



Level: Advanced

Microsoft Azure Exam AZ-104 Certification

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Deploy and manage Azure compute resources – Practice Mode

Completed on Fri, 22 Aug 2025



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Domain wise Quiz Performance Report

No.	Domain	Total Question	Correct	Incorrect	Unattempted	Marked for Review
1	Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines	1	0	1	0	0
2	Deploy and manage Azure compute resources	14	5	6	3	0
Total	All Domains	15	5	7	3	0

Review the Answers

Filter By

Question 1

Correct

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources  
You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group in the EastUS location.

The requirement is to deploy a storage account in the same location as the resource group. You create a Bicep file named "TestBicepFile" to automate the deployment of the storage account to the resource group.

Which property should you modify in the Bicep file?

- A. SKU
- B. scope
- ☒ C. location right
- D. kind

### Explanation:

#### Correct Answer: C

Option C is CORRECT because the location property in the Bicep file, used for Azure resource deployment specifies the Azure region where the resource should be deployed. In the given requirement, the goal is to deploy the storage account in the same location as the existing resource group (EastUS). Modifying the location property to match the location of the resource group ensures that the storage account is deployed to the desired region.

Option A is INCORRECT because the SKU property in the Bicep file, used for Azure resource deployment specifies the performance tier of the resource (ex. SKU for a storage account could be Standard\_LRS). Modifying the SKU is related to the performance characteristics of the resource rather than its deployment location. This property is not directly related to the deployment location.

Option B is INCORRECT because the scope property in the Bicep file, used for Azure resource deployment specifies the deployment scope, such as a resource group or a management group. Modifying the scope would affect where the resource is deployed, but it doesn't specify the location within Azure. While specifying the correct scope is crucial for deployment, it's not directly related to ensuring the resource is deployed in the same location as the resource group.

Option D is INCORRECT because the kind property in the Bicep file, used for Azure resource deployment defines the type of resource within the storage account (ex. BlobStorage, FileStorage, etc). It's unlikely that you need to modify the kind property in this scenario, as Bicep likely has the correct type defined based on your resource requirements. The kind property is not directly related to the deployment location.

#### References:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/bicep/resource-declaration?tabs=azure-powershell#location>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/bicep/file#bicep-format>

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### Question 2

Correct

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

As an Azure administrator, you are tasked with assigning permissions to your team members based on their job assignment within your organization's Azure environment.

One of your team members is assigned the task of automating the deployments of virtual machines using a Bicep file.

Which of the following permission(s) should you assign?

(Select Two)

- ☐ A. Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/read
- ☐ B. Microsoft.Resources/deployments/read
- ☐ C. Microsoft.Resources/deployments/\* right
- ☐ D. Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/write right

### Explanation:

#### Correct Answers: C and D

Option C is CORRECT because "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/\*" permission grants access to all operations on the deployment resource type, including write operations. Since the team member is tasked with automating the deployment of virtual machines using a Bicep file, they would need this level of access to successfully deploy resources.

Option D is CORRECT because "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/write" permission grants write access to virtual machines, allowing the team member to create, update, or delete virtual machines. Since the task involves automating the deployment of virtual machines using a Bicep file, write access to virtual machines is necessary for successful deployment.

Option A is INCORRECT because "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/read" permission grants read access to virtual machines. While read access might be necessary for certain operations, it is not sufficient for deploying virtual machines using a Bicep file.

Option B is INCORRECT because "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/read" permission grants read access to deployments, which includes viewing existing deployments. However, for automating the deployment of virtual machines using a Bicep file, the team member would need write access to the deployment resource type, not just read access.

#### Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/bicep/deploy-what-if?tabs=azure-powershell%2CCLI#required-permissions>

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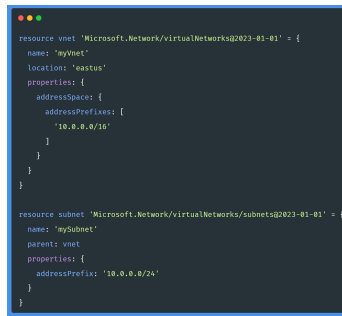


Question 3

Correct

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

You have a Bicep file named "TestBicep1" that currently deploys a virtual network and a subnet as shown in the below exhibit:



```
resource vnet 'Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks@2023-01-01' = {
  name: 'myVnet'
  location: 'eastus'
  properties: {
    addressSpace: {
      addressPrefixes: [
        '10.0.0.0/16'
      ]
    }
  }
}

resource subnet 'Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets@2023-01-01' = {
  name: 'mySubnet'
  parent: vnet
  properties: {
    addressPrefix: '10.0.0.0/24'
  }
}
```

You get a requirement to deploy a new storage account using the existing Bicep file with specific storage account properties as shown below:

Name : 'teststorageacct'

SKU : 'Standard\_LRS'

Location : the same as the virtual network

Kind : 'StorageV2'

Access Tier : 'Hot'

Which of the following option(s) correctly adds the storage account using the TestBicep1 file to meet the requirement?

(Select two)

- ☐ A. resource storageAccount 'Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts@2023-01-01' = { name : 'teststorageacct' location : vnet.location sku : { name : 'Standard\_LRS' } kind : 'StorageV2' properties : { accessTier : 'Hot' } } right
- B. resource storageAccount 'Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts@2023-01-01' = { name : 'teststorageacct' location : vnet.location sku : { name : 'Standard\_LRS' } properties : { accessTier : 'Hot' } }
- ☐ C. resource storageAccount 'Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts@2023-01-01' = { name : 'teststorageacct' location : 'eastus' sku : { name : 'Standard\_LRS' } kind : 'StorageV2' properties : { accessTier : 'Hot' } } right
- D. resource storageAccount 'Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts@2023-01-01' = { name : 'teststorageacct' location : vnet.location sku : { name : 'Standard\_GRS' } kind : 'StorageV2' properties : { accessTier : 'Hot' } }

---

## Explanation:

### Correct Answers: A and C

Option A is CORRECT because this option correctly adds a storage account with the name 'teststorageacct', uses the SKU

'Standard\_LRS', sets the location to match the virtual network location using 'vnet.location', specifies the kind as 'StorageV2', and sets the access tier to 'Hot'.

Option C is **CORRECT** because this option correctly sets the name, SKU, kind, access tier, and location as 'eastus' instead of using 'vnet.location'. Although it hardcodes the location value, it still matches the requirement of the same location (eastus) as the virtual network.

Option B is **INCORRECT** because while this option sets the correct location, name, SKU, and access tier, it is missing the kind property, which should be set to 'StorageV2'. This omission makes the configuration incomplete.

Option D is **INCORRECT** because it uses 'Standard\_GRS' which is the wrong SKU, instead, you should use 'Standard\_LRS' as the SKU. Therefore this deviation does not adhere to the required standards.

#### References:

[Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts – Bicep, ARM template & Terraform AzAPI reference](#)

[Bicep accessor operators – Azure Resource Manager | Microsoft Learn](#)

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#### Question 4

Unattempted

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

Contoso, a leading technology company, wants to migrate its Azure resource deployments from ARM templates to Bicep files for better manageability and efficiency.

You are tasked with planning and deploying steps to convert Contoso's Azure Resource Manager template to a Bicep file. How would you arrange the steps?

Note: To achieve the above requirement drag the correct options and then drop them in the correct sequence into the answer area.

#### Correct Answer

1. C.Convert
2. A. Migrate
3. B. Refactor
4. E.Test
5. D. Deploy

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer : C - A - B - E - D**

Contoso's migration process from ARM templates to Bicep files involves several phases as explained below:

**Convert:** In the first phase, Convert, Contoso captures an initial representation of its Azure resources. This involves either extracting existing Azure resources from an ARM template or exporting resources directly from the Azure portal using Azure CLI or PowerShell. Once the representation is captured, if necessary, Contoso decompiles the JSON ARM template to an initial Bicep file. This initial Bicep file serves as the starting point for the migration process.

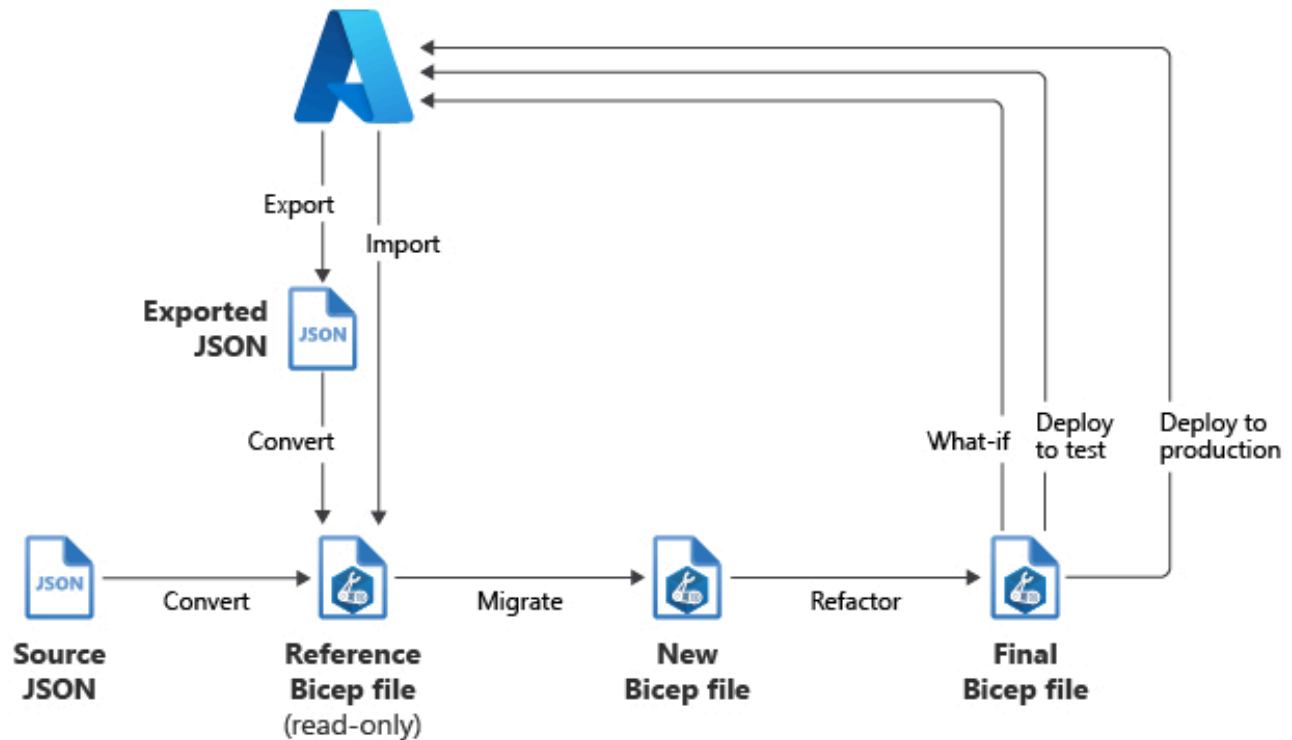
**Migrate:** The Migrate phase involves creating the first draft of the deployable Bicep file. Contoso begins by creating a new empty Bicep file, distinct from the initial one created in the Convert phase. Next, Contoso copies each resource from the decompiled template to the new Bicep file. This step allows Contoso to address any issues on a per-resource basis and ensures clarity as the Bicep file grows in complexity. Additionally, Contoso identifies and recreates any missing resources that were not exported during the initial capture phase.

**Refactor:** In the Refactor phase, Contoso focuses on improving the quality of its Bicep code. This includes reviewing resource API versions and linter suggestions within the new Bicep file. Contoso revises parameters, variables, and symbolic names to align with internal naming conventions and simplifies expressions where necessary. Additionally, Contoso ensures that child and extension resources are correctly structured and modularizes the code for better organization and reusability. Comments and descriptions are added to document the infrastructure, and Contoso ensures adherence to Bicep's best practices.

**Test:** The Test phase involves verifying the integrity of the migrated templates and performing test deployments. Contoso runs the ARM template deployment what-if operation to compare the current environment state with the desired state defined in the Bicep file. This allows Contoso to identify any potential issues or conflicts before actual deployment. Contoso also conducts test deployments to non-production environments to validate the functionality of the Bicep file and ensure consistency with the original resources.

**Deploy:** In the final phase, Deploy, Contoso deploys the finalized Bicep file to production. Before deployment, Contoso prepares a rollback plan to mitigate any risks associated with the deployment process. Contoso runs the ARM template deployment what-if operation against the production environment and manually deploys the Bicep file, preferably from a local machine, to ensure proper functionality. After deployment, Contoso runs smoke tests to confirm that the application or workload is functioning as expected, minimizing downtime and ensuring a smooth transition to Bicep-based deployments.

## Architectural Diagram/Screenshots:



Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/bicep/migrate>

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### Question 5

Incorrect

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

You have deployed a web app on Azure using Azure Container Instance (ACI). The web app experiences a huge amount of traffic at certain hours. To distribute the traffic, you want to scale out your Azure Container Instance.

Solution: You can use the auto-scaling feature of Azure Container Instance (ACI).

Does the solution meet the goal?

