

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Traffic Manager performs the global load balancing of web traffic across Azure regions, which have a regional load balancer based on Azure Application Gateway. This combination gets you the benefits of Traffic Manager many routing rules and Application Gateways capabilities such as WAF, TLS termination, path-based routing, cookie-based session affinity among others.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/features>

QUESTION 130

You have an Azure subscription.

Your on-premises network contains a file server named Server1. Server 1 stores 5 TB of company files that are accessed rarely.

You plan to copy the files to Azure Storage.

You need to implement a storage solution for the files that meets the following requirements:

The files must be available within 24 hours of being requested.

Storage costs must be minimized.

Which two possible storage solutions achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Create a general-purpose v1 storage account. Create a blob container and copy the files to the blob container.

B. Create a general-purpose v2 storage account that is configured for the Hot default access tier. Create a blob container, copy the files to the blob container, and set each file to the Archive access tier.

C. Create a general-purpose v1 storage account. Create a file share in the storage account and copy the files to the file share.

D. Create a general-purpose v2 storage account that is configured for the Cool default access tier. Create a file share in the storage account and copy the files to the file share.

E. Create an Azure Blob storage account that is configured for the Cool default access tier. Create a blob container, copy the files to the blob container, and set each file to the Archive access tier.

Answer: BE

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/manage-access-tier?tabs=portal>

QUESTION 131

You have 100 Microsoft SQL Server integration Services (SSIS) packages that are configured to use 10 on-premises SQL Server databases as their destinations.

You plan to migrate the 10 on-premises databases to Azure SQL Database.

You need to recommend a solution to host the SSIS packages in Azure. The solution must ensure that the packages can target the SQL Database instances as their destinations.

What should you include in the recommendation?

- A. SQL Server Migration Assistant (SSMA)
- B. Azure Data Catalog
- C. Data Migration Assistant
- D. Azure Data Factory

Answer: C

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/sql-database/sql-database-managed-instance-migrate>

Quote from that page "Azure SQL Database and SQL Server databases in an Azure Virtual Machine.

DMS is the recommended method of migration for your enterprise workloads.

If you use SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) on your SQL Server on premises, DMS does not yet support migrating SSIS catalog (SSISDB) that stores SSIS packages, but you can provision Azure-SSIS Integration Runtime (IR) in Azure Data Factory (ADF) that will create a new SSISDB in a managed instance and then you can redeploy your packages to it, see [Create Azure-SSIS IR in ADF](#).

To learn more about this scenario and configuration steps for DMS, see [Migrate your on-premises database to managed instance using DMS](#)."

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/how-to-migrate-ssis-job-ssms>

QUESTION 132

You have an app named App1 that uses two on-premises Microsoft SQL Server databases named DB1 and DB2.

You plan to migrate DB1 and DB2 to Azure.

You need to recommend an Azure solution to host DB1 and DB2. The solution must meet the following requirements:

Support server-side transactions across DB1 and DB2.

Minimize administrative effort to update the solution.

What should you recommend?

- A. two SQL Server databases on an Azure virtual machine
- B. two Azure SQL databases on different Azure SQL Database servers
- C. two Azure SQL databases in an elastic pool
- D. two Azure SQL databases on the same Azure SQL Database managed instance

Answer: D

Explanation:

When both the database management system and client are under the same ownership (e.g. when SQL Server is deployed to a virtual machine), transactions are available and the lock duration can be controlled. Reference: <https://docs.particular.net/nservicebus/azure/understanding-transactionalityin-azure>

QUESTION 133

HOTSPOT

You have the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Resource group
VM1	Azure virtual machine	RG1
VM2	On-premises virtual machine	<i>Not applicable</i>

You create a new resource group in Azure named RG2.

You need to move the virtual machines to RG2.

What should you use to move each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

VM1:

Azure Arc

Azure Lighthouse

Azure Migrate

Azure Resource Mover

The Data Migration Assistant (DMA)

VM2:

Azure Arc

Azure Lighthouse

Azure Migrate

Azure Resource Mover

The Data Migration Assistant (DMA)

Answer:

VM1:

Azure Lighthouse

VM2:

Azure Migrate

Explanation:

QUESTION 134
HOTSPOT
You have the Azure resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Connected to an on-premises network by using ExpressRoute
VM1	Virtual machine	Configured as a DNS server
SQLDB1	Azure SQL Database	Single instance
PE1	Private endpoint	Provides connectivity to SQLDB1
contoso.com	Private DNS zone	Linked to VNET1 and contains an A record for PE1
contoso.com	Public DNS zone	Contains a CNAME record for SQLDB1

You need to design a solution that provides on-premises network connectivity to SQLDB1 through PE1. How should you configure name resolution? To answer, select the appropriate options in the

Azure configuration:

Configure VM1 to forward contoso.com to the public DNS zone.
 Configure VM1 to forward contoso.com to the Azure-provided DNS at 168.63.129.16.
 In VNet1, configure a custom DNS server set to the Azure-provided DNS at 168.63.129.16.

