:

1. Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department.
2. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group.
3. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical.
4. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.

#### Steps:

- 1 --> Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.
- 2 --> From the Automation script blade of the resource group , click Add to Library.
- 3 --> From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators .

#### References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/quickstart-create-templates-use-the-po>

### NEW QUESTION: 78

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage 1 account contains a container named container1. You need to configure access to container 1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- \* Only allow read access
- \* Allow both HTTP and HTTPS protocols.
- \* Apply access permissions to all the content in the container

What should you use?

- A. an access policy
- B. a shared access signature (SAS)
- C. Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
- D. access keys

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

- \* According to the Microsoft documentation, a shared access signature (SAS) is a URI that grants restricted access rights to Azure Storage resources. You can provide a SAS to clients who don't otherwise have access to your storage account, and delegate access to them for a specified time period and with a specified set of permissions.
- \* A SAS can be used to grant read-only access to a container and its blobs, as well as specify the allowed protocols (HTTP or HTTPS) and the start and expiry time of the access. For more information about creating and using SAS, see [Using shared access signatures \(SAS\)](#).
- \* An access policy is not the correct answer because it is used to define a set of permissions and a time period for a container or a queue, but it does not grant access by itself. An access policy must be associated with a SAS to take effect. For more information about access policies, see [Manage stored access policies for containers and queues](#).
- \* Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) is not the correct answer because it is used to cache and deliver content from Azure Storage or other sources, but it does not control the access permissions to the content. For more information about Azure CDN, see [\[What is Azure Content Delivery Network?\]](#).
- \* Access keys are not the correct answer because they are used to authenticate requests to Azure Storage from any client, but they do not limit the access permissions or the protocols. Using access keys also exposes your storage account to potential unauthorized access if the keys are compromised. For more information about access keys, see [\[Manage storage account access keys\]](#).

## NEW QUESTION: 79

You need to the appropriate sizes for the Azure virtual for Server2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

From the Azure portal:

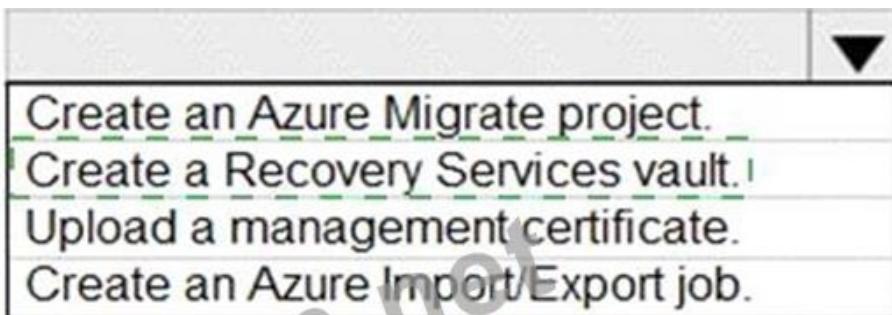
Create an Azure Migrate project.
Create a Recovery Services vault.
Upload a management certificate.
Create an Azure Import/Export job.

On Server2:

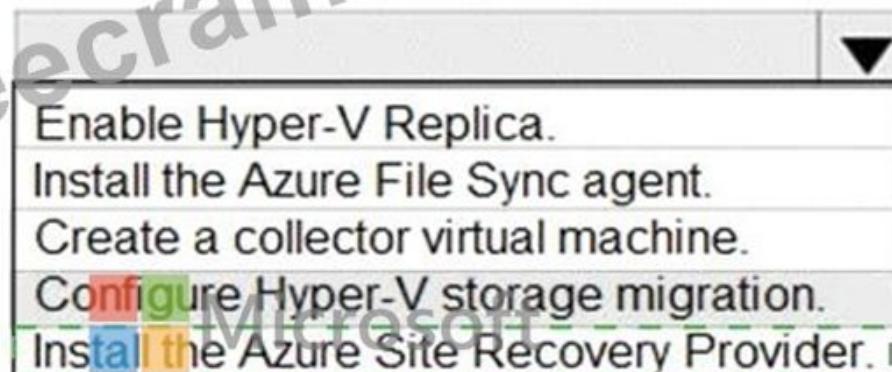
Enable Hyper-V Replica.
Install the Azure File Sync agent.
Create a collector virtual machine.
Configure <b>Hyper-V</b> storage migration.
Install the <b>Azure</b> Site Recovery Provider.

**Answer:**

From the Azure portal:

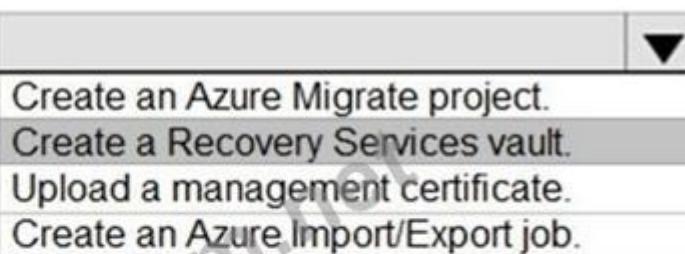


On Server2:

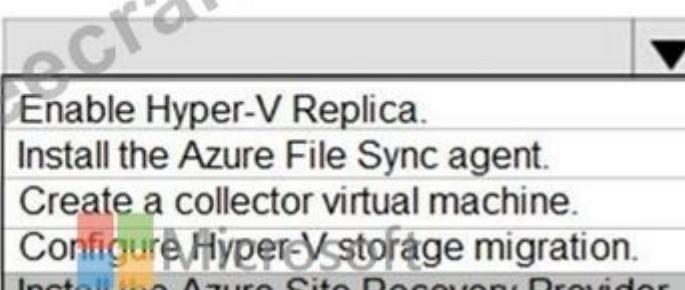


Explanation:

From the Azure portal:



On Server2:



Box 1: Create a Recovery Services vault

Create a Recovery Services vault on the Azure Portal.

Box 2: Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider

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

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

Server2 has the Hyper-V host role.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION: 80**

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.  
You plan to delete multiple users by using Bulk delete in the Azure Active Directory admin center.  
You need to create and upload a file for the bulk delete.  
Which user attributes should you include in the file?

- A. The user principal name and usage location of each user only
- B. The user principal name of each user only**
- C. The display name of each user only
- D. The display name and usage location of each user only
- E. The display name and user principal name of each user only

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

To perform a bulk delete of users in Azure Active Directory, you need to create and upload a CSV file that contains the list of users to be deleted. The file should include the user principal name (UPN) of each user only. Therefore, the answer is B. The user principal name of each user only. When you use the bulk delete feature in the Azure Active Directory admin center, you need to specify the UPN for each user that you want to delete. The UPN is a unique identifier for each user in Azure AD and is the primary way that Azure AD identifies and manages user accounts. Including additional attributes like the display name or usage location is not required for the bulk delete operation, as the UPN is the only mandatory attribute for the user account. However, you may include additional attributes in the CSV file if you want to keep track of the metadata associated with each user account.

## NEW QUESTION: 81

You need to prepare the environment to meet the authentication requirements.

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

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Azure Active Directory (AD) Identity Protection and an Azure policy
- B. a Recovery Services vault and a backup policy
- C. an Azure Key Vault and an access policy**
- D. an Azure Storage account and an access policy

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

Synchronization or Pass-through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect.