- ☐ A. Yes wrong
- ☐ B. No right

## Explanation:

### Correct Answer: B

Option B is CORRECT because Azure Container Instances (ACI) do not provide built-in concepts like scale or load balancing. ACI is more of a lower-level "building block" option compared to higher-level services like Azure Container Apps. While Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) can layer orchestration and scale on top of ACI through virtual nodes, ACI itself does not inherently offer auto-scaling functionality. If the goal is to distribute traffic and scale out the Azure Container Instance, other solutions, such as manually creating more container instances to handle the increased load or using higher-level services like Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) that provide built-in auto-scaling capabilities can provide the desired results.

Option A is INCORRECT because Azure Container Instances (ACI) do not inherently provide auto-scaling functionality.

### Reference:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-best-practices-and-considerations#azure-container-instances>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-overview>

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## Question 6

Incorrect

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

Contoso Inc. is managing a web application hosted on Azure App Service. The web application is accessed via a custom domain and requires a secure connection using HTTPS. Additionally, they need to configure a TLS/SSL certificate to ensure secure communication and map an existing custom DNS name to the Azure App Service. You are working as an Azure Administrator for the company.

Solution: You generate and use an Azure App Service Managed Certificate to secure the custom domain with HTTPS. Does the solution meet the goal?

A. Yes right

☒ B. No wrong

## Explanation:

### Correct Answer: A

Option A is CORRECT because using an Azure App Service Managed Certificate is a valid solution to secure your custom domain with HTTPS. These certificates are free and provide the necessary TLS/SSL encryption to secure the communication for your web application hosted on Azure App Service. Therefore, this solution meets the goal.



Option B is INCORRECT because the aforementioned solution meets the requirement goal.

**Reference:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/configure-ssl-certificate?tabs=apex#create-a-free-managed-certificate>

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**Question 7**

Incorrect

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

Contoso Inc. has a web application on Azure App Service that uses a custom domain. They need it to be secure with HTTPS. Your job as an Azure Administrator is to set up a TLS/SSL certificate for secure communication and connect the custom DNS name to the Azure App Service.

Solution: You configure a CNAME record in the DNS registrar to map a custom domain to the Azure App Service's default domain. Does the solution meet the goal?

- ☒ A. Yes    wrong
- ☐ B. No    right

**Explanation:**

**Correct Answer: B**

The solution provided does not fully meet the goal. Configuring a CNAME record in the DNS registrar to map a custom domain to the Azure App Service's default domain is a necessary step, but it is not sufficient to secure the web application with HTTPS.

To secure the application with HTTPS, you also need to:

1. Obtain a TLS/SSL certificate: This can be done through Azure App Service, which offers free App Service Managed Certificates for custom domains, or you can use a certificate from a third-party provider.
2. Bind the certificate to the custom domain: This involves uploading the certificate to the Azure App Service and configuring the custom domain to use the certificate for HTTPS.

**Reference:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain?tabs=root%2Cazurecli>

[Add and manage TLS/SSL certificates - Azure App Service | Microsoft Learn](#)

[Zero to Hero with App Service, Part 5: Add and Secure a Custom Domain on Your Azure App Service Web App - Azure App Service](#)

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## Question 8

Incorrect

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

A Multinational Company is preparing a test environment for the Research team. The team deployed the latest Visual Studio edition. The test environment requires several third-party applications to support the application testing across the organization. The support team created a customized image for the research team. The customized VM must be saved to allow provisioning in the future. Which of the following locations would be suitable for storing this image?

- ☐ A. Azure Blob Storage right
- ☐ B. Azure Files
- ☐ C. Remote File Server
- ☒ D. On-prem Server Location wrong

## Explanation:

**Correct Answer: A**

Managed images are helpful in the development and test environments where you need a consistent baseline VM. A managed image resource can be stored as either a managed disk or an unmanaged disk in a storage account.

Option A is correct because all the images that are going to be used for deploying virtual machines in the cloud need to be stored in Azure blobs as an object.

Option B is incorrect because Azure Files cannot be used to store images as these are accessible via the industry-standard SMB.

Option C is incorrect because VM images need to be stored in Azure for deploying the VMs in the cloud.

Option D is incorrect because on-prem server would not allow deployment of the VM over the cloud.

**Reference:**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/capture-image-resource#create-an-image-of-a-vm-using-powershell>

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## Question 9

Incorrect

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

You deploy your web app to the App service plan and want to add a custom domain. You need to update the DNS provider records for the custom domain to prove that you are the domain owner.

Which of the following options should you choose to update DNS provider records? [Select TWO]

- A. SOA Record
- B. CNAME right
- ☐ C. MX Record wrong
- ☐ D. SRV Record wrong
- E. A Record right

## Explanation:

## Correct Answers: B and E

Before you add a custom domain to your web app, you need to verify your domain ownership.