On-premises DNS configuration:

Forward contoso.com to VM1.
 Forward contoso.com to the public DNS zone.
 Forward contoso.com to the Azure-provided DNS at 168.63.129.16.

Answer:

Explanation:

QUESTION 135

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

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

Your company has deployed several virtual machines (VMs) on-premises and to Azure. Azure ExpressRoute has been deployed and configured for on-premises to Azure connectivity. Several VMs are exhibiting network connectivity issues. You need to analyze the network traffic to determine whether packets are being allowed or denied to the VMs. Solution: Use the Azure Traffic Analytics solution in Azure Log Analytics to analyze the network traffic. Does the solution meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead use Azure Network Watcher to run IP flow verify to analyze the network traffic.

Reference:

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

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

QUESTION 136

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

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

You have an Azure Storage account that contains two 1-GB data files named File1 and File2. The data files are set to use the archive access tier.

You need to ensure that File1 is accessible immediately when a retrieval request is initiated.

Solution: For File1, you set Access tier to Cool.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

The data in the cool tier is "considered / intended to be stored for 30 days". But this is not a must. You can store data indefinitely in the cool tier. The mentioned reference (see below) even gives an example of large scientific or otherwise large data which is stored for long duration in the cool tier. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers?tabs=azure-portal>

QUESTION 137

HOTSPOT

You plan to create an Azure Storage account that will host file shares. The shares will be accessed from on-premises applications that are transaction-intensive.

You need to recommend a solution to minimize latency when accessing the file shares. The solution must provide the highest-level of resiliency for the selected storage tier.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Storage tier:

Hot
Premium
Transaction optimized

Resiliency:

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Answer:

Explanation:

Box 1: Premium

Premium: Premium file shares are backed by solid-state drives (SSDs) and provide consistent high performance and low latency, within single-digit milliseconds for most IO operations, for IO-intensive workloads.

Box 2: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS):

Premium Azure file shares only support LRS and ZRS.

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS): With ZRS, three copies of each file stored, however these copies are physically isolated in three distinct storage clusters in different Azure availability zones.

Reference:

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

QUESTION 138

HOTSPOT

You plan to migrate on-premises Microsoft SQL Server databases to Azure.

You need to recommend a deployment and resiliency solution that meets the following requirements:

Supports user-initiated backups

Supports multiple automatically replicated instances across Azure regions

Minimizes administrative effort to implement and maintain business continuity

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Deployment solution:

Azure SQL Managed Instance
SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines
An Azure SQL Database single database

Resiliency solution:

Auto-failover group
Active geo-replication
Zone-redundant deployment

Answer:

Deployment solution:

	▼
Azure SQL Managed Instance	
SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines	
An Azure SQL Database single database	

Resiliency solution:

	▼
Auto-failover group	
Active geo-replication	
Zone-redundant deployment	

Explanation:

Box 1: An Azure SQL Database single database.

SQL Server Managed instance versus SQL Server Virtual Machines

Active geo-replication is not supported by Azure SQL Managed Instance.

Box 2: Active geo-replication

Active geo-replication is a feature that lets you to create a continuously synchronized readable secondary database for a primary database. The readable secondary database may be in the same Azure region as the primary, or, more commonly, in a different region. This kind of readable secondary databases are also known as geo-secondaries, or geo-replicas.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/active-geo-replication-overview>

QUESTION 139

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that is linked to an Azure Active Directory Premium Plan 2 tenant. The tenant has multi-factor authentication (MFA) enabled for all users.

You have the named locations shown in the following table.

Name	IP address range	Trusted
NY	192.168.2.0/27	Yes
DC	192.168.1.0/27	No
LA	192.168.3.0/27	No

You have the users shown in the following table.

Name	Device operating system	User-risk level	Matching compliance policies
User1	Windows 10	High	None
User2	Windows 10	Medium	None
User3	macOS	Low	None

You plan to deploy the Conditional Access policies shown in the following table.

Name	Assignment	Conditions: Locations	Conditions: User risk	Conditions: Sign-in risk	Access Control: Grant
CA1	All users	Trusted locations	High, Medium	None	Block access
CA2	All users	NY	None	High, Medium	Block access
CA3	All users	LA	None	None	Grant access: Require device to marked as compliant

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
To ensure that the conditions in CA1 can be evaluated, you must enforce an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Identity Protection user risk policy .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To ensure that the conditions in CA2 can be evaluated, you must enforce an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Identity Protection sign-in risk policy.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
To ensure that the conditions in CA3 can be evaluated, you must deploy Microsoft Endpoint Manager.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer: