



Level: Advanced

## Microsoft Azure Exam AZ-104 Certification

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Practice Test III - Practice Mode

Completed on Sun, 21 Sep 2025

1st  
Attempt28/55  
Marks Obtained50.91%  
Your ScoreFAIL  
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### Domain wise Quiz Performance Report

No.	Domain	Total Question	Correct	Incorrect	Unattempted	Marked for Review
1	Manage Azure identities and governance	17	11	6	0	0
2	Implement and manage storage	14	7	7	0	0
3	Deploy and manage Azure compute resources	12	4	8	0	0
4	Implement and manage virtual networking	10	6	4	0	0
5	Monitor and maintain Azure resources	2	0	2	0	0
Total	All Domains	55	28	27	0	0

### Review the Answers

Filter By

#### Question 1

Incorrect

Domain: Implement and manage virtual networking

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

You decide to export the "Workstation A" client certificate and install it on "Workstation B."

Would this solution fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes      right

B. No      wrong

---

### Explanation:

Answer – A

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

## 8. Install an exported client certificate

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

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

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

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

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## Question 2

Incorrect

Domain: Implement and manage storage

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

- A. 80      wrong
- B. 443
- C. 445      right
- D. 3389

---

### Explanation:

Answer – C

To access files from home computers, users have to use SMB protocol that expects port 445 to be open.

This is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation.

## Prerequisites

Ensure port 445 is open: The SMB protocol requires TCP port 445 to be open; connections will fail if port 445 is blocked. You can check if your firewall is blocking port 445 with the `Test-NetConnection` cmdlet. To learn about ways to work around a blocked 445 port, see the [Cause 1: Port 445 is blocked](#) section of our Windows troubleshooting guide.

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

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

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### Question 3

Correct

Domain: Implement and manage storage

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

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



Which of the following needs to go into Slot1?

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

### Explanation:

Answer – F

To work with UNC path format, you have to mount the Azure file share with File Explorer. The UNC path format is:

\.\file.core.windows.net\

or in our case:

\whizlabstore.file.core.windows.net\demo

For more information on using Aure file share service, please visit the below URLs-

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/fileio/naming-a-file?redirectedfrom=MSDN>

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#### Question 4

Incorrect

Domain: Implement and manage storage

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

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



Which of the following needs to go into Slot2?

- A. blob
- B. blob.core.windows.net
- C. portal.azure.com
- D. file wrong
- E. file.core.windows.net right

F. whizlabstore

G. demo

---

### Explanation:

Answer – E

To work with UNC path format, you have to mount the Azure file share with File Explorer. The UNC path format is:

\\.file.core.windows.net\

or in our case:

\\\whizlabstore.file.core.windows.net\demo

For more information on using Aure file share service, please visit the below URLs-

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/fileio/naming-a-file?redirectedfrom=MSDN>

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### Question 5

Incorrect

Domain: Implement and manage storage

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

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

\\ **Slot1** . **Slot2** \ **Slot3**

Which of the following needs to go into Slot3?

A. blob

B. blob.core.windows.net

C. portal.azure.com      wrong

D. file

E. file.core.windows.net

F. whizlabstore

G. demo      right

### Explanation:

Answer – G

UNC stand for Universal naming convention. UNC is used for Microsoft Windows for accessing shared network folder and printer. Generic naming convention for UNC is given below:

\host-name\share-name\file path

To work with UNC path format, you have to mount the Azure file share with File Explorer. The UNC path format is:

\\.file.core.windows.net\

or in our case:

\whizlabstore.file.core.windows.net\demo

From the above is it clear that G is the correct answer all other answers are wrong.

For more information on using Azure file share service, please visit the below URLs-

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/fileio/naming-a-file?redirectedfrom=MSDN>

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### Question 6

Correct

Domain: Implement and manage virtual networking

[View Case Study](#)

Would Virtual Machines launched in the **whizlab-client** virtual network automatically get registered in the private domain of **private.whizlabs.com** if auto registration is enabled?

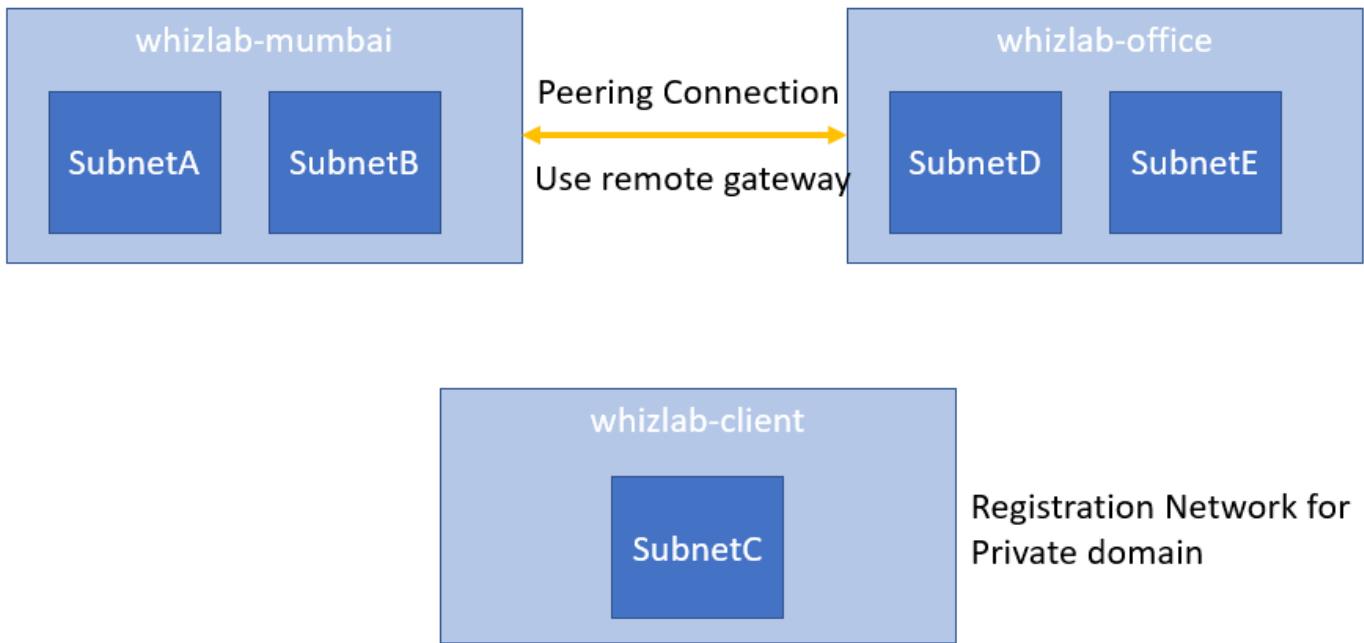
A. Yes      right

B. No

### Explanation:

Answer – A

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



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

This is also given in the Microsoft documentation.

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

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

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

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

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Question 7

Correct

Domain: Implement and manage virtual networking

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

Inbound Rules

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

## Outbound Rules

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

If RuleB is deleted/omitted, please select the service through which Internet users connect to the virtual machine.

- A. Through the web server
- B. Through the DNS server
- C. both Web and DNS servers
- D. Through RDP right
- E. Through RDP, Web, and DNS servers

## Explanation:

### Answer – D

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

There is a Deny rule of RuleA for ports 50-60. Since DNS listens on port 53, you will not be able to access the DNS server. But you will still be able to connect to the virtual machine using Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) under the Allow\_rdp rule.

Because of this logic, all other options are incorrect.

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

[Azure network security groups overview | Microsoft Docs](#)

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### Question 8

Correct

Domain: Implement and manage storage

Your company has set up a storage account in Azure, as shown below.

Resource group <a href="#">(change)</a> <b>whizlabs-rg</b>	Performance/Access tier Standard/Hot
Status Primary: Available	Replication Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Location UK South	Account kind StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Subscription <a href="#">(change)</a> <b>Pay-As-You-Go</b>	
Subscription ID <b>baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6</b>	
Tags <a href="#">(change)</a> <a href="#">Click here to add tags</a>	

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

- A. Networking right
- B. Advanced security
- C. Soft Delete
- D. Lifecycle Management

### Explanation:

Answer – A

This can be done from the Networking, as shown below.

Home > whizlabstore123\_1625046989047 > whizlabstore123

## whizlabstore123 | Networking

Storage account

Search (Ctrl+ /)  IP addresses

Security + networking

**Networking**

- Azure CDN
- Access keys
- Shared access signature
- Encryption
- Security

Data management

- Geo-replication
- Data protection

All networks  Selected networks  2

Configure network security for your storage accounts. [Learn more](#)

Virtual networks

+ Add existing virtual network + Add new virtual network

Virtual Network	Subnet	Address range	Endpoint Status	Resource Group	Subscription
No network selected.					

Firewall

Add IP ranges to allow access from the internet or your on-premises networks. [Learn more](#).