B: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory:

<https://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com>

## NEW QUESTION: 82

You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription 1 and Subscription2.

Subscription1 has following virtual networks:

Name	Address space	Region
VNET1	10.10.10.0/24	West Europe
VNET2	172.16.0.0/16	West US

The virtual networks contain the following subnets:

Name	Address range	In virtual network
Subnet11	10.10.10.0/24	VNET1
Subnet21	172.16.0.0/18	VNET2
Subnet22	172.16.128.0/18	VNET2

Subscription2 contains the following virtual network:

- Name: VNETA
- \* Address space: 10.10.128.0/17
- \* Region: Canada Central

VNETA contains the following subnets:

Name	Address range
SubnetA1	10.10.130.0/24
SubnetA2	10.10.131.0/24

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

#### Answer:

#### Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**NEW QUESTION: 83**

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

Name	Type	Description
App1	App Service	Virtual network integration enabled for VNET1
ASP1	App Service plan	Standard SKU
VNET1	Virtual network	None
Firewall1	Azure Firewall	Connected to VNET1

You need to manage outbound traffic from VNET1 by using Firewall1.

What should you do first?

- A. Upgrade ASP1 to the Premium SKU.
- B. Create a route table.
- C. Configure the Hybrid Connection Manager.
- D. Create an Azure Network Watcher.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

**NEW QUESTION: 84**

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storage1 and the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group1

You plan to monitor storage1 and to configure email notifications for the signals shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Users to notify
Ingress	Metric	User1 and User3 only
Egress	Metric	User1 only
Delete storage account	Activity log	User1, User2, and User3
Restore blob ranges	Activity log	User1 and User3 only

You need to identify the minimum number of alert rules and action groups required for the planned monitoring.

How many alert rules and action groups should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Alert rules:**

1  
2  
3  
4

**Action groups:**

1  
2  
3  
4

**Answer:**

**Alert rules:**

1
2
3
4

**Action groups:**

1
2
3
4

**Explanation:**

Box 1 : 4

As there are 4 distinct set of resource types (Ingress, Egress, Delete storage account, Restore blob ranges), so you need 4 alert rules. In one alert rule you can't specify different type of resources to monitor. So you need 4 alert rules.

Box 2 : 3

There are 3 distinct set of "Users to notify" as (User 1 and User 3), (User1 only), and (User1, User2, and User3). You can't set the action group based on existing group (Group1 and Group2) as there is no specific group for User1 only. So you need to create 3 action group.

## Answer Area

Alert rules:

1
2
3
4

Action groups:

1
2
3
4



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/action-groups>

### NEW QUESTION: 85

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

Name	Type	Resource group
VNET1	Virtual network	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	RG1

The Not allowed resource types Azure policy that has policy enforcement enabled is assigned to RG1 and uses the following parameters:

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines

In RG1, you need to create a new virtual machine named VM2 which is connected to VNET1.

What should you do first?

- A. Create an Azure Resource Manager template.
- B. Add a subnet to VNET1.
- C. Remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy.

#### D. Remove Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines from the policy.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

- \* Option A (Create an Azure Resource Manager template): This wouldn't circumvent the policy enforcement. Even with a template, you cannot create resources that the policy explicitly denies.
- \* Option B (Add a subnet to VNET1): Adding a subnet does not address the policy restriction on creating virtual machines. Also, the existing VNET1 can already have multiple subnets.
- \* Option C (Remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy): This isn't necessary because you're not trying to create a new virtual network; you are connecting to an existing one, VNET1.
- \* Option D (Remove Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines from the policy): This is the correct action because it directly addresses the restriction that is preventing you from creating a new virtual machine in RG1. Removing the virtual machine resource type from the not allowed list in the policy will enable you to create VM2.

Remember, changes to policies might take a few minutes to propagate. After updating the policy, you should be able to create the new virtual machine VM2 and connect it to VNET1.

#### NEW QUESTION: 86

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

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

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

**From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.**

B. No

**Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

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

#### NEW QUESTION: 87

You have an Azure subscription.

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

```
{  
    "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",  
    ...  
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",  
    ...  
    "dependsOn": [  
        "[  
            reference  
            resourceId  
            Union  
        ] ('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/', 'VM1')]"  
    ],  
    "properties": {  
        "storageProfile": {  
            "osDisk": {  
                "vhd": {  
                    "uri": "  
                    "type": {  
                        "Array  
                        Image  
                        ImageReference  
                        vhd  
                    }  
                },  
                "caching": "None",  
                "createOption": "FromImage",  
                "diskSizeGB": 30,  
                "name": "OSDisk"  
            },  
            "imageReference": {  
                "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
                "offer": "WindowsServer",  
                "sku": "2019-Datacenter",  
                "version": "latest"  
            },  
            "osType": "Windows",  
            "osDiskSizeGB": 30  
        },  
        "hardwareProfile": {  
            "vmSize": "Standard_DS1_v2"  
        },  
        "identity": {  
            "type": "SystemAssigned",  
            "userAssignedIdentities": {}  
        },  
        "networkProfile": {  
            "primary": {  
                "ipConfigurations": [  
                    {  
                        "name": "PrimaryIPConfig",  
                        "primary": true,  
                        "subnet": {  
                            "id": "/subscriptions/  
                                resources/  
                                    'Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/VM1/subnets/PrimaryIPConfig'"  
                        }  
                    }  
                ]  
            }  
        },  
        "osProfile": {  
            "computerName": "VM1",  
            "adminUsername": "Administrator",  
            "adminPassword": "P@ssw0rd!",  
            "provisionVMAgent": true,  
            "lifecycleController": {  
                "type": "Microsoft.LifecycleController/vmLifecycleController",  
                "id": "/subscriptions/  
                    resources/  
                        'Microsoft.LifecycleController/vmLifecycleController/VM1'"  
            }  
        },  
        "tags": {}  
    }  
}
```

**Answer:**

## Answer Area

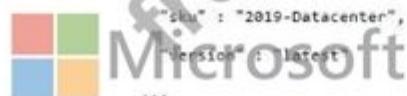
```
{  
    "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",  
    ...  
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",  
    ...  
    "dependsOn": [  
        "[  
            reference  
            resourceId  
            Union  
        ]",  
        "properties": {  
            "storageProfile": {  
                "imageReference": {  
                    "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
                    "offer": "WindowsServer",  
                    "sku": "2019-Datacenter",  
                    "version": "latest"  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```



## Explanation:

### Answer Area

```
"type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",  
...  
"dependsOn": [  
    "[  
        resourceId  
    ]",  
    "properties": {  
        "storageProfile": {  
            "imageReference": {  
                "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
                "offer": "WindowsServer",  
                "sku": "2019-Datacenter",  
                "version": "latest"  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```



- dependsON: resourceId

- storageProfile: ImageReference

### Reference :

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/resource-dependency#dependson>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/javascript/api/@azure/arm-compute/storageprofile?view=azure-node-latest>

**NEW QUESTION: 88**

You have an Azure App Service app named WebApp1 that contains two folders named Folder1 and Folder2.

You need to configure a daily backup of WebApp1. The solution must ensure that Folder2 is excluded from the backup.