Your domain ownership could not be verified: If domain ownership is failing, verify if your **CNAME or A records** are configured correctly. To map the custom domain to the webapp, create either a **CNAME or A Record** (If you want to use the root domain, you must use A and TXT records as well)

Home > App Services > contoso

**contoso** | Custom domains

App Service

Search (Ctrl+/) Refresh Troubleshoot FAQs

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

**Deployment**  
Quickstart  
Deployment slots  
Deployment Center

**Settings**  
Configuration  
Authentication  
Application Insights  
Identity  
Backups  
**Custom domains**

**Custom Domains**

Configure and manage custom domains assigned to your app. [Learn more](#)

IP address: 20.49.104.50

Custom Domain Verification ID: 405658CE5DAFB2093E8CC3D64DC1E0F2C3148229CF73E7B2A25AE9DD966D

HTTPS Only: On

Click here to upgrade your App Service plan to assign custom hostnames to your app.

**App Service Domains**

Manage domains for your Azure services with auto-renew and privacy protection. [Learn more](#)

DOMAINS	EXPIRES	STATUS
No data found		

**Options B and E are correct:** You need to verify that CNAME or A records are configured correctly for Domain ownership

A is the host record, It maps the domain or hostname to the IP address.

CNAME is a Canonical Name record that's used to create an alias from one domain name to another domain name.

**Option A is incorrect:** The SOA and NS records are created automatically when you create a DNS zone by using Azure DNS.

**Option C is incorrect:** MX is the mail exchange record. It maps mail requests to your mail server, whether hosted on-premises or in the cloud.

**Option D is incorrect:** The SRV record is a Domain Name System (DNS) resource record. It's used to **identify computers hosting specific services**.

**For more information about adding custom domains to the App service, please visit the below URLs:**

[Tutorial: Create custom Azure DNS records for a web app | Microsoft Docs](#)

[Tutorial: Map existing custom DNS name - Azure App Service | Microsoft Docs](#)

[FAQ App Service Domain and Custom Domains - Azure App Service](#)

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## Question 10

Unattempted

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

You create an App Service (Whiz-app) in resource group (webappRG) in the West US 2 location.

The app uses the Microsoft SQL Server database as a data source. You provision a VM (vmdata) with

a Microsoft SQL server image.

This VM is connected to a subnet [vnetdatasub (10.0.1.0/24)] of VNet [vnetdata (10.0.0.0/16)].

It has a public IP address 'vmdata-publicip' (52.158.225.2) and a private IP address (10.0.1.4).

Except for Whizlab-app, all resources are provisioned in the resource group (dataRG) in the

West US 2 location.

Please select the steps to securely connect the ASP.Net web app to the Microsoft SQL database.

**Correct Answer**

1. Add vnetdata to web app
2. Add vnetdatasub to web app
3. Dissociate a vmdata-publicip from vmdata
4. Modify web app connection string with NIC Private IP

**Explanation:****Correct Answers:**

- |   |
|---|
| 1. Add vnetdata to web app                              |
| 2. Add vnetdatasub to web app                           |
| 3. Dissociate a vmdata-publicip from vmdata             |
| 4. Modify web app connection string with NIC Private IP |

To connect your web app to the VM running Microsoft SQL Server, you need to connect the App Service to the virtual network and a subnet that the VM is connected to. From the web app screen, you select Networking and then VNet integration. On the VNet Integration screen (Number 1), under the VNet Configuration section, select the Add VNet (Number 2). The portal opens a new panel to the right with the Virtual Networks and the Subnets information (Number 3). After you input the required information (vnetdata and vnetdatasub) and push the OK, Azure attaches your web app to the VNet.

Microsoft Azure

Dashboard > webappRG > cbwebdataapp >

VNet Integration

cbwebdataapp

Disconnect Refresh

VNet Configuration

Securely access resources available in or through your Azure VNet. Learn more

+ Add VNet

VNet Details

VNet NAME Net Configured

LOCATION Net Configured

VNet Address Space

Start Address End Address

Not Configured

Network Feature Status

cbwebdataapp

Click here to connect to a Classic VNet. →

Subscription

CBPrime

Virtual Network

vnetdata (West US 2)

Subnet

Create New Subnet Select Existing

Subnet

vnetdatasub (10.0.1.0 - 10.0.1.255)

OK

Next, you need to minimize security risk and dissociate a vmdata-publicip from vmdata. From the vmdata screen (Number 1), you select Networking (Number 2). On the Networking screen, you click on the NIC Public IP (Number 3).