Add your client IP address ('117.221.58.118') 1

Address range

3

IP address or CIDR

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

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

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

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

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Did you like this Question?



### Question 9

Correct

Domain: Implement and manage storage

Your company has set up a storage account in Azure, as shown below.

Resource group <a href="#">(change)</a>	Standard/Hot
whizlabs-rg	
Status	Replication
Primary: Available	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Location	Account kind
UK South	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Subscription <a href="#">(change)</a>	
Pay-As-You-Go	
Subscription ID	
baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e	
Tags <a href="#">(change)</a>	
<a href="#">Click here to add tags</a>	

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

- A. Firewall and virtual networks
- B. Advanced security
- C. Data Protection(Soft Delete) right
- D. Lifecycle Management

---

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

This can be done from the **Data Protection** option/tab from the storage account at any time by using the Azure portal, PowerShell, or Azure CLI.

## Enable blob soft delete

You can enable or disable soft delete for a storage account at any time by using the Azure portal, PowerShell, or Azure CLI.

[Portal](#) [PowerShell](#) [Azure CLI](#)

Blob soft delete is enabled by default when you create a new storage account with the Azure portal. The setting to enable or disable blob soft delete when you create a new storage account is on the **Data protection** tab. For more information about creating a storage account, see [Create a storage account](#).

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage account 'contoso' configuration page. The 'Data protection' section is active. In the 'Recovery' tab, the 'Enable soft delete for blobs' option is selected and highlighted with a red box. A tooltip provides information about soft delete, stating it enables recovering blobs marked for deletion, including overwritten ones, with a retention period of 7 days.

Blob soft delete **protects an individual blob, snapshot, or version from accidental deletes or overwrites by maintaining the deleted data in the system for a specified period of time**. During the retention period, you can restore a soft-deleted object to its state at the time it was deleted.

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

Reference: [Enable soft delete for blobs – Azure Storage | Microsoft Learn](#)

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Did you like this Question?



## Question 10

Incorrect

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

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

You need to complete the below CLI command.

```
az group create --name whizlab-rg --location "Central US"
az [SLOT 1] group create \
--name whizlabdeployment \
--resource-group whizlab-rg \
[SLOT 2] storage.json \
```

Which of the following would go into SLOT 1?

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

---

#### Explanation:

Answer - B

SLOT1 covers the word "deployment".

---

```
az group create --name whizlab-rg --location "Central US"
az [deployment] group create \
--name whizlabdeployment \
--resource-group whizlab-rg \
--template-file storage.json \
```

All other options are incorrect.

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

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

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Did you like this Question?



### Question 11

Correct

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

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

You need to complete the below CLI command.

```
az group create --name whizlab-rg --location "Central US"
az [SLOT 1] group create \
--name whizlabeployment \
--resource-group whizlab-rg \
[SLOT 2] storage.json \
```

Which of the following would go into SLOT 2?

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

### Explanation:

Answer - C

SLOT 2 covers "--template-file" option.

```
az group create --name whizlab-rg --location "Central US"
az deployment group create \
  --name whizlabdeployment \
  --resource-group whizlab-rg \
  --template-file storage.json \
```

All other options are incorrect.

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

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

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Did you like this Question?



### Question 12

Incorrect

Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

A company has set up an Azure subscription and a tenant. They want to ensure that only Virtual Machines of a particular SKU size can be launched in their Azure account.

They decide to implement Role-Based access control.

Does this fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes      wrong

B. No      right

## Explanation:

Answer – B

Role-based access control can be used to restrict access to resources. RBAC does not put any governance, regarding type of resources to be created. If you need to limit the resource creation, like provision VM's only of a particular SKU's, you need to implement Azure policies.

You can use allowed virtual machine policy in this scenario:

Allowed Virtual Machine SKUs (Deny): Specifies a set of virtual machine SKUs that you can deploy as parameter to this policy.

Any VM SKU which is not in the parameter list, cannot be created as per this policy. Users will get a message "VM SKU "is not allowed by the policy -- Allowed Virtual Machine SKUs.

For more information on policy and role-based access control, please refer to following list.

Policy -- [Overview of Azure Policy - Azure Policy | Microsoft Docs](#)

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

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Did you like this Question?



## Question 13

Correct

Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

A company has set up an Azure subscription and a tenant. They want to ensure that only Virtual Machines of a particular SKU size can be launched in their Azure account.

They decide to implement Azure locks.

Does this fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No      right

## Explanation:

Answer – B

Azure locks are used to prevent users from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources. If you need to limit the resource creation, like provision VM only of a particular SKU, you need to implement Azure policies.

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

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

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Did you like this Question?



### Question 14

Correct

Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

A company has set up an Azure subscription and a tenant. They want to ensure that only Virtual Machines of a particular SKU size can be launched in their Azure account.

They decide to implement Azure policies.

Does this fulfill the requirement?

- A. Yes      right

- B. No

---

### Explanation:

Answer - A

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

## Allowed virtual machine SKUs

Policy definition

[Assign](#) [Edit definition](#) [Duplicate definition](#) [Delete definition](#)
Name : Allowed virtual machine SKUs [Edit](#)

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

Effect : Deny

Category : Compute

Definition location : --

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

Type : Built-in

Mode : Indexed

▲

[Definition](#) [Assignments \(0\)](#) [Parameters](#)

```

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

```

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

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

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## Question 15

Incorrect

Domain: Implement and manage virtual networking

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

Find out if a network security rule prevents a network packet from reaching a virtual machine hosted in an Azure virtual network.

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

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

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

A. IP Flow Verify right

B. Next Hop

C. Packet Capture      wrong

D. Traffic Analysis

---

### Explanation:

Answer – A

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

IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

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

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

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

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

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

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## Question 16

Incorrect

Domain: Implement and manage virtual networking

A company plans to use Azure Network Watcher to perform the following tasks.

Find out if a network security rule prevents a network packet from reaching a virtual machine hosted in an Azure virtual network.

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

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

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

- A. IP Flow Verify      wrong
- B. Next Hop
- C. Connection Monitor      right
- D. Traffic Analytics

---

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

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

**Connection Monitor monitors** communication at regular intervals. It informs you of changes in reachability and latency. You **can** also check the current and historical **network topology** between source agents and destination endpoints. Sources **can** be **Azure VMs** or on-premises machines that have an installed monitoring agent.

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

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

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

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

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/troubleshoot-azure-network-infrastructure/2-troubleshoot-networking-with-network-watcher>

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Did you like this **Question?**



### Question 17

Correct

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

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

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

---

### Explanation:

Answer – B

You can achieve 99.99% SLA on your virtual machines' infrastructure level by deploying them across availability zones.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following.

## Availability Zones

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Did you like this Question?



Question 18

Incorrect

Domain: Implement and manage storage

Your company wants to provision an Azure storage account. The storage account needs to meet the following requirements.

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

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

Should minimize on costs.

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

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

Slot1

--sku

Slot2

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. FileStorage
- B. Storage
- C. StorageV2 right
- D. Table
- E. BlockBlobStorage wrong

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

The task requires to support the Hot, Cool, and Archive tiers. There is only one option from our list of options that can provide this: StorageV2 or General Purpose v2 Storage Account. With this storage account type, we will have the complete functionality of the BLOB service.



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The following table describes the types of storage accounts and their capabilities:

Storage account type	Supported services	Supported performance tiers	Supported access tiers	Replication options	Deployment model	Encryption <sup>2</sup>
General-purpose V2	Blob, File, Queue, Table, Disk, and Data Lake Gen2	Standard, Premium <sup>5</sup>	Hot, Cool, Archive <sup>3</sup>	LRS, GRS, RA-GRS, ZRS, GZRS (preview), RA-GZRS (preview) <sup>4</sup>	Resource Manager	Encrypted
General-purpose V1	Blob, File, Queue, Table, and Disk	Standard, Premium <sup>5</sup>	N/A	LRS, GRS, RA-GRS	Resource Manager, Classic	Encrypted
BlockBlobStorage	Blob (block blobs and append blobs only)	Premium	N/A	LRS, ZRS <sup>4</sup>	Resource Manager	Encrypted
FileStorage	File only	Premium	N/A	LRS, ZRS <sup>4</sup>	Resource Manager	Encrypted
BlobStorage	Blob (block blobs and append blobs only)	Standard	Hot, Cool, Archive <sup>3</sup>	LRS, GRS, RA-GRS	Resource Manager	Encrypted

Option A is incorrect since it does not support the access tiers.

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

Option D is incorrect since this is a service and not a storage account kind.

Option E is incorrect since it does not support the access tiers.

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

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

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Did you like this Question?



Question 19

Correct

Domain: Implement and manage storage

Your company wants to provision an Azure storage account. The storage account needs to meet the following requirements.

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

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

Should minimize on costs.

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

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

Slot1

--sku

Slot2

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

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

---

#### Explanation:

Answer – A

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

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following.

Geo-redundant storage (GRS) copies your data synchronously three times within a single physical location in the primary region using LRS. It then copies your data asynchronously to a single physical location in a secondary region that is hundreds of miles away from the primary region. GRS offers durability for Azure Storage data objects of at least 99.999999999999% (16 9's) over a given year.

A write operation is first committed to the primary location and replicated using LRS. The update is then replicated asynchronously to the secondary region. When data is written to the secondary location, it's also replicated within that location using LRS.

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

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

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

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

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## Question 20

Incorrect

Domain: Monitor and maintain Azure resources

Currently, in your production environment, containerized applications are running on the Azure Kubernetes Service cluster (AKS cluster). Managed disks, for persistent storage, are being used. Currently, managed disk backup is being done via automation scripts. The scripts are hard to maintain. You're working as an Azure administrator, and are expected to suggest a backup solution for managing disk, with the following requirements:

1. It should support snapshot backup lifecycle which is policy-driven and provide fast backup and recovery
2. It should have a very light admin overhead.
3. The cost of the overall solution is low

Which of the following solutions will you select?

- A. Azure recovery service vault
  - B. Azure Backup vault      right
  - C. Azure site recovery      wrong
  - D. Azure Backup Center      right
- 

### Explanation:

#### Correct Answers: B and D

Option B is correct because a backup vault can be used for managing Azure disk snapshot life cycle management, as explained later.

Option D is correct because the backup center is the best option for creating the backup vault

Option A is incorrect because the recovery service, vault, does not support, disk snapshot life cycle management.

Option C is incorrect because Azure site recovery is used for creating disaster recovery sites.

Azure backup vault supports manage disk snapshot backup lifecycle, which is policy-driven and provides fast backup and recovery from the snapshot of managed disk.

The backup process of the backup vault does not cause any performance issues on the virtual machine. It has virtually no administrative overhead and low cost. We can easily create a backup vault from the backup center.

Backup Center provides a single unified management experience in Azure for enterprises to govern, monitor, operate and analyse backups at scale.

The following figure shows how a backup vault can be created from the backup center

The screenshot shows the Azure Backup center interface. On the left, there's a navigation sidebar with sections like Overview, Getting started, Community, Manage (Backup instances, Backup policies, Vaults), Monitoring + reporting (Backup jobs, Alerts, Backup reports), and Policy and compliance. The main area is titled "Datasource type: Azure Virtual machines" and shows an overview of jobs and backup instances. It includes a table for "Jobs (last 24 Hours)" with columns for Operation (Scheduled backup, On-demand backup, Restore), Failed (0), In progress (0), and Completed (0). There are also buttons for "View all" and "Failed". At the top, there are filters for Datasource subscription (Visual Studio Enterprise Subscription -...), Datasource resource group (All), Datasource location (All), and Datasource type (Azure Virtual machines). A search bar and a refresh button are also present.

Home > Backup center >

## Start: Configure Backup ...

This screenshot shows the "Start: Configure Backup" configuration page. It has two dropdown menus: "Datasource type" set to "Azure Disks" and "Vault type" set to "Backup vault". Below the dropdowns, there's a descriptive text block: "Use a backup for an Azure disk to organize and manage disk snapshots. Assign backup policy to create and retain snapshots for OS or data disk regardless of whether they are currently attached to a running VM. It provides agentless backup that facilitates backup and restore of disk in the operational data store." A "Learn More" link is also present. The entire configuration section is enclosed in a light gray box.

For more details, please refer to the following Azure documentation link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/Azure/backup/disk-backup-overview>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/Azure/backup/backup-center-overview>

[Ask our Experts](#)

Did you like this Question?



### Question 21

Incorrect

Domain: Monitor and maintain Azure resources

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

Perf

```
| where Computer == "demovm"  
| where ObjectName == "Processor" and CounterName == "% Processor Time"  
| summarize avg(CounterValue) by bin(TimeGenerated, 1h), Computer  
| render timechart
```

In which of the following formats will the data be displayed?

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

---

### Explanation:

Answer – D

To determine the format in which the data will be displayed, we need to understand the structure of the query being run in the Log Analytics Workspace.

1. Table with 2 Columns:

If the query selects two specific fields, the result will be a table with two columns.

Example Query:

Perf

```
| where TimeGenerated > ago(1h)  
| project Computer, CounterValue
```

Output: A table with columns Computer and CounterValue

2. Table with 3 Columns:

If the query selects three specific fields, the result will be a table with three columns.

Example Query:

Perf

```
| where TimeGenerated > ago(1h)  
| project Computer, CounterName, CounterValue
```

**Output:** A table with columns Computer, CounterName, and CounterValue.

3. Graph with Computer Values on the Y Axis:

If the query is designed to visualize data with Computer values on the Y axis, it typically involves a summarization or aggregation.

Example Query:

Perf

```
| where TimeGenerated > ago(1h)  
| summarize avg(CounterValue) by Computer  
| render bchart
```

**Output:** A graph (e.g., bar chart) with Computer values on the Y axis.

4. Graph with avg(CounterValue) Values on the Y Axis:

If the query is designed to visualize data with avg(CounterValue) on the Y axis, it involves summarization or aggregation.

Example Query:

Perf

```
| where TimeGenerated > ago(1h)  
| summarize avg(CounterValue) by Computer  
| render timechart
```

**Output:** A graph (e.g., time chart) with avg(CounterValue) values on the Y axis.

Without the specific query, the most likely answer based on common usage patterns in Log Analytics is graph that has the avg(CounterValue) values on the Y axis

This is because queries often involve summarizing performance metrics and visualizing them over time or by different dimensions.

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

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

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Did you like this Question?



Question 22

Incorrect

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

You have a virtual machine (VM) named myVM that is using Azure Disk Encryption and is currently located in the resource group oldResourceGroup in the region eastus. You need to recreate this VM in a different region (westus) and resource group

(newResourceGroup), since encrypted VMs cannot be moved across regions directly.

Using the Azure CLI, arrange the following steps in the correct order to achieve this:

Your Answer	Correct Answer
1. A. az vm wait --name myVM --resource-group oldResourceGroup --deleted	1. B. az vm deallocate --name myVM --resource-group oldResourceGroup
2. B. az vm deallocate --name myVM --resource-group oldResourceGroup	2. D. az group create --name newResourceGroup --location newRegion
3. D. az group create --name newResourceGroup --location newRegion	3. A. az vm wait --name myVM --resource-group oldResourceGroup --deleted
4. C. az vm create --name myVM --resource-group newResourceGroup --location newRegion --source oldResourceGroup	4. C. az vm create --name myVM --resource-group newResourceGroup --location newRegion --source oldResourceGroup

## Explanation:

### Correct Answer: B, D, A, and C

A virtual machine that is integrated with a key vault to implement [Azure Disk Encryption for Linux VMs](#) or [Azure Disk Encryption for Windows VMs](#) can be moved to another resource group when it is in a deallocated state.

However, to move such a virtual machine to another subscription, you must disable encryption.

To move a virtual machine (VM) named "myVM" to a different resource group, subscription, and region using the Azure CLI, here is the correct order of steps:

The correct order of steps is B, D, A & C.

B. az vm deallocate --name myVM --resource-group oldResourceGroup : Stop the VM in the old resource group.

D. az group create --name newResourceGroup --location newRegion: Create a new resource group in the desired region.

A. az vm wait --name myVM --resource-group oldResourceGroup --deleted: Wait for the VM to be deleted from the old resource group.

C. az vm create --name myVM --resource-group newResourceGroup --location newRegion --source oldResourceGroup : Move the VM to the new resource group and region.

## Reference:

[Move Azure VMs to new subscription or resource group - Azure Resource Manager | Microsoft Learn](#)

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Did you like this Question?



## Question 23

Incorrect

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

When managing virtual machine disks in Azure, which of the following options allows you to increase the size of a virtual hard disk (VHD) without detaching it from the virtual machine?

- A. Azure Blob Storage
- B. Azure Disk Encryption
- C. Azure Virtual Disk Resize wrong
- D. Azure Managed Disks right

---

### Explanation:

**Correct Answer: D**

Azure Managed Disks provide a convenient way to manage virtual machine disks. With Azure Managed Disks, you can easily increase the size of a virtual hard disk (VHD) without detaching it from the virtual machine. This scalability feature allows you to adjust the storage capacity as needed without disrupting the VM's operation.

Option A is incorrect because Azure Blob Storage is primarily used for unstructured data storage and is not directly related to resizing virtual machine disks.

Option B is incorrect because Azure Disk Encryption is a security feature for encrypting virtual machine disks and does not offer disk resizing capabilities.

Option C is incorrect because there is no specific "Azure Virtual Disk Resize" feature. The resizing of virtual disks is typically managed through Azure Managed Disks.

Option D is correct because Azure managed disks can be resized by changing the configuration of the disk.

**Reference:**

[Expand virtual hard disks attached to a Windows VM in an Azure – Azure Virtual Machines | Microsoft Learn](#)

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Did you like this Question?



## Question 24

Correct

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

Whizlabs Corporation is looking to deploy containerized applications in Azure and needs a container registry to store their Docker images. Which of the following Azure service provides a private and secure repository for storing Docker container images?

- A. Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)
- B. Azure Container Instances (ACI)
- C. Azure Container Registry (ACR) right
- D. Azure Container Service (ACS)

### Explanation:

#### Correct Answer: C

Azure Container Registry (ACR) is a private and secure repository for storing Docker container images. It allows organizations to manage and distribute container images securely, making it an essential service for containerized applications in Azure.

Option A is incorrect because Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) is a managed Kubernetes container orchestration service, not a container registry.

Option B is incorrect Azure Container Instances (ACI) is a serverless container service for running containers, but it does not provide container image storage.

Option C is correct because Azure Container Registry (ACR) is a private and secure repository for storing Docker container images. It allows organizations to manage and distribute container images securely, making it an essential service for containerized applications in Azure.

Option D is incorrect because Azure Container Service (ACS) is an older service that has been deprecated in favor of Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) for managing Kubernetes clusters.

### References:

[Azure Container Registry | Microsoft Azure](#)

[Managed container registries – Azure Container Registry | Microsoft Learn](#)

[Ask our Experts](#)

Did you like this Question?



### Question 25

Correct

Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

A company has set up an Azure subscription. They have provisioned a storage account and are currently using the BLOB service. They want to assign permissions to 3 user groups.

GroupA – This group should have the ability to manage the storage account.

GroupB – This group should be able to manage containers within a storage account.

GroupC – This group should be given full access to Azure Storage blob containers and data, including assigning POSIX access

control.

You need to assign the relevant Role-Based Access Control, ensuring the privilege of least access.

Which of the following would you assign to GroupA?

- A. Owner
  - B. Contributor
  - C. Storage Account Contributor right
  - D. Storage Blob Data Contributor
  - E. Storage Blob Data Owner
- 

### Explanation:

Answer – C

This can be accomplished by the Storage Account Contributor.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following.

<a href="#">Storage Account Contributor</a>	Permits management of storage accounts. Provides access to the account key, which can be used to access data via Shared Key authorization.	17d1049b-9a84-46fb-8f53-869881c3d3ab
---	---	--------------------------------------

Options A and B are incorrect since these would provide more permissions than required.

Options D and E are incorrect since these roles don't have the required permissions.

For more information on built-in roles, please visit the below URL-

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

Ask our Experts

Did you like this Question?



## Question 26

Correct

Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

A company has set up an Azure subscription. They have provisioned a storage account and are currently using the BLOB service. They want to assign permissions to 3 user groups.

GroupA – This group should have the ability to manage the storage account.

GroupB – This group should be able to manage containers within a storage account.

GroupC – This group should be given full access to Azure Storage blob containers and data, including assigning POSIX access control.

You need to assign the relevant Role-Based Access Control, ensuring the privilege of least access.

Which of the following would you assign to GroupB?

- A. Owner
- B. Contributor
- C. Storage Account Contributor
- D. Storage Blob Data Contributor      right
- E. Storage Blob Data Owner

## Explanation:

Answer – D

This can be accomplished with the Storage Blob Data Contributor.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following.

**Storage Blob Data Contributor**

Read, write, and delete Azure Storage containers and blobs. To learn which actions are required for a given data operation, see [Permissions for calling blob and queue data operations](#).

ba92f5b4-2d11-453d-a403-e96b0029c9fe

Options A and B are incorrect since these would provide more permissions than required.

Options C and E are incorrect since these roles don't have the required permissions.

For more information on built-in roles, please visit the below URL-

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

**Ask our Experts**

Did you like this Question?

**Question 27**

Incorrect

Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

A company has set up an Azure subscription. They have provisioned a storage account and are currently using the BLOB service. They want to assign permissions to 3 user groups.

GroupA – This group should have the ability to manage the storage account.

GroupB – This group should be able to manage containers within a storage account.

GroupC – This group should be given full access to Azure Storage blob containers and data, including assigning POSIX access control.

You need to assign the relevant Role-Based Access Control, ensuring the privilege of least access.

Which of the following would you assign to GroupC?

- A. Owner      wrong
- B. Contributor
- C. Storage Account Contributor
- D. Storage Blob Data Contributor
- E. Storage Blob Data Owner      right
- 

### Explanation:

Answer – E

This can be accomplished with the Storage Blob Data Owner. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following.

Storage Blob Data Owner	Provides full access to Azure Storage blob containers and data, including assigning POSIX access control. To learn which actions are required for a given data operation, see <a href="#">Permissions for calling blob and queue data operations</a> .	b7e6dc6d-f1e8-4753-8033-0f276bb0955b
-------------------------	--	--------------------------------------

Options A and B are incorrect since these would provide more permissions than required.

Options C and D are incorrect since these roles don't have the required permissions.

For more information on built-in roles, please visit the below URL-

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

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Did you like this Question?



## Question 28

Incorrect

Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

A company is planning to use the Azure Import/Export service to move data out of its Azure Storage account. Which of the following service could be used when defining the Azure Export job?

A. BLOB storage      right

B. File storage

C. Queue storage      wrong

D. Table storage

## Explanation:

Answer – A

Only the BLOB service is supported by the Export job feature. This is also given in the Microsoft documentation.

## Supported storage types

The following list of storage types is supported with Azure Import/Export service.

Job	Storage Service	Supported	Not supported
Import	Azure Blob storage	Block Blobs and Page blobs supported	
	Azure File storage	Files supported	
Export	Azure Blob storage	Block blobs, Page blobs, and Append blobs supported	Azure Files not supported

Since this is clearly mentioned, all other options are incorrect.

For more information on Azure import/export requirements, please visit the below URL-

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

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Did you like this Question?



## Question 29

Incorrect

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

As an IT admin, you have to develop scripts that need to add data disks to an existing virtual machine. Below is the incomplete script.

```
$diskConfig = Slot1  
-Location "EastUS"  
-CreateOption Empty  
-DiskSizeGB 128  
  
$dataDisk = Slot2  
-ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg"  
-DiskName "disknew"  
-Disk $diskset  
  
$whizlabvm = Slot3 -ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg"-Name "demovm"  
  
$whizlabvm = Slot4 -VM $whizlabvm -Name "datadisk"-CreateOption Attach  
-ManagedDiskId $data.id -Lun 1  
  
Slot5 -ResourceGroupName "whizlabvm" -VM $whizlabvm
```

Which of the following would go into **Slot1**?

- A. New-AzDisk wrong
- B. New-AzDiskConfig right
- C. Add-AzVMDataDisk
- D. Set-AzDisk

## Explanation:

Answer – B

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation.

Create the initial configuration with [New-AzDiskConfig](#). The following example configures a disk that is 128 gigabytes in size.

Azure PowerShell

```
$diskConfig = New-AzDiskConfig  
-Location "EastUS"  
-CreateOption Empty  
-DiskSizeGB 128
```

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

For more information on managing data disk, please visit the below URL-

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

[Ask our Experts](#)

Did you like this Question?



### Question 30

Incorrect

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

As an IT admin, you have to develop scripts that need to add data disks to an existing virtual machine. Below is the incomplete script.

```
$diskConfig = Slot1  
-Location "EastUS"  
-CreateOption Empty  
-DiskSizeGB 128

$dataDisk = Slot2  
-ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg"  
-DiskName "disknew"  
-Disk $disk  
$whizlabvm = Slot3 -ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg" -Name "demovm"

$whizlabvm = Slot4 -VM $whizlabvm -Name "datadisk" -CreateOption Attach  
-ManagedDiskId $data.id -Lun 1  
Slot5 -ResourceGroupName "whizlabvm" -VM $whizlabvm
```

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. New-AzDisk right
- B. New-AzDiskConfig
- C. Add-AzVMDataDisk wrong
- D. Set-AzDisk

---

### Explanation:

Answer - A

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation.

Create the data disk with the [New-AzDisk](#) command.

Azure PowerShell

[Copy](#) [Try It](#)

```
$dataDisk = New-AzDisk `<br>    -ResourceGroupName "myResourceGroupDisk" `<br>    -DiskName "myDataDisk" `<br>    -Disk $diskConfig
```

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

For more information on managing data disk, please visit the below URL-

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

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Did you like this Question?



## Question 31

Incorrect

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

As an IT admin, you have to develop scripts that need to be used to add data disks to an existing virtual machine. Below is the incomplete script.

```
$diskset = Slot1
    -Location "EastUS"
    -CreateOption Empty
    -DiskSizeGB 128

$data = Slot2
    -ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg"
    -DiskName "disknew"
    -Disk $diskset

$whizlabvm = Slot3 -ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg" -Name "demovm"

$whizlabvm = Slot4 -VM $whizlabvm -Name "datadisk" -CreateOption Attach
    -ManagedDiskId $data.Id -Lun 1

Slot5 -ResourceGroupName "whizlabvm" -VM $whizlabvm
```

Which of the following would go into Slot3?

- A. Set-AzVM
- B. UpdateAzVM      wrong
- C. Get-AzVM      right
- D. New-AzVM

---

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation.

Get the virtual machine that you want to add the data disk to with the [Get-AzVM](#) command.

Azure PowerShell

```
$vm = Get-AzVM -ResourceGroupName "myResourceGroupDisk" -Name "myVM"
```

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

For more information on managing data disk, please visit the below URL-

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

[Ask our Experts](#)

Did you like this Question?



### Question 32

Incorrect

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

As an IT admin, you have to develop scripts that need to be used to add data disks to an existing virtual machine. Below is the incomplete script.

```
$diskset = $slot1  
  -Location "EastUS"  
  -CreateOption Empty  
  -DiskSizeGB 128  
  
$data = $slot2  
  -ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg"  
  -DiskName "disknew"  
  -Disk $diskset  
  
$whizlabvm = $slot3 -ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg" -Name "demovm"  
  
$whizlabvm = $slot4 -VM $whizlabvm -Name "datadisk" -CreateOption Attach  
  -ManagedDiskId $data.Id -Lun 1  
  
$slot5 -ResourceGroupName "whizlabvm" -VM $whizlabvm
```

Which of the following would go into Slot 4?

- A. New-AzDisk
  - B. New-AzDiskConfig wrong
  - C. Add-AzVMDataDisk right
  - D. Set-AzDisk
- 

#### Explanation:

Correct Answer - C

Option C is correct because `Add-AzVMDataDisk` is the appropriate command to attach a data disk to an existing virtual machine. It allows specifying the virtual machine, data disk, and parameters like LUN and `CreateOption`. This matches the context of Slot 4 in the script.

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation.

Add the data disk to the virtual machine configuration with the [Add-AzVMDataDisk](#) command.

Azure PowerShell

```
$vm = Add-AzVMDataDisk ` 
    -VM $vm ` 
    -Name "myDataDisk" ` 
    -CreateOption Attach ` 
    -ManagedDiskId $dataDisk.Id ` 
    -Lun 1
```

Copy Try It

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

**Option A is incorrect** because New-AzDisk is used to create a new managed disk in Azure, not to attach a data disk to an existing virtual machine. In this scenario, the disk has already been created, so this command is unnecessary.

**Option B is Incorrect** because New-AzDiskConfig is used to create a configuration object for a new disk. While it is part of the process to define a disk, it does not act to attach the disk to a virtual machine.

**Option D is incorrect** because Set-AzDisk is used to update the properties of an existing managed disk in Azure. It does not attach a data disk to a virtual machine, which is the required action for this scenario.

Reference:

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

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Did you like this Question?



### Question 33

Incorrect

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

As an IT admin, you have to develop scripts that need to be used to add data disks to an existing virtual machine. Below is the incomplete script.

```
$diskset = $slot1  
  -Location "EastUS"  
  -CreateOption Empty  
  -DiskSizeGB 128  
  
$data = $slot2  
  -ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg"  
  -DiskName "disknew"  
  -Disk $diskset  
  
$whizlabvm = $slot3 -ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg" -Name "demovm"  
  
$whizlabvm = $slot4 -VM $whizlabvm -Name "datadisk" -CreateOption Attach  
  -ManagedDiskId $data.Id -Lun 1  
  
$slot5 -ResourceGroupName "whizlabvm" -VM $whizlabvm
```

Which of the following would go into Slot5?

- A. Set-AzVM wrong
- B. Update-AzVM right
- C. Get-AzVM
- D. New-AzVM

#### Explanation:

Correct Answer – B

The Update-AzVM cmdlet is used to apply changes to an existing virtual machine after modifications have been made, such as adding a data disk. This ensures that the changes are saved and the VM configuration is updated accordingly.

Update the virtual machine with the [Update-AzVM](#) command.

Azure PowerShell	 Copy	 Try It
<pre>Update-AzVM -ResourceGroupName "myResourceGroupDisk" -VM \$vm</pre>		

**Option A is incorrect.** Set-AzVM: This cmdlet is used to set the properties of a virtual machine object in memory. It does not apply

changes to the actual VM in Azure. It is typically used in conjunction with other cmdlets to build a VM configuration before creating or updating the VM.

**Option C is incorrect.** Get-AzVM: This cmdlet retrieves information about an existing virtual machine. It is used to get the current state and properties of a VM but does not apply any changes to the VM.

**Option D is incorrect.** New-AzVM: This cmdlet is used to create a new virtual machine. It is not applicable for updating an existing VM with additional data disks.

For more information on managing data disks, please visit the below URL-

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

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Did you like this Question?



#### Question 34

Correct

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

You have an Azure virtual machine based on the Windows Server 2016 image. You implement Azure backup for the virtual machine.

You want to restore the virtual machine by using the Replace existing option.

You need to go ahead and replace the virtual machine using the Azure Backup option. You have started the backup operation but it failed and is showing an error message: VM is not in a state to allow backups.

Which of the following should be done to solve this problem?

- A. Create a custom image.
- B. Stop the virtual machine. right
- C. Allocate a new disk.
- D. Enable encryption on the disk.

#### Explanation:

Correct Answer – B

The backup operation failed because the VM is in Failed state. For a successful backup, the VM state should be Running, Stopped, or Stopped (deallocated).

Error code: UserErrorVmNotInDesirableState

Error message: VM is not in a state that allows backups.

The backup operation failed because the VM is in Failed state. For a successful backup, the VM state should be Running, Stopped, or Stopped (deallocated).

- If the VM is in a transient state between **Running** and **Shut down**, wait for the state to change. Then trigger the backup job.
- If the VM is a Linux VM and uses the Security-Enhanced Linux kernel module, exclude the Azure Linux Agent path **/var/lib/waagent** from the security policy and make sure the Backup extension is installed.

Reference:

[Troubleshoot backup errors with Azure VMs – Azure Backup | Microsoft Learn](#)

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Did you like this Question?



### Question 35

Correct

Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

You have an Azure subscription named **whizlabstaging**. Under the subscription, you create a resource group named **whizlabs-rg**.

Then you create an Azure policy based on the “Not allowed resources types” definition. Here you define the parameters as Microsoft.Network.virtual networks as the not allowed resource type. You assign this policy to the Tenant Root Group and a Virtual Network does not already exist in this subscription.

Would you be able to create a virtual machine in the **whizlabs-rg** resource group?

A. Yes

B. No      right

## Explanation:

### Answer — B

Azure policy is applied to the Tenant Root Group. It means that it would be applied to all subscriptions and all resource groups within the subscription. A VM can be created only inside a network. If you need to create a virtual machine, you must have permission to create virtual network resources, required for VM provisioning.

This policy "not allowed resources type" includes Microsoft.Network in its parameter list. So the policy will not allow the creation of any network resources.

So, B is the correct answer.

For more information on creating Azure Policies, please visit the below URL:

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

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Did you like this Question?



## Question 36

Correct

Domain: Implement and manage virtual networking

A company currently has the following networks defined in Azure.

Name	Address space
whizlab-vnet1	10.1.0.0/16
whizlab-vnet2	10.2.0.0/16
whizlab-vnet3	10.3.0.0/16

All virtual networks are hosting virtual machines with varying workloads. A virtual machine named **whizlab-detect** hosted in **whizlab-vnet2**. This virtual machine will have an intrusion detection software installed on it. All traffic on all virtual networks must be routed via this virtual machine.

You need to complete the required steps for implementing this requirement.

You are going to create the virtual network peering connection for all of the virtual networks. Which of the following is important to set for the virtual network peering connection?

A. Set the virtual network deployment model as Classic.

B. Set the virtual network access settings as Disabled.

C. Set the forwarded traffic settings as Enabled. right

D. Enable “Allow gateway transit”.

## Explanation:

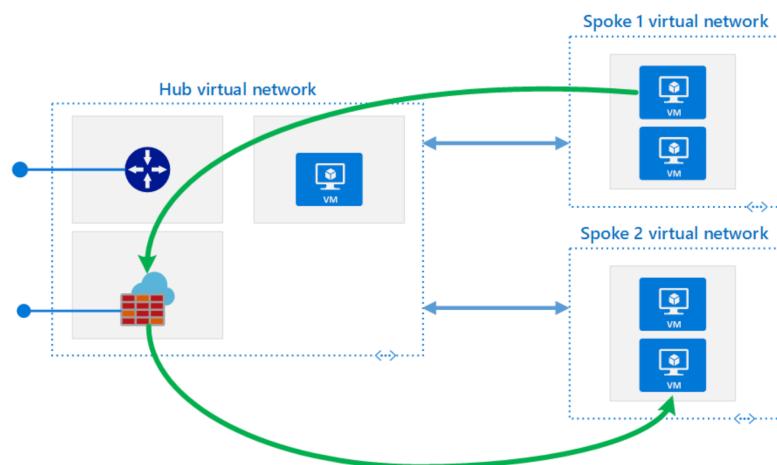
### Correct Answer – C

To ensure that traffic can be forwarded across networks, you need to enable forwarded traffic settings.