What should you create first and what should you use to exclude Folder2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Microsoft

First create:

- An Azure Storage account
- A Backup vault
- A Recovery Services vault
- A resource group

To exclude Folder2, use:

- A \_backup.filter file
- A backup policy
- A lock
- A WebJob



**Answer:**

Answer Area

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

Microsoft

First create:

- An Azure Storage account
- A Backup vault
- A Recovery Services vault
- A resource group

To exclude Folder2, use:

- A \_backup.filter file
- A backup policy
- A lock
- A WebJob



**Explanation:**

Answer Area

Microsoft

First create: An Azure Storage account

To exclude Folder2, use: A \_backup.filter file



<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup?tabs=portal#create-a-custom-backup> In Storage account, select an existing storage account (in the same subscription) or select Create new. Do the same with Container.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup?tabs=portal#configure-partial-backups> Partial backups are supported for custom backups (not for automatic backups). Sometimes you don't want to back up everything on your app. To exclude folders and files from being stored in your future backups, create a \_backup.filter file in the %HOME%\site\wwwroot folder of your app. Specify the list of files and folders you want to exclude in this file.

**NEW QUESTION: 89**

You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that has the network profile shown in the following exhibit.

Network profile

Type (plugin)	Basic (Kubnet)
Pod CIDR	10.244.0.0/16
Service CIDR	10.0.0.0/16
DNS service IP	10.0.0.10
Docker bridge CIDR	172.17.0.1/16

Network options

HTTP application routing ⓘ

Enabled **Disabled**

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

Containers will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

Services in the AKS cluster will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

**Microsoft**

**Answer:**

Containers will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

Services in the AKS cluster will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

**Microsoft**

**Explanation:**

Box 1 : Containers will get the IP address from the virtual network subnet CIDR which is 10.244.0.0/16  
Box 2 : Services in the AKS cluster will be assigned an IP address in the service CIDR which is 10.0.0.0/16  
Reference:

**NEW QUESTION: 90**  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-azure-cni>

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that connect to a virtual network named VNet1.

You plan to configure Azure Monitor for VM Insights.

You need to ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through VNet1. What should you create first?

**A. an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPIS)**

B. a private endpoint

C. a Log Analytics workspace

D. a data collection rule (DCR)

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Azure Monitor for VM Insights is a feature of Azure Monitor that provides comprehensive monitoring and diagnostics for your Azure virtual machines and virtual machine scale sets. It collects performance data, process information, and network dependencies from your virtual machines and displays them in interactive charts and maps. You can use Azure Monitor for VM Insights to troubleshoot performance issues, optimize resource utilization, and identify network bottlenecks<sup>1</sup>.

To enable Azure Monitor for VM Insights, you need to install two agents on your virtual machines: the Azure Monitor agent (preview) and the Dependency agent. The Azure Monitor agent collects performance metrics and sends them to a Log Analytics workspace. The Dependency agent collects process information and network dependencies and sends them to the InsightsMetrics table in the same workspace<sup>2</sup>.

By default, the agents communicate with Azure Monitor over the public internet. However, if you want to ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through a virtual network named VNet1, you need to configure private network access for the agents.

Private network access allows the agents to communicate with Azure Monitor using a private endpoint, which is a special network interface that connects your virtual network to an Azure service without exposing it to the public internet. A private endpoint uses a private IP address from your virtual network address space, so you can secure and control the network traffic between your virtual machines and Azure Monitor<sup>3</sup>.

To configure private network access for the agents, you need to create an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPIS) first. An AMPIS is a resource that groups one or more Log Analytics workspaces together and associates them with a private endpoint. An AMPIS allows you to manage the private connectivity settings for multiple workspaces in one place<sup>4</sup>.

After creating an AMPIS, you need to create a private endpoint in VNet1 and link it to the AMPIS. This will enable the agents on your virtual machines to send data to the Log Analytics workspaces in the AMPIS using the private IP address of the private endpoint<sup>5</sup>.

## **NEW QUESTION: 91**

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1 and the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
networkinterface1	Virtual network interface
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)

NSG1 is associated to networkinterface1.

User1 has role assignments to NSG1 as shown in the following table.

Role	Scope
Contributor	This resource
Reader	Subscription (Inherited)
Storage Account Contributor	Resource group (Inherited)
Contributor	

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

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area	Microsoft	
<b>Statements</b> User1 can create a storage account in RG1.  User1 can modify the DNS settings of networkinterface1.  User1 can create an inbound security rule to filter inbound traffic to networkinterface1.	<b>Yes</b> <input type="radio"/>	<b>No</b> <input type="radio"/>

**Answer:**

Answer Area	Microsoft	
<b>Statements</b> User1 can create a storage account in RG1.  User1 can modify the DNS settings of networkinterface1.  User1 can create an inbound security rule to filter inbound traffic to networkinterface1.	<b>Yes</b> <input checked="" type="radio"/>	<b>No</b> <input type="radio"/>

**Explanation:**

Answer Area	Microsoft	
<b>Statements</b> User1 can create a storage account in RG1.  User1 can modify the DNS settings of networkinterface1.  User1 can create an inbound security rule to filter inbound traffic to networkinterface1.	<b>Yes</b> <input checked="" type="radio"/>	<b>No</b> <input type="radio"/>

2. User1 can modify the DNS settings of networkinterface1, since it requires Network Contribute role referring to the following link.

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### NEW QUESTION: 92

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

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

You need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. NO

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

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

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

Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION: 93

You have a hybrid deployment of Azure AD that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	User type	On-premises sync enabled
User1	Member	No
User2	Member	Yes
User3	Guest	No

You need to modify the JobTitle and UsageLocation attributes for the users.

For which users can you modify the attributes from Azure AD? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

 Microsoft

JobTitle: User1 and User3 only ▾

- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only**
- User1, User2, and User3

UsageLocation: User1, User2, and User3 ▾

- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3**

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

 Microsoft

JobTitle: User1 and User3 only ▾

- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only**
- User1, User2, and User3

UsageLocation: User1, User2, and User3 ▾

- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3**

**Explanation:**

**Answer Area**

JobTitle: User1 and User3 only ▾

UsageLocation: User1, User2, and User3 ▾

Box 1:User1 and User3 only

You must use Windows Server Active Directory to update the identity, contact info, or job info for users whose source of authority is Windows Server Active Directory.

Box 2: User1, User2, and User3

Usage location is an Azure property that can only be modified from Azure AD (for all users including Windows Server AD users synced via Azure AD Connect).

**Reference:**

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

**NEW QUESTION: 94**

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a virtual machine that runs Windows 10.

You need to join the virtual machine to an Active Directory domain.

How should you complete the Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
{  
    "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",  
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines",  
    "Extensions",  
    "Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines",  
    "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions",  
  
    "name": "[concat(parameters('VHName'), '/joindomain')]",  
    "location": "[parameter('location')]",  
    "properties": {  
        "publisher": "Microsoft.Compute",  
        "type": "JsonADDomainExtension",  
        "typeHandlerVersion": "1.3",  
        "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,  
        "settings": {  
            "Name": "[parameters('domainName')]",  
            "User": "[parameters('domainusername')]",  
            "Restart": "true",  
            "Options": "3"  
        },  
        "ProtectedSettings": {  
            "ProtectedSettings": {  
                "Settings": {  
                    "Statuses": {  
                        "Password": "[parameters('domainPassword')]"  
                    }  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

**Answer:**



Microsoft

"apiVersion": "2017-03-30",

"type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions"

```
{  
    "apiVersion": "2015-06-15",  
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/extensions",  
    "name": "[concat(parameters('dnsLabelPrefix'), '/joindomain')]",  
    "location": "[parameters('location')]",  
    "dependsOn": [  
        "[concat('Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/', parameters('dnsLabelPrefix'))]"  
    ],  
    "properties": {  
        "publisher": "Microsoft.Compute",  
        "type": "JsonADDomainExtension",  
        "typeHandlerVersion": "1.3",  
        "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,  
        "settings": {  
            "Name": "[parameters('domainToJoin')]",  
            "OUPath": "[parameters('ouPath')]",  
            "User": "[concat(parameters('domainToJoin'), '\\\\', parameters('domainUsername'))]",  
            "Restart": "true",  
            "Options": "[parameters('domainJoinOptions')]"  
        },  
        "protectedSettings": {  
            "Password": "[parameters('domainPassword')]"  
        }  
    }  
}  
}  
}  
}
```

Explanation:



# Microsoft

```
{  
    "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",  
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/VirtualMachines",  
    "name": "[concat(parameters('VMName'), '/joindomain')]",  
    "location": "[parameter('location')]",  
    "properties": {  
        "publisher": "Microsoft.Compute",  
        "type": "JsonADDomainExtension",  
        "typeHandlerVersion": "1.3",  
        "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,  
        "settings": {  
            "name": "[parameters('domainName')]",  
            "User": "[parameters('domainusername')]",  
            "Restart": "true",  
            "Options": "3"  
        },  
        "ProtectedSettings": {  
            "Password": "[parameters('domainPassword')]"  
        }  
    }  
}
```

## NEW QUESTION: 95

You create an App Service plan named plan1 and an Azure web app named webapp1. You discover that the option to create a staging slot is unavailable. You need to create a staging slot for plan1.

What should you do first?

- A. From webapp1, modify the Application settings.
- B. From webapp1, add a custom domain.
- C. From plan1, scale up the App Service plan.**
- D. From plan1, scale out the App Service plan.

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

The app must be running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier in order for you to enable multiple deployment slots. If the app isn't already in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier, you receive a message that indicates the supported tiers for enabling staged publishing. At this point, you have the option to select Upgrade and go to the Scale tab of your app before continuing.

Scale up: Get more CPU, memory, disk space, and extra features like dedicated virtual machines (VMs), custom domains and certificates, staging slots, autoscaling, and more.

Scale out: Increase the number of VM instances that run your app. You can scale out to as many as 30 instances Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-scale-up>

### NEW QUESTION: 96

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains a container named container1.

You need to create a lifecycle management rule for storage1 that will automatically move the blobs in contained to the lowest-cost tier after 90 days.

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

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

ANSWER AREA

```
{  
    "rules": [  
        {  
            "enabled": true,  
            "name": "rule1",  
            "type": "Lifecycle",  
            "definition": {  
                "actions": {  
                    "baseBlob": {  
                        "tierToArchive": [  
                            "enableAutoTierToHotFromCool": {  
                                "tierToArchive": [  
                                    "tierToCool": {  
                                        "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 90  
                                    }  
                                }  
                            }  
                        }  
                    }  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

**Answer:**

```
{  
    "rules": [  
        {  
            "enabled": true,  
            "name": "rule1",  
            "type": "Lifecycle",  
            "definition": {  
                "actions": {  
                    "baseBlob": {  
                        "tierToArchive": {  
                            "enableAutoTierToHotFromCool": {  
                                "tierToArchive": {  
                                    "tierToCool": {  
                                        "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 90  
                                    }  
                                }  
                            }  
                        }  
                    }  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

Explanation:

## Answer Area

```
{  
    "rules": [  
        {  
            "enabled": true,  
            "name": "rule1",  
            "type": "Lifecycle",  
            "definition": {  
                "actions": {  
                    "baseBlob": {  
                        "tierToArchive": {  
                            "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 90  
                        }  
                    }  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    ]  
}  
...  
"filters": [  
    {"prefixMatch": [  
        "container1/"  
    ]}  
]
```



### NEW QUESTION: 97

You have an Azure subscription That contains a Recovery Services vault named Vault1.

You need to enable multi-user authorization (MAU) for Vault1.

Which resource should you create first?

- A. a managed identity
- B. a resource guard**
- C. an administrative unit
- D. a custom Azure role

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization?tabs=azure-portal&pivots=vaults-recov> Before you start Ensure the Resource Guard and the Recovery Services vault are in the same Azure region.

Ensure the Backup admin does not have Contributor permissions on the Resource Guard. You can choose to have the Resource Guard in another subscription of the same directory or in another directory to ensure maximum isolation.

Ensure that your subscriptions containing the Recovery Services vault as well as the Resource

Guard (in different subscriptions or tenants) are registered to use the providers - Microsoft.RecoveryServices and Microsoft.DataProtection . For more information, see Azure

### NEW QUESTION: 98

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the virtual networks in the following table.

Name	Subnets
VNet1	Subnet11, Subnet12
VNet2	Subnet13

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table.

Name	IP address	Availability set
VM1	Subnet11	AS1
VM2	Subnet11	AS1
VM3	Subnet11	Not applicable
VM4	Subnet11	Not applicable
VM5	Subnet12	Not applicable
VM6	Subnet12	Not applicable

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

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

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

NOTE: each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Microsoft	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Both VMs are not part of any Availability Set or Scale Set.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

### NEW QUESTION: 99

You have an Azure Active Directory tenant named Contoso.com that includes following users:

Name	Role
User1	Cloud device administrator
User2	User administrator

Contoso.com includes following Windows 10 devices:

Name	Join type
Device1	Azure AD registered
Device2	Azure AD joined

You create following security groups in Contoso.com:

Name	Join type	Owner
Group1	Assigned	User1
Group2	Dynamic Device	User2

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

Statements	Microsoft	Yes	No
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Box 1: Yes

User1 is a Cloud Device Administrator.

Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group1 has the assigned to join type. User1 is the owner of Group1.

Note: Assigned groups - Manually add users or devices into a static group.

Azure AD joined or hybrid Azure AD joined devices utilize an organizational account in Azure AD

Box 2: No User2 is a User Administrator.

Device1 is Azure AD registered.

Group1 has the assigned join type, and the owner is User1.

Note: Azure AD registered devices utilize an account managed by the end user, this account is

either a Microsoft account or another locally managed credential.

Box 3: Yes

User2 is a User Administrator.

Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group2 has the Dynamic Device join type, and the owner is User2.

References:

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

### **NEW QUESTION: 100**

You have an Azure subscription that contains 20 virtual machines, a network security group (NSG) named NSG1, and two virtual networks named VNET1 and VNET2 that are peered.

You plan to deploy an Azure Bastion Basic SKU host named Bastion1 to VNET1.

You need to configure NSG1 to allow inbound access from the internet to Bastion1.

Which port should you configure for the inbound security rule?

- A. 22
- B. 443
- C. 3389
- D. 8080

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Azure Bastion is a service that provides secure and seamless RDP/SSH connectivity to virtual machines directly over TLS from the Azure portal or via native client. Azure Bastion uses an HTML5 based web client that is automatically streamed to your local device. Your RDP/SSH session is over TLS on port 443. This enables the traffic to traverse firewalls more securely. To allow inbound access from the internet to Bastion1, you need to configure NSG1 to allow port 443 for the inbound security rule. References:

- \* What is Azure Bastion?
- \* About Azure Bastion configuration settings

### **NEW QUESTION: 101**

You have an Azure policy as shown in the following exhibit.

**SCOPE**

\* Scope (Learn more about setting the scope)  
Subscription 1

**Exclusions**  
Subscription 1/ContosoRG1

**BASICS**

\* Policy definition  
Not allowed resource types

\* Assignment name ⓘ  
Not allowed resource types

Assignment ID  
/subscriptions/5eb8d0b6-ce3b-4ce0-a631-9f5321bedabb/providers/Microsoft.Authorization/policyAssignments/0e61556b-0548-4cc0-e239

Description

Assigned by  
admin1@contoso.com

**PARAMETERS**

\* Not allowed resource types ⓘ  
Microsoft.Sql/servers



What is the effect of the policy?

- A. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription1.
- B. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL Servers in ContosoRG1 only.
- C. You can create Azure SQL servers in any resource group within Subscription1.
- D. You can create Azure SQL servers in ContosoRG1 only.**

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

## NEW QUESTION: 102

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a storage account named storage1 that has the lifecycle management rules shown in the following table.

Name	If base blobs were last modified more than (days)	Then
Rule1	5 days	Move to cool storage
Rule2	5 days	Delete the blob
Rule3	5 days	Move to archive storage

On June 1, you store a blob named File1 in the Hot access tier of storage1. What is the state of File1 on June 7?

- A. stored in the Archive access tier
- B. stored in the Hot access tier
- C. stored in the Cool access tier
- D. deleted**

## Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

If you define more than one action on the same blob, lifecycle management applies the least expensive action to the blob. For example, action delete is cheaper than action tierToArchive. Action tierToArchive is cheaper than action tierToCool. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

## NEW QUESTION: 103

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to configure cluster autoscaler for AKS1.

Which two tools should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution, NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

A. the set-AzAKs cmdlet

B. the Azure portal

C. The az aks command

D. the kubectl command

E. the set Azure cmdlet

## Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

AKS clusters can scale in one of two ways: - The cluster autoscaler watches for pods that can't be scheduled on nodes because of resource constraints. The cluster then automatically increases the number of nodes. - The horizontal pod autoscaler uses the Metrics Server in a Kubernetes cluster to monitor the resource demand of pods. If an application needs more resources, the number of pods is automatically increased to meet the demand. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

## NEW QUESTION: 104

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

Name	Type	Description
vm1	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
vm2	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
nsg1	Network security group (NSG)	Allows incoming traffic to port 443
lb1	Azure Standard Load Balancer	None

You need to load balance HTTPS connections to vm1 and vm2 by using lb1.

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

Actions	Answer Area
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Remove nsg1	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Create an availability set.	
Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.	
Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.	
Create a load balancing rule on lb1.	

## Answer:

The screenshot shows a list of actions in the Azure portal:

- Remove nsg1.
- Create an availability set.
- Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.
- Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.
- Create a load balancing rule on lb1.

Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.

Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.

Create a load balancing rule on lb1.

## Explanation:

The screenshot shows a list of actions in the Azure portal:

- Remove nsg1.
- Create an availability set.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal>

## NEW QUESTION: 105

You have a Microsoft Entra tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of	Role assigned
User1	Group1	None
User2	Group2	None
User3	Group1 Group2	User Administrator

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

(Click the Password Reset tab.)

The screenshot shows the Password Reset settings for a group:

- Self service password reset enabled: Selected
- Select group: Group2

A note at the bottom states: "These settings only apply to end users in your organization. Admins are always enabled for self-service password reset and are required to use two authentication methods to reset their password. Click here to learn more about administrator password policies."

You configure the authentication methods for password reset as shown in the Authentication Methods exhibit.

(Click the Authentication Methods tab.)

Number of methods required to reset ⓘ

1      2

Methods available to users

- Mobile app notification
- Mobile app code
- Email
- Mobile phone
- Office phone
- Security questions

Number of questions required to register ⓘ

3      4      5

Number of questions required to reset ⓘ

3      4      5

Select security questions

10 security questions selected



**i** These settings only apply to end users in your organization. Admins are always enabled for self-service password reset and are required to use two authentication methods to reset their password. Click here to learn more about administrator password policies.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



Yes      No

After User2 answers three security questions correctly, he can reset his password immediately.

If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.

User3 can add security questions to the password reset process.

**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

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

**Statements****Yes****No**

After User2 answers three security questions correctly, he can reset his password immediately.



If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.



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

User3 can add security questions to the password reset process.

**Explanation:****Answer Area**

To be able to add Security questions to the process, you need to be a Global Administrator.

**Statements****Yes****No**

After User2 answers immediately.

After User2 answers three security questions correctly, he can reset his password immediately.



If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.

If User1 forgets her password, she can reset the password by using the mobile phone app.



User3 can add security questions to the password reset process.

User3 can add security questions to the password reset process.

**NEW QUESTION: 106**

You plan to create an Azure Storage account named storage1 that will contain a file share named share1.

You need to ensure that share1 can support SMB Multichannel. The solution must minimize costs. How should you configure storage1?

- A. Standard performance with locally-redundant storage (IRS)
- B. Premium performance with locally-redundant storage (LRS)**
- C. Standard performance with zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

According to documentation only Premium file shares (FileStorage), LRS/ZRS are supported for SMB.

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**NEW QUESTION: 107**

You have Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.

Subscription1 has following resource groups:

Name	Region	Lock type
RG1	West Europe	None
RG2	West Europe	Read Only

RG1 includes a web app named App1 in the West Europe location.

Subscription2 contains the following resource groups:

Name	Region	Lock type	
RG3	East Europe	Delete	the lock is only effecting the resources itself with edit/delete.
RG4	Central US	none	

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Microsoft Statements**

	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

**Microsoft Statements**

	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Explanation:

**Statements**

	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

App1 present in RG1 and in RG1 there is no lock available. So you can move App1 to other

resource groups, RG2, RG3, RG4.

Note:

App Service resources can only be moved from the resource group in which they were originally created. If an App Service resource is no longer in its original resource group, move it back to its original resource group.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-limitations/app-service-move>

## NEW QUESTION: 108

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

Name	Type	Azure region	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network	West US	RG2
VNet2	Virtual network	West US	RG1
VNet3	Virtual network	East US	RG1
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)	East US	RG2

To which subnets can you apply NSG1?

- A. the subnets on VNet2 only
- B. the subnets on VNet2 and VNet3 only
- C. the subnets on VNet3 only**
- D. the subnets on VNet1 only
- E. the subnets on VNet1 VNet2, and VNet3

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

## NEW QUESTION: 109

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	VNET2	Contoso.com
VM2	VNET2	None
VM3	VNET2	Adatum.com

You create a public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com and a private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

You create a virtual network link for contoso.com as shown in the following exhibit.

link1  
contoso.com

Save Discard Delete Access Control (IAM) Tags

Link name: link1  
Link state: Completed  
Provisioning state: Succeeded  
Virtual network details:  
Virtual network id: /subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/RG2/provi...  
Virtual network: VNET2  
Configuration:  
 Enable auto registration



Microsoft

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



Microsoft

Yes      No

When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.

When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.

When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements Microsoft

When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.

When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.

When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.

Statements

Microsoft

Yes

No

Yes

No

Yes

No

Explanation:

**Answer Area**

Statements	Yes	No
When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

 Microsoft

All three VMs are in VNET2. Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com, which is linked to VNET2. So, VM1, VM2 and VM3 will auto-register their host records to contoso.com.

None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You cannot register private IPs on the internet (adatum.com) Box 1: Yes Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

Box 2: Yes

Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

Box 3: No

None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-instances>

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-virtual-network-links>

## NEW QUESTION: 110

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the Azure policy to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

## NEW QUESTION: 111

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

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

You have an Azure container registry named Registry1 that contains an image named image1.  
You receive an error message when you attempt to deploy a container instance by using image1.  
You need to be able to deploy a container instance by using image1.  
Solution: You select Use dedicated data endpoint for Registry1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. No

B. Yes

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

## NEW QUESTION: 112

You have peering configured as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows two Azure portal pages side-by-side. The left page is titled 'Virtual networks' and lists several virtual networks: test1-vnet, testVNET1, vNET1, vNET2, vNET3, vNET4, vNET5, and vNET6. vNET6 is selected, indicated by a blue border around its row. The right page is titled 'vNET6 - Peerings' and shows two peering connections: 'peering1' and 'peering2'. Both are listed as 'Disconnected' with 'vNET1' and 'vNET2' respectively as the peer. Under 'GATEWAY TRANSIT', 'peering1' is 'Enabled' and 'peering2' is 'Disabled'. A Microsoft logo is visible at the bottom of the right-hand page.

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

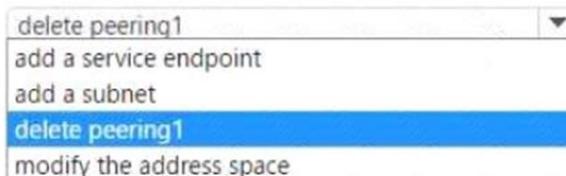
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on [answer choice].



To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [answer choice].



**Answer:**

**Answer Area**

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on [answer choice].

vNET6 only  
vNET6 and vNET 1 only  
vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only  
all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [answer choice].

delete peering1  
add a service endpoint  
add a subnet  
delete peering1  
modify the address space

Explanation:

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on [answer choice].

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [answer choice].

**NEW QUESTION: 113**

You have an Azure subscription that contains two Log Analytics workspaces named Workspace 1 and Workspace? and 100 virtual machines that run Windows Server.

You need to collect performance data and events from the virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- \* Logs must be sent to Workspace! and Workspace?
- \* All Windows events must be captured
- \* All security events must be captured.

What should you install and configure on each virtual machine?

- A. the Azure Monitor agent
- B. the Windows Azure diagnostics extension (WAD)
- C. the Windows VM agent

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview> Azure Monitor Agent (AMA) collects monitoring data from the guest operating system of Azure and hybrid virtual machines and delivers it to Azure Monitor for use by features, insights, and other services, such as Microsoft Sentinel and Microsoft Defender for Cloud. Azure Monitor Agent replaces all of Azure Monitor's legacy monitoring agents.

**NEW QUESTION: 114**

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.

You save VM1 as a template named Template1 to the Azure Resource Manager library.

You plan to deploy a virtual machine named VM2 from Template1.

What can you configure during the deployment of VM2?

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

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Resource Group is the correct answer: Admin user, password, vm size and os are the part of ARM templates.

But resource group is not hence needs to be mentioned while deployment! Refer below sample ARM template for reference in which all above attributes passed in parameter.

<https://github.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/blob/master/101-vm-simple-windows/azuredeploy.json>

### **NEW QUESTION: 115**

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

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

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Redeploy blade, you click Redeploy.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

Redeploying the virtual machine moves it to a new host within the same region and availability set. This can help resolve any underlying issues with the current host. Redeploying the virtual machine does not affect the configuration or data on the virtual machine. Then, References: [Redeploy Windows VM to new Azure node]

### **NEW QUESTION: 116**

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy a container.

You need to recommend which Azure services can scale the container automatically.

What should you recommend?

- A. Azure Container Apps, Azure Container Instances, or Azure App Service
- B. Azure Container Instances only
- C. Azure Container Apps or Azure App Service only
- D. Azure Container Apps only

E. Azure Container Instances or Azure App Service only

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 117

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account.

You plan to create an Azure container instance named container1 that will use a Docker image namedImage1.

Image1 contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that requires persistent storage.

You need to configure a storage service for Container1.

What should you use?

- A. Azure Files
- B. Azure Blob storage
- C. Azure Queue storage
- D. Azure Table storage

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/persistent-docker-volumes-with-azure-file-storage/>

### NEW QUESTION: 118

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
storage1	Storage account
Workspace1	Log Analytics workspace
DB1	Azure SQL database

You plan to create a data collection rule named DCRI in Azure Monitor.

Which resources can you set as data sources in DCRI, and which resources can you set as destinations in DCRI? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

Data sources:

VM1 only
VM1 and storage1 only
VM1, storage1, and DB1 only
VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:

storage1 only
Workspace1 only
Workspace1 and storage1 only
Workspace1, storage1, and DB1 only1



Microsoft

Answer:

## Answer Area

Data sources:

VM1 only
VM1 and storage1 only
VM1, storage1, and DB1 only
VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:

storage1 only
Workspace1 only
Workspace1 and storage1 only
Workspace1, storage1, and DB1 only1



Microsoft

Explanation:

Data Sources: VM1 only

Destination: Workspace1 Only

### NEW QUESTION: 119

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

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

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance.

You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

#### Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Moving the virtual machine to a different subscription does not change the host that the virtual machine runs on. It only changes the billing and management of the resources. To move the virtual machine to a different host, you need to redeploy it or use Azure Site Recovery. Then,

References: [Move resources to new resource group or subscription] [Redeploy Windows VM to new Azure node] [Use Azure Site Recovery to migrate Azure VMs between Azure regions]

### NEW QUESTION: 120

You have an on-premises server that contains a folder named D:\Folder1.

You need to copy the contents of D:\Folder1 to the public container in an Azure Storage account named contoso data.

Which command should you run?

A. <https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public>

B. azcopy sync D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public--snapshot

C. azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public--recursive

D. az storage blob copy start-batch D:\Folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public

#### Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

The azcopy copy command copies a directory (and all of the files in that directory) to a blob container. The result is a directory in the container by the same name.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-blobs>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>

### NEW QUESTION: 121

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1. A user named User1 has the following roles for

Subscription1:

- \* Reader
- \* Security Admin
- \* Security Reader

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

- A. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1.
- B. Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.
- C. Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.
- D. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles#:~:text=The%2>

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## NEW QUESTION: 122

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

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

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

Solution: You create a Power Shell script that runs the New-MgUser cmdlet for each user.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. NO

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite?source=recommme>

## NEW QUESTION: 123

You develop the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to create a resource group and deploy an Azure Storage account to the resource group.