Microsoft Azure

Dashboard > Virtual machines > vmdata

vmdata | Networking

Virtual machine

Search (Cmd+I)

Attach network interface Detach network interface

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Networking

Connect

Windows Admin Center (preview)

Disks

Size

Security

vmdata605

IP configuration

ipconfig1 (Primary)

Network Interface: vmdata605

Effective security rules

Troubleshoot VM connection issues

Topology

Virtual network/subnet: vnetdata/default

NIC Public IP: 52.158.225.2

NIC Private IP: 10.0.0.4

Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules

Outbound port rules

Application security groups

Load balancing

Network security group vmdata-nsg (attached to network interface: vmdata605)

Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol
300	RDP	3389	TCP
1600	default-allow-sql	1433	TCP
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any

The portal opens the screen with information about vmdata-publicip (Number 1). You can select the Dissociate button (Number 2) and confirm the selection by pushing the Yes button (Number 3). Azure removes the public IP address associated with vmdata VM.

Microsoft Azure

Dashboard > Virtual machines > vmdata >

**vmdata-pubip**  
Public IP address

Search (Cmd+/)

Associate **Dissociate** Move Delete Refresh

**Dissociate public IP address**  
Do you want to dissociate 'vmdata-pubip' from network interface 'vmdata605'? The public IP address will be lost.

Yes No

Location : West US 2 Tier : Regional  
Subscription (change) : CBPrime IP address : 52.158.225.2  
Subscription ID : d61d37c6- DNS name : -  
Associated to : vmdata605  
Tags (change) : Click here to add tags  
See more

Then you can modify the connection string in your web app and put the NIC Private IP for the vmdata VM. After you publish the app, your App service app will be connected to the Microsoft SQL server using VNet and a private IP.

For more information about App Service app networking, please visit the below URLs:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-integrate-with-vnet>

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

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## Question 11

Incorrect

Domain: Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

You work as a database administrator in an organization. Your manager wants to use a managed registry service to build, store, preserve, and replicate container images and artifacts. Which of the following options can you suggest?

- A. Azure Container Registry right
- B. Azure Functions
- C. Azure Container Apps

☐ D. All of the above wrong

### Explanation:

#### Correct Answer: A

Azure Container Registry is a managed registry service based on the open-source Docker Registry 2.0. Create and manage Azure container registries to store and manage your container images and related artifacts.

It allows you to build, store, and manage container images and artifacts in a private registry for all types of container deployments. Use Azure Container Registries with your existing container development and deployment pipelines.

Hence, all other options are incorrect.

#### References:

[Azure Container Registry | Microsoft Azure](#)

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

[Azure Containers—Services and Management | Microsoft Azure](#)

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### Question 12

Correct

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

ABCD Corp. is a multinational company which develops software.

Research department of the company creates and destroys virtual machines on a regular basis for their development and testing purposes. Which of the following VM series is well suited for the given scenario?

A. Ls-Series

B. F-Series

☒ C. Bs-Series right

D. Mv2-Series

### Explanation:

#### Correct Answer: C



Bs-series VMs are economical virtual machines that provide a low-cost option for workloads that typically run at a low to moderate baseline CPU utilization, but sometimes need to burst to significantly higher CPU utilization when the demand rises. Bs-series VMs are not hyperthreaded.

**Example workloads include** development and test servers, low-traffic web servers, small databases, micro services, servers for proof-of-concepts, and build servers.

Option A is incorrect because the Ls-series VMs are storage optimised, and are ideal for applications requiring low latency, high throughput, and large local disk storage.

Option B is incorrect because F-series VMs has a higher CPU-to-memory ratio. They are equipped with 2 GB RAM and 16 GB of local solid-state drive (SSD) per CPU core and are optimized for compute intensive workloads.

Option C is correct because Bs-series VMs are economical virtual machines that provide a low-cost option for workloads that typically run at a low to moderate baseline CPU utilization, but sometimes need to burst to significantly higher CPU utilization when the demand rises. This is best suited for the test/dev environments.

Option D is incorrect because The Azure Mv2-series virtual machines are hyper-threaded and feature Intel® Xeon® Platinum 8180M 2.5GHz (Skylake) processors, offering up to 416 vCPU on a single VM and offer 3TB, 6 TB, and 12 TB memory configurations. This is by far the largest-memory virtual machine offered on Azure and provides unparalleled computational performance to support large in-memory databases.

**Reference:**

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/pricing/details/virtual-machines/series/>

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### Question 13

Correct

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

[View Case Study](#)

To meet all technical requirements, company has developed bicep script to deploy backup vaults in Paris, France branch. A new resource group needs to be created and deploy the vault using the bicep file.

Resource Group name – pr-fr-rg-01

Resource Group Location – Should be in closest azure region.

Below is content of the bicep script is as follows:

```
@description('Name of the Vault')
param vaultName string

@description('Enable CRR (Works if vault has not registered any backup instance)')
param enableCRR bool = true
```

```

@description('Change Vault Storage Type (Works if vault has not registered any backup instance)')
@allowed([
  'LocallyRedundant'
  'GeoRedundant'
])
param vaultStorageType string = 'GeoRedundant'
@description('Location for all resources.')
param location string = resourceGroup().location
var skuName = 'RS0'
var skuTier = 'Standard'
resource recoveryServicesVault 'Microsoft.RecoveryServices/vaults@2022-02-01' = {
  name: vaultName
  location: location
  sku: {
    name: skuName
    tier: skuTier
  }
  properties: {}
}
resource vaultName_vaultstorageconfig 'Microsoft.RecoveryServices/vaults/backupstorageconfig@2022-02-01' = {
  parent: recoveryServicesVault
  name: 'vaultstorageconfig'
  properties: {
    storageModelType: vaultStorageType
    crossRegionRestoreFlag: enableCRR
  }
}

```

A backup vault needs to be deployed using bicep file. Which of the following command syntax is correct to deploy bicep files for backup vault using Azure PowerShell?

- A. `New-AzResourceGroup -Name pr-fr-rg-01 -Location "France" New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -ResourceGroupName pr-fr-rg-01 -TemplateFile ./main.bicep -vaultName "<vault-name>"`
- B. `New-AzResourceGroup -Name pr-fr-rg-01 -Location france New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -ResourceName pr-fr-rg-01 -TemplateFile ./main.bicep -vaultName "<vault-name>"`
- ☒ C. `New-AzResourceGroup -Name pr-fr-rg-01 -Location france New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -ResourceGroupName pr-fr-rg-01 -TemplateFile ./main.bicep -vaultName "<vault-name>"` right
- D. `New-AzResourceGroup -GroupName pr-fr-rg-01 -Location france New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -ResourceGroupName pr-fr-rg-01 -TemplateFile ./main.bicep -vault "<vault-name>"`

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

The correct answer for creating a new resource group and deploying vault using bicep file:

```
New-AzResourceGroup -Name pr-fr-rg-01 -Location france  
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -ResourceGroupName pr-fr-rg-01 -TemplateFile ./main.bicep -vaultName "<vault-name>"
```

## 2. Deploy the Bicep file using either Azure CLI or Azure PowerShell.

CLI

PowerShell

Azure PowerShell

Copy

```
New-AzResourceGroup -Name exampleRG -Location eastus  
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -ResourceGroupName exampleRG -TemplateFile ./main.bicep -vaultName
```

Option A is incorrect because location should not be in quote "france", makes the resource group create command incorrect.

Option B is incorrect because "resourcenam" in the second command should be written as "resourcegroupname" present command will fail.

Option C is correct because to create resource group should be

```
New-AzResourceGroup -Name pr-fr-rg-01 -Location france
```

And to deploy the vault using bicep file will be as below:

```
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -ResourceGroupName pr-fr-rg-01 -TemplateFile ./main.bicep -vaultName "<vault-name>"
```

Option D is incorrect because -vault in the second command should be -vaultName.

### Reference:

[Quickstart to create an Azure Recovery Services vault using Bicep. - Azure Site Recovery | Microsoft Learn](#)

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Question 14

Incorrect

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

A multinational company with its headquarters in New York plans to automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set running Windows 2022 Server Image.

The virtual machine scale set needs to have an IIS role installed on them upon provisioning. Which of the following functionality would help achieve the above?

- ☐ A. Creating an Azure DSC Extension right
- ☐ B. Create an automation account
- ☒ C. Creating an Azure policy wrong
- ☐ D. Install IIS before capturing images

---

### Explanation:

#### Correct Answer: A

Option A is correct because the PowerShell cmdlets can be used through DSC extension for deploying or installing any roles or features on a server. It is best used in interactive troubleshooting and information-gathering scenarios. You can use the cmdlets to package, publish, and monitor DSC extension deployments.

Option B is incorrect because Azure Automation delivers cloud-based automation, operating system updates, and configuration service that supports consistent management across your Azure and non-Azure environments.

Option C is incorrect because Azure Policy helps to enforce organizational standards and to assess compliance at scale.