This is like the Hub and spoke model given in the Microsoft documentation wherein you need to enable forwarded traffic.

### Spoke connectivity

If you require connectivity between spokes, consider deploying Azure Firewall or an NVA for routing in the hub, and using UDRs in the spoke to forward traffic to the hub. The deployment steps below include an optional step that sets up this configuration.



In this scenario, you must configure the peering connections to **allow forwarded traffic**.

You can also use a VPN gateway to route traffic between spokes, although this will have impacts in terms of latency and throughput. Also, Azure Firewall or a network firewall appliance provides an additional layer of security.

Also consider what services are shared in the hub, to ensure the hub scales for a larger number of spokes. For instance, if your hub provides firewall services, consider the bandwidth limits of your firewall solution when adding multiple spokes. You might want to move some of these shared services to a second level of hubs.

Option A is incorrect. The Classic deployment model is outdated and not recommended for new deployments. Azure Resource Manager (ARM) is the preferred deployment model, offering more features and better management capabilities

Option B is incorrect. Disabling virtual network access would prevent any communication between the virtual networks, which contradicts the requirement to route all traffic through the whizlab-detect VM.

Option D is incorrect. This setting is used to allow a virtual network to use a VPN gateway in a peered virtual network. It is not relevant to the requirement of routing all traffic through a specific VM for intrusion detection.

For more information on the hub-spoke setup, please visit the below URL-

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

[Ask our Experts](#)

Did you like this Question?



### Question 37

Correct

Domain: Implement and manage virtual networking

A company currently has the following networks defined in Azure.

Name	Address space
whizlab-vnet1	10.1.0.0/16
whizlab-vnet2	10.2.0.0/16
whizlab-vnet3	10.3.0.0/16

All virtual networks are hosting virtual machines with varying workloads. A virtual machine named **whizlab-detect** hosted in **whizlab-vnet2**. This virtual machine will have an intrusion detection software installed on it. All traffic on all virtual networks must be routed via this virtual machine(intrusion-based device).

You need to complete the required steps for implementing this requirement.

Which of the following would you need to create additional to ensure that traffic is sent via the virtual machine hosting the intrusion software?

- A. A new route table right
- B. Add an address space
- C. Add DNS servers

#### D. Add a service endpoint

#### Explanation:

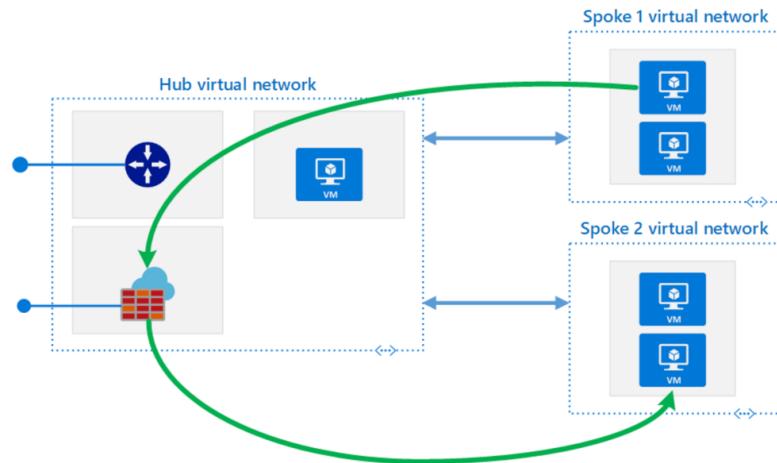
Answer – A

In order to ensure that traffic is routed via the intrusion-based device, you need to set up a route table and add the route table to the subnets in the other virtual networks.

The diagram of the hub and spoke model also includes the use of a User-defined route (UDR), which is nothing but a custom route table.

#### Spoke connectivity

If you require connectivity between spokes, consider deploying Azure Firewall or an NVA for routing in the hub, and using UDRs in the spoke to forward traffic to the hub. The deployment steps below include an optional step that sets up this configuration.



In this scenario, you must configure the peering connections to allow forwarded traffic.

You can also use a VPN gateway to route traffic between spokes, although this will have impacts in terms of latency and throughput. Also, Azure Firewall or a network firewall appliance provides an additional layer of security.

Also consider what services are shared in the hub, to ensure the hub scales for a larger number of spokes. For instance, if your hub provides firewall services, consider the bandwidth limits of your firewall solution when adding multiple spokes. You might want to move some of these shared services to a second level of hubs.

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

For more information on working with route tables, please visit the below URLs-

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-create-route-table-portal>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/scenario-route-through-nva>

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Did you like this Question?



Question 38

Correct

Domain: Implement and manage virtual networking

A company currently has the following networks defined in Azure.

Name	Address space
whizlab-vnet1	10.1.0.0/16
whizlab-vnet2	10.2.0.0/16
whizlab-vnet3	10.3.0.0/16

All virtual networks are hosting virtual machines with varying workloads. A virtual machine named **whizlab-detect** is hosted in **whizlab-vnet2**. This virtual machine will have an intrusion detection software installed on it. All traffic on all virtual networks must be routed via this virtual machine(intrusion-based device)

You need to complete the required steps for implementing this requirement.

Which of the following needs to be enabled on the virtual machine **whizlab-detect**?

- A. Enable IP forwarding. right
- B. Enable the identity for the virtual machine.
- C. Add an extension to the virtual machine.
- D. Change the size of the virtual machine.

---

### Explanation:

Answer - A

In order to ensure traffic can be forwarded, you need to enable IP forwarding. An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation.

## Turn on IP forwarding

Turn on IP forwarding for *myVmNva*. When Azure sends network traffic to *myVmNva*, if the traffic is destined for a different IP address, IP forwarding will send the traffic to the correct location.

1. On *myVmNva*, under **Settings**, select **Networking**.
2. Select *myvmnva123*. That's the network interface Azure created for your VM. It will have a string of numbers to make it unique for you.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a virtual machine named "myVmNva". The "Networking" tab is selected in the left sidebar. The main pane displays the "Network Interface" as "myvmnva397" with the "Virtual network/subnet" set to "myVirtualNetwork/DMZ". Below this, there are sections for "APPLICATION SECURITY GROUPS" and "INBOUND PORT RULES", both of which are currently empty.

5. In the network interface menu bar, select **IP configurations**.
6. In the **IP configurations** page, set **IP forwarding** to **Enabled**, and select **Save**.

The screenshot shows the "IP configurations" page for the network interface "myvmnva123". The "IP forwarding" setting is currently set to "Enabled" (highlighted with a red box). The "Virtual network" is set to "myVirtualNetwork" and the "Subnet" is "DMZ (10.0.2.0/24)". A table below lists the IP configurations, showing one entry for "ipconfig1" which is IPv4 and Primary.

Name	IP Version	Type
ipconfig1	IPv4	Primary

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

For more information on working with route tables, please visit the below URL-

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-create-route-table-portal>

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Did you like this Question?



### Question 39

Correct

Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

A company is planning to use Azure for the various services they offer. They want to ensure that they can bill each department for the resources they consume. They decide to use Azure policies to separate the bills department wise.

Would this fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No      right

### Explanation:

Answer – B

Azure policies are used from a governance perspective and can't be used to create bills department wise.

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

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

[Ask our Experts](#)

Did you like this Question?



### Question 40

Correct

Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

A company is planning to use Azure for the various services they offer. They want to ensure that they can bill each department for the resources they consume. They decide to use Azure resource tags to separate the bills department wise.

Would this fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes      right

B. No

## Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, you can use resource tags to organize your Azure resources and also apply billing techniques department wise. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following.

You apply tags to your Azure resources, resource groups, and subscriptions to logically organize them into a taxonomy. Each tag consists of a name and a value pair. For example, you can apply the name "Environment" and the value "Production" to all the resources in production.

For more information on tagging resources, please visit the below URLs-

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/decision-guides/resource-tagging/?toc=/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/toc.json>

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Did you like this Question?



Question 41

Correct

Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

A company is planning to use Azure for the various services they offer. They want to ensure that they can bill each department for the resources they consume. They decide to use Azure role-based access control to separate the bills department wise.

Would this fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No      right

---

### Explanation:

Answer – B

This is used to control access to resources and can't be used for billing purposes.

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

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

[Ask our Experts](#)

Did you like this Question?



### Question 42

Incorrect

Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

Your company uses Azure Virtual Machines for its enterprise applications. You need to use Azure Policy to do some of the more common tasks related to creating, assigning, and managing policies across your organization. You can create a policy with the REST API for Azure Policy Definitions. The REST API allows you to create and delete policy definitions and get information about existing definitions.

Is this statement correct? [Select Yes or No]

A. Yes      right

B. No      wrong

---

### Explanation:

**Correct Answer – A**

The statement is correct. The REST API for Azure Policy Definitions allows you to create, delete, and get information about policy definitions. It also enables you to create, assign, and manage policies across your organization.

Reference:

[Tutorial: Build policies to enforce compliance - Azure Policy | Microsoft Learn](#)

[Azure REST API reference documentation | Microsoft Learn](#)

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Did you like this Question?



### Question 43

Incorrect

Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

A company has the following resources deployed to their Azure subscription.

Name	Type	Resource Group
whizlab-vnet1	Virtual Network	whizlabs-rg
whizlab-vnet2	Virtual Network	whizlabs-rg
whizlabvm	Virtual machine	whizlabs-rg

The virtual machine **whizlabvm** is currently in a running state.

The company now assigns the below Azure policy.

The screenshot shows the 'Not allowed resource types' policy configuration page. It includes sections for 'Scope' (set to 'Pay-As-You-Go/whiz200-rg'), 'Exclusions' (empty), 'Basics' (policy definition name 'Not allowed resource types', assignment name 'Not allowed resource types', and description empty), and 'Policy enforcement' (set to 'Enabled').

## Not allowed resource types

Assign policy

Basics Parameters Remediation Review + create

Specify parameters for this policy assignment.

Not allowed resource types \* ⓘ

2 selected

The Not Allowed resources types are

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks

Microsoft/Compute/virtualMachines

Would the state of the virtual machine change to deallocated?

A. Yes wrong

B. No right

### Explanation:

Correct Answer – B

Azure policies would only highlight the compliance of existing resources and enforce the policy restrictions on new resources.

Here, the virtual machine **whizlabvm** is currently in a running state, and the company assigns the "Not allowed resource types Azure policy"

**Not allowed resource types (Deny):** Prevents a list of resource types from being deployed.

Hence the state of the virtual machine would remain as it is.

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

[Overview of Azure Policy – Azure Policy | Microsoft Docs](#)

[Overview of Azure Policy – Azure Policy | Microsoft Docs](#)

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Did you like this Question?



Question 44

Incorrect

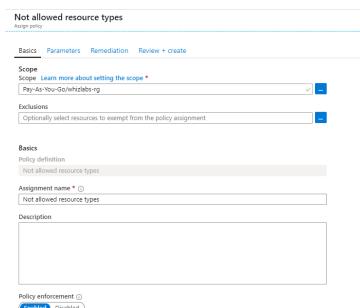
Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

A company has the following resources deployed to their Azure subscription.

Name	Type	Resource Group
whizlab-vnet1	Virtual Network	whizlabs-rg
whizlab-vnet2	Virtual Network	whizlabs-rg
whizlabvm	Virtual machine	whizlabs-rg

The virtual machine **whizlabvm** is currently running.

The company now assigns the below Azure policy.



### Not allowed resource types

Assign policy

Basics   Parameters   Remediation   Review + create

Specify parameters for this policy assignment.

Not allowed resource types \* ⓘ

2 selected

The Not Allowed resources types are

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks

Microsoft/Compute/virtualMachines

Would an administrator be able to modify the address space of **whizlab-vnet2**?

A. Yes wrong

B. No right

## Explanation:

Answer – B

Azure Policy: "Not Allowed Resource Types"

The policy blocks:

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks → affects virtual networks

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines → affects virtual machines

This means any operation that involves creating, updating, or modifying these resource types is denied, even if the resources already exist.

Changing the address space of a virtual network is considered a modification to Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks resource type.

Since this type is explicitly disallowed by the policy, no changes can be made even by an administrator.

Azure policies apply at the subscription or resource group level, and they enforce compliance by blocking actions that violate the rules.

The policy doesn't just prevent the creation of new virtual networks or VMs; it also blocks updates to existing ones.

Even though whizlab-vnet2 already exists, modifying its configuration (like address space) is treated as an update and is therefore not permitted.

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

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

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Did you like this Question?



## Question 45

Incorrect

Domain: Implement and manage storage

A team is currently storing all of their objects in an Azure storage account. They are using the Azure Blob service. They want to create a lifecycle management rule that would do the following.

Change the objects' tier level to the cool tier if they have not been modified in the past 30 days.

Archive an object if they have not been modified in the past 90 days.

The Lifecycle rule would be applied to a container called **demo** and a folder within the container called **data**.

You have to complete the following JSON snippet for the Lifecycle rule.

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "name": "whizlabrule",
      "enabled": true,
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "filters": {
          "blobTypes": ["blockBlob"],
          "prefixMatch": ["slot1/*"]
        },
        "actions": {
          "baseBlob": {
            "tierToCool": {"daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": slot2},
            "tierToArchive": {"daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": slot3}
          }
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. demo wrong
  - B. data
  - C. data/demo
  - D. demo/data right
- 

### Explanation:

Answer – D

The format of the prefixMatch is container/folder: **demo/data**.

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation.

#### Azure portal

1. Sign in to the [Azure portal](#).
2. Select All resources and then select your storage account.
3. Under Blob Service, select Lifecycle management to view or change your policy.
4. The following JSON is an example of a rule that can be pasted into the Lifecycle management portal page.

JSON

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "name": "rulefoo",
      "enabled": true,
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "filters": {
          "blobTypes": [ "blockBlob" ],
          "prefixMatch": [ "container1/foo" ] arrow pointing here
        },
        "actions": {
          "baseBlob": {
            "tierToCool": { "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 30 },
            "tierToArchive": { "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 90 },
            "delete": { "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 2555 }
          },
          "snapshot": {
            "delete": { "daysAfterCreationGreaterThan": 90 }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

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

For more information on lifecycle management rules, please visit the below URL-

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-lifecycle-management-concepts>

[Ask our Experts](#)

Did you like this Question?



## Question 46

Correct

Domain: Implement and manage storage

A team is currently storing all of their objects in an Azure storage account. They are using the Azure Blob service. They want to create a lifecycle management rule that would do the following.

Change the objects' tier level to the cool tier if they have not been modified in the past 30 days.

Archive an object if they have not been modified in the past 90 days.

The Lifecycle rule would be applied to a container called **demo** and a folder within the container called **data**.

You have to complete the following JSON snippet for the Lifecycle rule.

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "name": "whizlabrule",
      "enabled": true,
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "filters": [
          "blobTypes": "blockblob",
          "prefixMatch": ["Slot1"]
        ],
        "actions": [
          "baseBlob": {
            "tierToCool": ("daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": Slot2),
            "tierToArchive": ("daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": Slot3)
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

A. 15

B. 30      right

C. 90

D. 120

## Explanation:

Answer – B

Since the question states that we need to move the objects to the cool tier after 30 days, this should be the value for tierToCool.

#### Azure portal

1. Sign in to the [Azure portal](#).
2. Select All resources and then select your storage account.
3. Under Blob Service, select Lifecycle management to view or change your policy.
4. The following JSON is an example of a rule that can be pasted into the Lifecycle management portal page.

```
JSON
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "name": "ruleFoo",
      "enabled": true,
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "filters": {
          "blobTypes": [ "blockBlob" ],
          "prefixMatch": [ "container1/foo" ]
        },
        "actions": {
          "baseBlob": {
            "tierToCool": { "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 30 },
            "tierToArchive": { "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 90 },
            "delete": { "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 2555 }
          },
          "snapshot": {
            "delete": { "daysAfterCreationGreaterThan": 90 }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```



An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation.

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

For more information on lifecycle management rules, please visit the below URL-

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-lifecycle-management-concepts>

[Ask our Experts](#)

Did you like this Question?



#### Question 47

Correct

Domain: Implement and manage storage

A team is currently storing all of their objects in an Azure storage account. They are using the Azure Blob service. They want to create a lifecycle management rule that would do the following.

Change the objects' tier level to the cool tier if they have not been modified in the past 30 days.

Archive an object if they have not been modified in the past 90 days.

The Lifecycle rule would be applied to a container called **demo** and a folder within the container called **data**.

You have to complete the following JSON snippet for the Lifecycle rule.

```
{  
  "rules": [  
    {  
      "name": "whizlabrule",  
      "enabled": true,  
      "type": "Lifecycle",  
      "definition": {  
        "filters": [  
          {"blobType": "blockBlob"},  
          {"prefixMatch": ["Slot1/*"]}  
        ],  
        "actions": [  
          {"baseBlob": {  
            "tierToCool": {"daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": Slot2},  
            "tierToArchive": {"daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": Slot3}  
          }]  
        ]  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Which of the following would go into Slot3?

- A. 15
- B. 30
- C. 90      right
- D. 120

---

### Explanation:

Answer – C

Since the question states that we need to move the objects to the archive tier after 90 days, this should be the value for **tierToArchive**.

### Azure portal

1. Sign in to the [Azure portal](#).
2. Select All resources and then select your storage account.
3. Under Blob Service, select Lifecycle management to view or change your policy.
4. The following JSON is an example of a rule that can be pasted into the Lifecycle management portal page.

```
JSON
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "name": "ruleFoo",
      "enabled": true,
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "filters": {
          "blobTypes": [ "blockBlob" ],
          "prefixMatch": [ "container1/foo" ]
        },
        "actions": {
          "baseBlob": {
            "tierToCool": { "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 30 },
            "tierToArchive": { "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 90 },
            "delete": { "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan": 2555 }
          },
          "snapshot": {
            "delete": { "daysAfterCreationGreaterThan": 90 }
          }
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```



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

For more information on lifecycle management rules, please visit the below URL-

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-lifecycle-management-concepts>

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Did you like this Question?



### Question 48

Correct

Domain: Implement and manage storage

A team is currently making use of an Azure storage account as shown below

Setting	Value
Resource group	whizlab-rg
Status	Primary: Available
Location	East US
Subscription	Free Trial
Subscription ID	63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6
Tags	(Change) Click here to add tags

A file named **audio.log** has been uploaded to a container called **demo**.

Which of the following is a valid URL that could be used to access the file?

- A. <https://whizlabstore/demo/audio.log>
- B. <https://whizlabstore.blob.core.windows.net/audio.log>
- C. <https://whizlabstore.blob.core.windows.net/demo/audio.log> right
- D. <https://whizlabstore/audio.log>

### Explanation:

Answer – C

The URL of the accessing an object must be `https://<storageAccountName>.blob.core.windows.net /<containerName>/<objectName>`:

<https://whizlabstore.blob.core.windows.net/demo/audio.log>

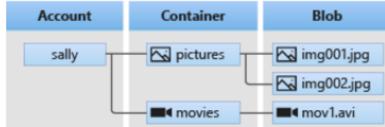
The Microsoft documentation mentions the following on the format of the URL for blob objects.

## Blob storage resources

Blob storage offers three types of resources:

- The **storage account**
- A **container** in the storage account
- A **blob** in a container

The following diagram shows the relationship between these resources.



## Storage accounts

A storage account provides a unique namespace in Azure for your data. Every object that you store in Azure Storage has an address that includes your unique account name. The combination of the account name and the Azure Storage blob endpoint forms the base address for the objects in your storage account.

For example, if your storage account is named *mystorageaccount*, then the default endpoint for Blob storage is:



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

For more information on the blob service, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blobs-introduction>

[Ask our Experts](#)

Did you like this Question?



### Question 49

Incorrect

Domain: Implement and manage storage

A team is currently making use of an Azure storage account, as shown below.

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage Account overview page for 'whizlabstore'. The left sidebar has 'Overview' selected. The main pane displays account details: Resource group 'whizlab-rg', Status 'Primary: Available', Location 'East US', Subscription 'Free Trial', and Tags. The right pane shows performance settings: 'Standard/Hot' and 'Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)'. A note at the bottom says 'Account kind StorageV2 (general purpose v2)'.

A file named **audio.log** has been uploaded to a container called **demo**.

You need to allow users to download the object. The access should be granted for a day only. You need to provide a secure way to access the object. Which of the following would you implement for this purpose?

- A. Provide access Keys.
- B. Mark public access on the container.
- C. Generate a shared access signature. right
- D. Mark public access on the object. wrong

---

### Explanation:

Answer – C

The secure way to implement this is to generate a shared access signature. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following.

A shared access signature (SAS) provides secure delegated access to resources in your storage account without compromising the security of your data. With a SAS, you have granular control over how a client can access your data. You can control what resources the client may access, what permissions they have on those resources, and how long the SAS is valid, among other parameters.

All of the other ways are incorrect since they don't provide secure access to the storage account object.

For more information on Shared access signatures, please visit the below URL-

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

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Did you like this Question?



### Question 50

Correct

Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

A company currently has a set of Azure virtual machines. They want to ensure that their IT administrative team gets alert when any of the virtual machines are shut down.

They decide to create alerts based on Activity Logs in Azure Monitor.

Would this fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes right

B. No

## Explanation:

Answer – A

The Activity Log service provides insights for all resource activities within your subscription. An example of events recorded is shown below.

The screenshot shows the Azure Monitor - Activity log interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links: Overview, Activity log (which is selected), Alerts, Metrics, Logs, Service Health, Workbooks (preview), Insights (with Applications, Virtual Machines (preview), Containers, Network, More), Settings (with Diagnostics settings, Autoscale), and Support + Troubleshooting. The main area has a search bar at the top, followed by filter buttons for Subscription (Free Trial), Timespan (Last 6 hours), and Event severity (All). Below these are 12 items listed in a table with columns: OPERATION NAME, STATUS, TIME, TIME STAMP, and SUBSCRIPTION. Each item shows a summary of an operation like 'Create or Update Public Ip' or 'Validate Deployment' with a timestamp and the 'Free Trial' subscription.

OPERATION NAME	STATUS	TIME	TIME STAMP	SUBSCRIPTION
Create or Update Public Ip A	Succeeded	3 h ago	Sat Jun 22 2...	Free Trial
Validate Deployment	Succeeded	3 h ago	Sat Jun 22 2...	Free Trial
Validate Deployment	Succeeded	3 h ago	Sat Jun 22 2...	Free Trial
Update Storage Account Cre	Succeeded	5 h ago	Sat Jun 22 2...	Free Trial
List Storage Account Keys	Succeeded	5 h ago	Sat Jun 22 2...	Free Trial
Put blob container	Succeeded	5 h ago	Sat Jun 22 2...	Free Trial
Validate Deployment	Succeeded	5 h ago	Sat Jun 22 2...	Free Trial
Validate Deployment	Succeeded	5 h ago	Sat Jun 22 2...	Free Trial
Check Resource Name Avail	Succeeded	5 h ago	Sat Jun 22 2...	Free Trial
Validate Features	Succeeded	5 h ago	Sat Jun 22 2...	Free Trial
Check Resource Name Avail	Succeeded	5 h ago	Sat Jun 22 2...	Free Trial
Check Backup Status for Vau	Succeeded	5 h ago	Sat Jun 22 2...	Free Trial

You can create alerts based on the Activity logs.

For more information on Azure activity logs, please visit the below URLs–

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/activity-log>

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## Question 51

Correct

Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

A company currently has a set of Azure virtual machines. They want to ensure that their IT administrative team gets alert when any of the virtual machines are shut down.

They decide to create alerts in the Azure Advisor service.

Would this fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No      right

---

### Explanation:

Answer – B

The Azure Advisor service is used as a recommendation engine and can't be used to record virtual machines' activities.

For more information on Azure Advisor, please visit the below URL-

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

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### Question 52

Correct

Domain: Manage Azure identities and governance

A company currently has a set of Azure virtual machines. They want to ensure that their IT administrative team gets alert when any virtual machines are shut down.

They decide to create alerts in the Service Health service.

Would this fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No      right

---

### Explanation:

Answer – B

The Service Health service is used to inform users of the health of Azure-based services.

For more information on Azure Service Health, please visit the below URL-

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/features/service-health>

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Did you like this Question?



### Question 53

Incorrect

Domain: Implement and manage storage

[View Case Study](#)

You need to provision the Azure storage account. You need to complete the below Azure CLI script for this.

```
az storage account create --location "US Central" --name whizlabstore \
--resource-group whizlab-rg --sku Slot1
```

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. Standard\_GRS
- B. Standard\_LRS      right
- C. Standard\_RAGRS      wrong
- D. Standard\_ZRS

### Explanation:

Answer- B

We need to keep costs minimized. There is no mention in the question on Fault tolerance and disaster recovery. We can opt for Local Redundant storage.

Since this is the most cost-effective approach, all other options are incorrect.

For more information on Data Redundancy, please visit the below URL-

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

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### Question 54

Incorrect

Domain: Implement and manage virtual networking

[View Case Study](#)

You need to configure a VPN connection for **whizlabs-net2**. Which of the following would you need to configure in the virtual network?

- A. An additional address space
- B. A gateway subnet      right
- C. A peering connection
- D. An express route connection      wrong

---

### Explanation:

Answer – B

For the Virtual network, you need to have a gateway subnet.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following.

The virtual network gateway uses specific subnet called the **gateway subnet**. The gateway subnet is part of the virtual network IP address range that you specify when configuring your virtual network. It contains the IP addresses that the virtual network gateway resources and services use.

When you create the gateway subnet, you specify the number of IP addresses that the subnet contains. The number of IP addresses needed depends on the VPN gateway configuration that you want to create. Some configurations require more IP addresses than others. We recommend that you create a gateway subnet that uses a /27 or /28.

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

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

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

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### Question 55

Correct

Domain: Implement and manage virtual networking

[View Case Study](#)

You have to ensure that users can communicate with the virtual machine **whizlabapi** on port number 80. You decide to create an Outbound rule in the Network Security Group associated with the virtual machine's network interface.

Would this fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No      right

### Explanation:

Answer – B

You need to add an Inbound security rule and not an Outbound Security rule.

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

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

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