Part 3

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CertyIQ

AZ-104
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Question 81   CertyIQ

You have a Recovery Service vault that you use to test backups. The test backups contain two protected virtual machines.
You need to delete the Recovery Services vault.
What should you do first?

A. From the Recovery Service vault, delete the backup data.

B. Modify the disaster recovery properties of each virtual machine.

C. Modify the locks of each virtual machine.

D. From the Recovery Service vault, stop the backup of each backup item.

Explanation:

Correct Answer: *D*
You can't delete a Recovery Services vault if it is registered to a server and holds backup data. If you try to delete a vault, but can't, the vault is still configured to receive backup data.
Remove vault dependencies and delete vault
In the vault dashboard menu, scroll down to the Protected Items section, and click Backup Items. In this menu, you can stop and delete Azure File Servers, SQL
Servers in Azure VM, and Azure virtual machines.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault
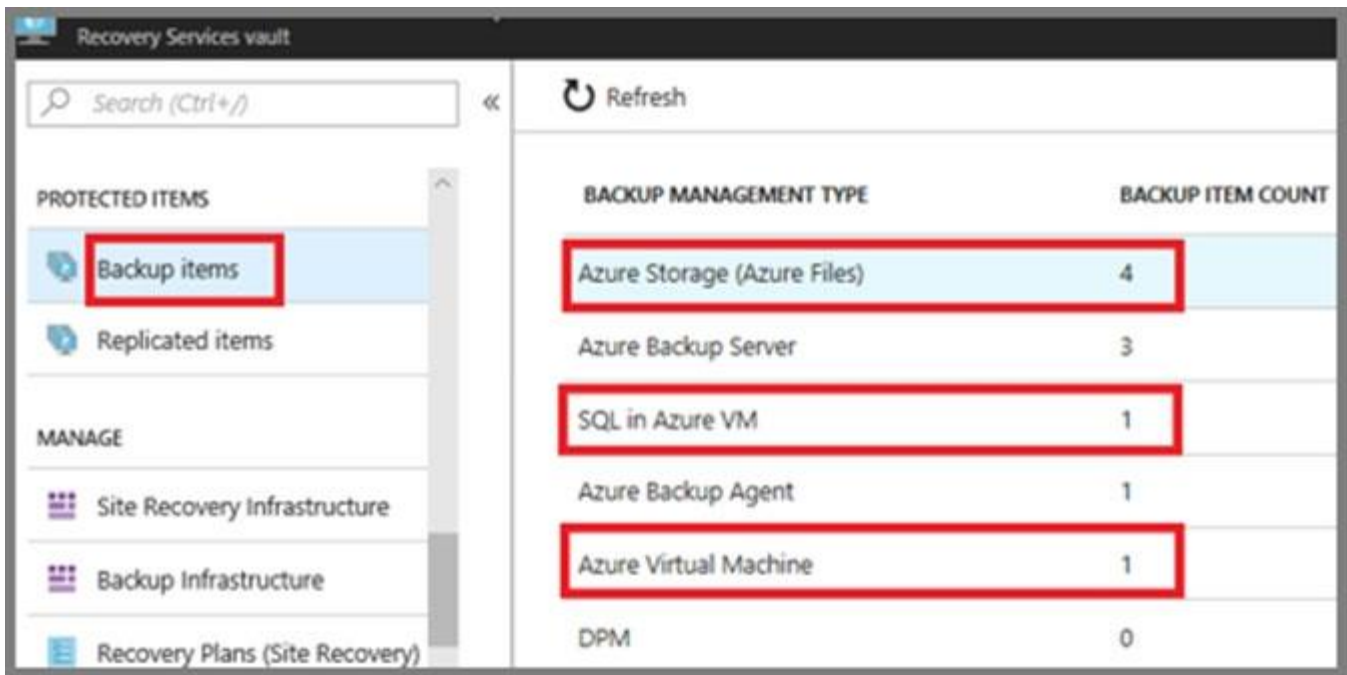
Question 82

CertyIQ

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

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	West US	Not applicable
RG2	Resource group	West US	Not applicable
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	Central US	RG1
Vault2	Recovery Services vault	West US	RG2
VM1	Virtual machine	Central US	RG2
storage1	Storage account	West US	RG1
SQL1	Azure SQL database	East US	RG2

In storage1, you create a blob container named blob1 and a file share named share1.
Which resources can be backed up to Vault1 and Vault2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Can use Vault1 for backups:

VM1 only
VM1 and share1 only
VM1 and SQL1 only
VM1, storage1, and SQL1 only
VM1, blob1, share1, and SQL1

Can use Vault2 for backups:

storage1 only
share1 only
VM1 and share1 only
blob1 and share1 only
storage1 and SQL1 only

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Can use Vault1 for backups:

VM1 only
VM1 and share1 only
VM1 and SQL1 only
VM1, storage1, and SQL1 only
VM1, blob1, share1, and SQL1

Can use Vault2 for backups:

storage1 only
share1 only
VM1 and share1 only
blob1 and share1 only
storage1 and SQL1 only

Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: VM1 only

VM1 is in the same region as Vault1. File1 is not in the same region as Vautl1. SQL is not in the same region as Vault1. Blobs cannot be backup up to service vaults.

Note: To create a Vault to protect VMs, the Vault must be in the same Region as the VMs.

Box 2: Share1 only

Storage1 is in the same region as Vault2. Share1 is in Storage1.

Note: Only VM and Fileshare is allowed to Backup.

Reference:

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-afs

https://feedback.azure.com/forums/217298-storage/suggestions/37096837-possibility-to-backup-blob-data-in-the-recovery-se

Question 83
CertyIQ

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.
You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.
What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

    A. a virtual machine

    B. an Azure Cosmos DB database

    C. Azure File Storage

    D. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter. This service can also be used to transfer data from Azure Blob storage to disk drives and ship to your on-premises sites. Data from one or more disk drives can be imported either to Azure Blob storage or Azure Files. The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB.

Note: There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:

1. Azure File Storage

or

2. Azure Blob Storage

The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:

☞ Azure Data Lake Store

☞ Azure SQL Database

☞ Azure Data Factory

Reference:

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

Question 84

HOTSPOT -
You have an Azure subscription.
You create the Azure Storage account shown in the following exhibit.

≡   **Microsoft Azure (Preview)**   🔍 Search resources, services, and docs (G+/)   👤

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

Create storage account   ✕

✓ Validation passed

Basics   Networking   Advanced   Tags   **Review + create**

Basics

Subscription   Subscription1
Resource group   RG1

Location   {Europe} North Europe

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

Networking

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

Advanced

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

[Create]   [< Previous]   [Next >]

Download a template for automation

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

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

▼
1
2
3
4

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

▼
Access tier (default)
Performance
Account kind
Replication

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

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

▼
1
2
3
4

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

▼
Access tier (default)
Performance
Account kind
Replication

Explanation:

Box 1: 3 -
Locally Redundant Storage (LRS) provides highly durable and available storage within a single location (sub region). We maintain an equivalent of 3 copies
(replicas) of your data within the primary location as described in our SOSP paper; this ensures that we can recover from common failures (disk, node, rack) without impacting your storage account's availability and durability.

Box 2: Access tier -
Change the access tier from Hot to Cool.
Note: Azure storage offers different access tiers, which allow you to store blob object data in the most cost-effective manner. The available access tiers include:
Hot - Optimized for storing data that is accessed frequently.
Cool - Optimized for storing data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days.
Archive - Optimized for storing data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days with flexible latency requirements (on the order of hours).
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/data-series-introducing-locally-redundant-storage-for-windows-azure-storage/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

Question 85

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.
You plan to use AzCopy to copy data to storage1.
You need to identify the storage services in storage1 to which you can copy the data.
Which storage services should you identify?

A. blob, file, table, and queue

B. blob and file only

C. file and table only

D. file only

E. blob, table, and queue only

Explanation:

AzCopy is a command-line utility that you can use to copy blobs or files to or from a storage account.
Incorrect Answers:
A, C, E: AzCopy does not support table and queue storage services.
D: AzCopy supports file storage services, as well as blob storage services.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10

Question 86

HOTSPOT -
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that uses Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage.
You need to use AzCopy to copy data to the blob storage and file storage in storage1.
Which authentication method should you use for each type of storage? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Blob storage:
```
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
Shared access signatures (SAS) only
Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)
```

File storage:
```
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
Shared access signatures (SAS) only
Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)
```

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Blob storage:

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

File storage:

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

Explanation:

Correct Answer:

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

Box 1: Both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token are supported for Blob storage.

Box 2: Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported for File storage.

Reference:

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

Question 87   CertyIQ

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account.
You plan to create an Azure container instance named container1 that will use a Docker image named Image1.
Image1 contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that requires persistent storage.
You need to configure a storage service for Container1.
What should you use?