Which cmdlet should you run to deploy the template?

- A. New-AzTenantDeployment
- B. New-AzResourceGroupDeployment
- C. New-AzResource
- D. New-AzDeployment

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

The New-AzResourceGroupDeployment cmdlet deploys an Azure Resource Manager template to a resource group. You can use this cmdlet to create a new resource group or update an existing one with the resources defined in the template. The template can be a local file or a URI. Then, References:

[New-AzResourceGroupDeployment]

## NEW QUESTION: 124

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

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

You need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

The Owner role is a very high-level role that grants full access to manage all resources in the scope, including the ability to assign roles to other users. This role does not follow the principle of least privilege, which means that you should only grant the minimum level of access required to accomplish the goal.

To enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you need to have a role that grants you the following permissions at the subscription level:

- \* Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/read
- \* Microsoft.Network/connections/read
- \* Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read
- \* Microsoft.Network/localNetworkGateways/read
- \* Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read
- \* Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read
- \* Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read
- \* Microsoft.Network/routeTables/read
- \* Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/read
- \* Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read
- \* Microsoft.OperationalInsights/workspaces/\*

Some of the built-in roles that have these permissions are Owner, Contributor, or Network Contributor1.

However, these roles also grant other permissions that may not be necessary or desirable for enabling Traffic Analytics. Therefore, the best practice is to use the principle of least privilege and create a custom role that only has the required permissions for enabling Traffic Analytics2.

Therefore, to meet the goal of ensuring that an Azure AD user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you should create a custom role with the required permissions and assign it to Admin1 at the subscription level.

### NEW QUESTION: 125

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
App1	Web app
contoso.com	Microsoft Entra Domain Services domain

All the resources connect to a virtual network named VNet1.

You plan to deploy an Azure Bastion host named Bastion1 to VNet1.

Which resources can be protected by using Bastion1?

- A. contoso.com only
- B. VM1 and contoso.com only
- C. App1 and contoso.com only
- D. VM1 only
- E. VM1, App 1, and contoso.com

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

### NEW QUESTION: 126

You have an Azure AD tenant.

How should you complete the dynamic membership rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

(  -eq "Marketing")   "France")

<input type="text" value="

## Answer Area

```
( user.department -eq "Marketing") and (user.country -eq "France") or typeof(user.usageLocation) -eq "IPMatch"
```

Explanation:

```
( user.department -eq "Marketing") and (user.country -eq "France")
```

## NEW QUESTION: 127

You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines. Each virtual machine has a public IP address. The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to user on the Internet.

Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network.

You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network. The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accessed by the Internet users.

What should you do?

- A. Modify the address space of the local network gateway.
- B. Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines.
- C. Modify the address space of Subnet1.
- D. Create a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1.

**Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)**

You can filter network traffic to and from Azure resources in an Azure virtual network with a network security group. A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources.

You can use a site-to-site VPN to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network. Users on your on-premises network connect by using the RDP or SSH protocol over the site-to-site VPN connection.

You don't have to allow direct RDP or SSH access over the internet. And this can be achieved by configuring a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1 for RDP / SSH protocol coming from internet.

Modify the address space of Subnet1 : Incorrect choice

Modifying the address space of Subnet1 will have no impact on RDP traffic flow to the virtual network.

Modify the address space of the local network gateway : Incorrect choice Modifying the address

space of the local network gateway will have no impact on RDP traffic flow to the virtual network. Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines : Incorrect choice If you remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines, none of the applications be accessible publicly by the Internet users.

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/network-best-practices>

### NEW QUESTION: 128

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that connects to a virtual network named VNet1.

VM1 has the following configurations:

- \* Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
- \* Availability set: AVSet
- \* Network security group (NSG): None
- \* Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
- \* Public IP address: 40.90.219.6 (dynamic)

You deploy a standard, Internet-facing load balancer named slb1.

You need to configure slb1 to allow connectivity to VM1.

Which changes should you apply to VM1 as you configure slb1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

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

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

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

Answer:

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

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

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

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

Explanation:

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

If the Public IP on VM1 is set to Dynamic, that means it is a Public IP with Basic SKU because Public IPs with Standard SKU have Static assignments by default, that cannot be changed. We

cannot associate Basic SKUs IPs with Standard SKUs LBs. One cannot create a backend SLB pool if the VM to be associated has a Public IP. For Private IP it doesn't matter whether it is dynamic or static, still we can add the such VM into the SLB backend pool.

#### Box 2: Create and configure an NSG

Standard Load Balancer is built on the zero trust network security model at its core. Standard Load Balancer is secure by default and is part of your virtual network. The virtual network is a private and isolated network.

This means Standard Load Balancers and Standard Public IP addresses are closed to inbound flows unless opened by Network Security Groups. NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you do not have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource. To learn more about NSGs and how to apply them for your scenario, see Network Security Groups. Basic Load Balancer is open to the internet by default.

#### Answer Area



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

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

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

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

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal>

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

#### NEW QUESTION: 129

You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.  
javascript:void(0)

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

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- \* Name: LB1
- \* Type internal
- \* SKU: Standard
- \* Virtual network VNET1

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

Solution: You create a Basic SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then start VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB.

Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.

The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. VMs can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.

Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs.

Note: Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses.

## NEW QUESTION: 130

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

Name	IP address	Virtual network
VM1	10.0.0.4	VNET1
VM2	10.0.0.5	VNET1

VNET1 is linked to a private DNS zone and named contoso.com that contains the records shown in the following table.

Name	Type	TTL	Value	Auto registered
comp1	TXT	3600	10.0.0.5	False
comp2	A	3600	10.0.0.5	False
comp3	CNAME	3600	comp1.contoso.com	False
comp4	PTR	3600	10.0.0.5	False

You need to ping VM2 from VM1.

Which DNS names can you use to ping VM2.

- A. comp2 contoso.com only
- B. comp1.contoso.com comp2contoso.com.comp3.contoso.com and comp4.contoso.com
- C. com1.contoso.com and comp2.contoso.com only
- D. comp2.contoso.com and comp4.contoso.com only
- E. comp1.contoso.com, comp2.contoso.com and comp4.contoso.con only

**Answer:** ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

## NEW QUESTION: 131

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1 and a storage account named storage1. The storage1 account contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
container1	Container
folder1	File share
Table1	Table

User1 is assigned the following roles for storage 1:

- \* Storage Blob Data Reader
- \* Storage Table Data Contributor
- \* Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor

For storage1, you create a shared access signature (SAS) named SAS1 that has the settings shown in the following exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Allowed services ⓘ

Blob  File  Queue  Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ

Service  Container  Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ

Read  Write  Delete  List  Add  Create  Update  Process  
 Immutable storage

Blob versioning permissions ⓘ

Enables deletion of versions

Allowed blob index permissions ⓘ

Read/Write  Filter

Start and expiry date/time ⓘ

Start  10:00:00 PM

End  12:00:00 PM

(UTC+01:00) Belgrade, Bratislava, Budapest, Ljubljana, Prague

Allowed IP addresses ⓘ

For example, 168.1.5.65 or 168.1.5.65-168.1.5.70

Allowed protocols ⓘ

HTTPS only  HTTPS and HTTP

Preferred routing tier ⓘ

Basic (default) Microsoft network routing Internet routing

*Some routing options are disabled because the endpoints are not published.*

Signing key ⓘ

**Generate SAS and connection string**

To which resources can User1 write by using SAS1 and key1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Microsoft

key1: folder1 and Table1 only  
Table1 only  
Table1 and container1 only  
folder1, and Table1 only  
folder1 and container1 only  
Table1, folder1, and container1

SAS1: Table1 and container1 only  
Table1 only  
Table1 and container1 only  
folder1 and Table1 only  
folder1 and container1 only  
Table1, folder1, and container1

Answer:

Answer Area

Microsoft

key1: folder1 and Table1 only  
Table1 only  
Table1 and container1 only  
folder1, and Table1 only  
folder1 and container1 only  
Table1, folder1, and container1

SAS1: Table1 and container1 only  
Table1 only  
Table1 and container1 only  
folder1 and Table1 only  
folder1 and container1 only  
Table1, folder1, and container1

Explanation:

Answer Area

key1: folder1 and Table1 only

SAS1: Table1 and container1 only

### NEW QUESTION: 132

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage 1 account contains a container named containet1.

You create a blob lifecycle rule named rule1.

You need to configure rule1 to automatically move blobs that were NOT updated for 45 days from container!

to the Cool access tier.

How should you complete the rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

## Answer Area



```
{  
  "rules": [  
    {  
      "enabled": true,  
      "name": "rule1",  
      "type": "Lifecycle",  
      "definition": {  
        "actions": {  
          "baseBlob": {  
            "tierToCool": {  
              "daysAfterCreationGreater Than"  
              "daysAfterLastAccessTimeGreater Than"  
              "daysAfterModificationGreater Than"  
            }  
          }  
        }  
      },  
      "filters": {  
        "blobTypes": [  
          "AppendBlob"  
          "Blockblob"  
          "Pageblob"  
        ],  
        "prefixMatch": [  
          "container1"  
        ]  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

**Answer:**

## Answer Area



# Microsoft

```
{  
  "rules": [  
    {  
      "enabled": true,  
      "name": "rule1",  
      "type": "Lifecycle",  
      "definition": {  
        "actions": {  
          "baseBlob": {  
            "tierToCool": {  
              "daysAfterCreationGreater Than": 45,  
              "daysAfterLastAccessTimeGreater Than": 30,  
              "daysAfterModificationGreater Than": 15  
            }  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Explanation:



# Microsoft FreeExam.net

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

1. daysAfterModificationGreaterThan

2. Blockblob

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule-actions> daysAfterModificationGreaterThan

### NEW QUESTION: 133

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

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

No, this does not meet the goal. Unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider does not affect the creation of network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. The Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider is used for managing classic deployment model resources, such as virtual networks, network interfaces, and public IP addresses<sup>1</sup>. However, NSGs are only supported for Resource Manager deployment model resources<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider will not automatically block TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources<sup>3</sup>.

You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

**NEW QUESTION: 134**

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

RG26 is set to the West Europe location and is used to create temporary resources for a project.

RG26 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
VM1	Virtual machine	North Europe
RGV1	Recovery Services vault	North Europe
SQLDB01	Azure SQL database	North Europe
AZSQL01	Azure SQL database server	North Europe
sa001	Storage account	West Europe

SQLD01 is backed up to RGV1.

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

You need to delete RG26.

What should you do first?

- A. Stop the backup of SQLDB01.
- B. Delete sa001.
- C. Delete VM1.
- D. StopVM1.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

You can't delete a vault that contains backup data. So in this case at first you have to delete the backup of

'SQLD01' before you attempt to delete the vault.

Reference:

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

### **NEW QUESTION: 135**

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

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You create a resource lock, and then you assign the lock to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

#### **Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

No, this does not meet the goal. Creating a resource lock and assigning it to the subscription is not enough to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. This is because a resource lock does not affect the configuration or functionality of a resource, but only prevents it from being deleted or modified<sup>1</sup>. A resource lock does not apply any security rules to an NSG or a virtual network.

To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources<sup>2</sup>.

You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

### **NEW QUESTION: 136**

You create an Azure Storage account.

You plan to add 10 blob containers to the storage account.

For one of the containers, you need to use a different key to encrypt data at rest.

What should you do before you create the container?

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

**Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview#how-encryption-scopes-work>

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### **NEW QUESTION: 137**

You sign up for Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Premium.

You need to add a user named admin1@contoso.com as an administrator on all the computers that will be joined to the Azure AD domain.

What should you configure in Azure AD?

- A. Device settings from the Devices blade.
- B. General settings from the Groups blade.
- C. User settings from the Users blade.
- D. Providers from the MFA Server blade.

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/assign-local-admin>

### **NEW QUESTION: 138**

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite?source=recommme>

- Use "Bulk invite users" to prepare a comma-separated value (.csv) file with the user information and invitation preferences

- Upload the .csv file to Azure AD

- Verify the users were added to the directory

### **NEW QUESTION: 139**

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has a subscription ID of c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e.

You need to create a custom RBAC role named CR1 that meets the following requirements:

- \* Can be assigned only to the resource groups in Subscription1
- \* Prevents the management of the access permissions for the resource groups
- \* Allows the viewing, creating, modifying, and deleting of resource within the resource groups

What should you specify in the assignable scopes and the permission elements of the definition of CR1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
"assignableScopes": [
    "/",
    "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e",
    "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e/resourceGroups"
],
```

```
    "permissions": [
        {
            "actions": [
                "*"
            ],
            "additionalProperties": {},
            "dataActions": [],
            "notActions" : [
                "Microsoft.Authorization/*"
            ],
            "Microsoft.Resources/*"
            "Microsoft.Security/*"
        }
    ]
},
```

**Answer:**

```
"assignableScopes": [
    "/",
    "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e",
    "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e/resourceGroups"
],
"permissions": [
    {
        "actions": [
            "*"
        ],
        "additionalProperties": {},
        "dataActions": [],
        "notActions": [
            "Microsoft.Authorization/*",
            "Microsoft.Resources/*",
            "Microsoft.Security/*"
        ]
    },
    "notDataActions": []
}
],
```



Explanation:

**Box 1:** "/subscription/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"

**Box 2:** "Microsoft.Authorization/\*"

Box 1: "/subscription/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"

In the assignableScopes you need to mention the subscription ID where you want to implement the RBAC  
Box 2: "Microsoft.Authorization/\*" Microsoft.Authorization/\* is used to Manage authorization

## Answer Area

```
"assignableScopes": [  
    "/  
    "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"  
    "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e/resourceGroups"  
,  
    "permissions": [  
        {  
            "actions": [  
                "*"  
            ],  
            "additionalProperties": {},  
            "dataActions": [],  
            "notActions": [  
                "Microsoft.Authorization/*"  
                "Microsoft.Resources/*"  
                "Microsoft.Security/*"  
            ],  
            "notDataActions": []  
        }  
    ]  
]
```

### References:

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftauthori>
- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>
- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles>
- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftresourc>

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