Option D is incorrect because the manual installation of the roles before capturing could cause it hard to manage the scale sets and may leave it in inconsistent mode.

# Using Virtual Machine Scale Sets with the Azure DSC Extension

Article • 07/12/2022 • 2 minutes to read • 11 contributors



[Virtual Machine Scale Sets](#) can be used with the [Azure Desired State Configuration \(DSC\)](#) extension handler. Virtual machine scale sets provide a way to deploy and manage large numbers of virtual machines, and can elastically scale in and out in response to load. DSC is used to configure the VMs as they come online so they are running the production software.

## Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-dsc>

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## Question 15

Unattempted

Domain: Deploy and manage Azure compute resources

You host a website in Microsoft Azure app service. The App service uses Web Application Firewall version 2. You need to create a new custom Web Application Firewall rule to allow connections. Which of the following commands will achieve the goal?

A. \$rgName = "WebRG" \$appGWName = "AppGw" \$fwPolicyName = "Wafpol" # Pull the existing Azure resources \$appGW = Get-AzApplicationGateway -Name \$appGWName -ResourceGroupName \$rgName \$pol = Get-AzApplicationGatewayFirewallPolicy -Name \$fwPolicyName -ResourceGroupName \$rgName # Update the resources \$pol[0].CustomRules[0].Action = "deny" \$appGW.FirewallPolicy = \$pol # Push your changes to Azure Set-AzApplicationGatewayFirewallPolicy -Name \$fwPolicyName -ResourceGroupName \$rgName -CustomRule \$pol.CustomRules Set-AzApplicationGateway -ApplicationGateway \$appGW

B. \$rgName = "WebRG" \$appGWName = "AppGw" \$fwPolicyName = "Wafpol" # Pull the existing Azure resources \$appGW = Get-AzApplicationGateway -Name \$appGWName -ResourceGroupName \$rgName \$pol = Get-AzApplicationGatewayFirewallPolicy -

```
Name $fwPolicyName -ResourceGroupName $rgName # Update the resources $pol[0].CustomRules[0].Action = "allow"
$appGW.FirewallPolicy = $pol # Push your changes to Azure Set-AzApplicationGatewayFirewallPolicy -Name $fwPolicyName -
ResourceGroupName $rgName -CustomRule $pol.CustomRules Set-AzApplicationGateway -ApplicationGateway
$appGW right
```

```
C. $rgName = "WebRG" $appGWName = "AppGw" $fwPolicyName = "Wafpol" # Pull the existing Azure resources $appGW = Get-
AzApplicationGateway -Name $appGWName -ResourceGroupName $rgName $pol = Get-AzApplicationGatewayFirewallPolicy -
Name $fwPolicyName -ResourceGroupName $rgName # Update the resources $pol[0].CustomRules[0].Action = "allow"
$appGW.FirewallPolicy = $pol # Push your changes to Azure Set-AzApplicationGateway -ApplicationGateway $appGW
```

```
D. $rgName = "WebRG" $appGWName = "AppGw" $fwPolicyName = "Wafpol" # Pull the existing Azure resources $appGW = Get-
AzApplicationGateway -Name $appGWName -ResourceGroupName $rgName $pol = Get-AzApplicationGatewayFirewallPolicy -
Name $fwPolicyName -ResourceGroupName $rgName # Update the resources $pol[0].CustomRules[0].Action = "allow"
$appGW.FirewallPolicy = $pol # Push your changes to Azure Set-AzApplicationGatewayFirewallPolicy -Name $fwPolicyName -
ResourceGroupName $rgName -CustomRule $pol.CustomRules
```

### Explanation:

#### Correct Answer: B

The line `$pol[0].CustomRules[0].Action = "allow"` modifies the policy to adds action allow on the policy.

Option A is incorrect because the line `$pol[0].CustomRules[0].Action = "deny"` blocks any action on the policy.

Option B is correct because the line `$pol[0].CustomRules[0].Action = "allow"` modifies the policy to adds action allow on the policy.

Option C is incorrect because `Set-AzApplicationGatewayFirewallPolicy -Name $fwPolicyName -ResourceGroupName $rgName -CustomRule $pol.CustomRules` command is missing thus the created rule is not going to update the policy changes to make it effective.

Option D is incorrect because `Set-AzApplicationGateway -ApplicationGateway $appGW` command is missing meaning updated policy will not be applied to application gateway.

#### Reference:

[Quickstart: Create an Azure WAF v2 on Application Gateway - Bicep - Azure Application Gateway | Microsoft Learn](#)

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