A. Azure Files

B. Azure Blob storage

C. Azure Queue storage

D. Azure Table storage

Explanation:

Azure files are used as persistent disks for docker images. It doesn't matter the type of the image or its functionality.

Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/persistent-docker-volumes-with-azure-file-storage/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-storage

Question 88   CertyIQ

You have an app named App1 that runs on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.
You plan to implement an Azure Availability Set for App1. The solution must ensure that App1 is available during planned maintenance of the hardware hosting
VM1 and VM2.
What should you include in the Availability Set?

A. one update domain

B. two fault domains

C. one fault domain

D. two update domains

Explanation:

Correct Answer: D

When you create an Availability Set, the hardware in a location is divided into multiple update domains and fault domains.

An update domain is a group of VMs and underlying physical hardware that can be rebooted at the same time.

VMs in the same fault domain share common storage as well as a common power source and network switch.

During scheduled maintenance, only one update domain is updated at any given time. Update domains aren't necessarily updated sequentially. So, we need two update domains.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/tutorial-availability-sets

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/manage-availability

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/maintenance-and-updates

Question 89   CertyIQ

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.
You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.
What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

A. an Azure Cosmos DB database

B. Azure Blob storage

C. Azure Data Lake Store

D. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service

Explanation:

Correct Answer: *B*
Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter.
Note:
There are several versions of this question in the exam. The question has two correct answers:
1. Azure File Storage
2. Azure Blob Storage
The question can have other incorrect answer options, including the following:
➪ a virtual machine
➪ Azure SQL Database
➪ Azure Data Factory
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service

Question 90   CertyIQ

DRAG DROP -
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.
You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.
You plan to set up Azure File Sync between Server1 and the Azure file share.
You need to prepare the subscription for the planned Azure File Sync.
Which two actions should you perform in the Azure subscription? To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct targets. Each action may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Select and Place:

Actions

| Create a Storage Sync Service |

| Install the Azure File Sync agent |

| Create a sync group |

| Run Server Registration |

Answer Area

First action: | Action |

Second action: | Action |

Correct Answer: -

Actions		Answer Area	

Actions

Create a Storage Sync Service

Install the Azure File Sync agent

Create a sync group

Run Server Registration

Answer Area

First action:

Create a Storage Sync Service

Second action:

Create a sync group

Explanation:

1. Create a Storage Sync Service.

2. Create a sync group.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#onboarding-with-azure-file-sync

Question 91   CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You have an Azure subscription that contains the file shares shown in the following table.

Name	Location
share1	West US
share2	West US
share3	East US

You have the on-premises file shares shown in the following table.

Name	Server	Path
data1	Server1	D:\Folder1
data2	Server2	E:\Folder2
data3	Server3	E:\Folder2

You create an Azure file sync group named Sync1 and perform the following actions:
☞ Add share1 as the cloud endpoint for Sync1.
☞ Add data1 as a server endpoint for Sync1.
☞ Register Server1 and Server2 to Sync1.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can add share3 as an additional cloud endpoint for Sync1.	○	○
You can add data2 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	○	○
You can add data3 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	○	○

Answer Area

	Statements	Yes	No
Correct Answer:	You can add share3 as an additional cloud endpoint for Sync1.	○	●
	You can add data2 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	●	○
	You can add data3 as an additional server endpoint for Sync1.	○	●

Explanation:

Correct Answer:
Box 1: No
A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints.

Box 2: Yes
Data2 is located on Server2 which is registered to Sync1.

Box 3: No
Data3 is located on Server3 which is not registered to Sync1.
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/file-sync/file-sync-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#create-a-sync-group-and-a-%20cloud-endpoint

Question 92   CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table:

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

You plan to configure Azure Backup reports for Vault1.
You are configuring the Diagnostics settings for the AzureBackupReports log.
Which storage accounts and which Log Analytics workspaces can you use for the Azure Backup reports of Vault1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Storage accounts:

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

Log Analytics workspaces:

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

Answer Area

Storage accounts:

- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- **storage3 only**
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:

- Analytics1 only
- Analytics2 only
- Analytics3 only
- **Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3**

Explanation:

Question 93	CertyIQ

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

Storage accounts 📌

Default Directory

┼ Add   ⚙ Manage view ∨   ⟳ Refresh   ↓ Export to CSV | 🖉 Assign tags   🗑 Delete | ♡ Feedback

Filter by name...	Subscription == **all**	Resource group == **all** ✕	Location == **all** ✕	⁺▽ Add filter

Showing 1 to 4 of 4 records.

Name ↑↓	Type ↑↓	Kind ↑↓	Resource group ↑↓	Location ↑↓
contoso101	Storage account	StorageV2	RG1	East US
contoso102	Storage account	Storage	RG1	East US
contoso103	Storage account	BlobStorage	RG1	East US
contoso104	Storage account	FileStorage	RG1	East US

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

You can create a premium file share in ⌄

contoso101only
contoso104 only
contoso101 or contoso104 only
contoso101, contoso102, or contoso104 only
contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, or contoso104

You can use the Archive access tier in ⌄

contoso101only
contoso101 or contoso103 only
contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only
contoso101, contoso102, and contoso104 only
contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, and contoso104

Answer Area

You can create a premium file share in ⌄

contoso101only
contoso104 only
contoso101 or contoso104 only
contoso101, contoso102, or contoso104 only
contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, or contoso104

You can use the Archive access tier in ⌄

contoso101only
contoso101 or contoso103 only
contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only
contoso101, contoso102, and contoso104 only
contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, and contoso104

Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: contoso104 only

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

Box 2: contoso101 and contos103 only

Object storage data tiering between hot, cool, and archive is supported in Blob Storage and General Purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts. General Purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts don't support tiering.

The archive tier supports only LRS, GRS, and RA-GRS.

Reference:

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-create-premium-fileshare?tabs=azure-portal

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

HOTSPOT -
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
In Subscription1, you create an Azure file share named share1.
You create a shared access signature (SAS) named SAS1 as shown in the following exhibit:

Allowed services ⓘ

☐ Blob ☑ File ☐ Queue ☐ Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ

☑ Service ☑ Container ☑ Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ

☑ Read ☑ Write ☐ Delete ☑ List ☐ Add ☐ Create ☐ Update ☐ Process

Start and expiry date/time ⓘ
Start

| 2018-09-01 | 🗓 | | 2:00:00 PM |

End

| 2018-09-14 | 🗓 | | 2:00:00 PM |

| (UTC+02:00) --- Current Timezone --- | ⌄ |

Allowed IP addressesⓘ

| 193.77.134.10-193.77.134.50 | ✓ |

Allowed protocols ⓘ
⦿ HTTPS only ◯ HTTPS and HTTP

Signing key ⓘ

| key1 | ⌄ |

Generate SAS and connection string

To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

If on September 2, 2018, you run Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.1, and you use SAS1 to connec to the storage account, you [answer choice].

| ▼ |
| will be prompted for credentials |
| will have no access |
| will have read, write, and list access |
| will have read-only access |

If on September 10, 2018, you run the net use command on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.50, and you use SAS1 as the password to connect to share1, you [answer choice].

| ▼ |
| will be prompted for credentials |
| will have no access |
| will have read, write, and list access |
| will have read-only access |

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

If on September 2, 2018, you run Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.1, and you use SAS1 to connec to the storage account, you [answer choice].

| ▼ |
| will be prompted for credentials |
| **will have no access** |
| will have read, write, and list access |
| will have read-only access |

If on September 10, 2018, you run the net use command on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.50, and you use SAS1 as the password to connect to share1, you [answer choice].

| ▼ |
| will be prompted for credentials |
| **will have no access** |
| will have read, write, and list access |
| will have read-only access |

Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: will have no access

The IP 193.77.134.1 does not have access on the SAS, because it is not matching the SAS requirements. IP is out of range.

Box 2: will have no access

The SAS token is not supported in mounting Azure File share currently, it just supports the Azure storage account key.

Since it is using "net use" where it uses SMB, the SMB (Server Message Broker) protocol does not support SAS. it still asks for username/password. Accordingly, it will give error wrong username/pass and will not provide access.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-dotnet-shared-access-signature-part-1

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vs-azure-tools-storage-manage-with-storage-explorer?tabs=windows

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/40741/sas-key-for-unc-path.html

Question 95

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. You have two Recovery Services vaults named RSV1 and RSV2.
VM2 is backed up to RSV1.
You need to back up VM2 to RSV2.
What should you do first?

A. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup items and stop the VM2 backup

B. From the RSV2 blade, click Backup. From the Backup blade, select the backup for the virtual machine, and then click Backup

C. From the VM2 blade, click Disaster recovery, click Replication settings, and then select RSV2 as the Recovery Services vault

D. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup Jobs and export the VM2 job

Explanation:

VMs can only be backed up in a single Recovery Services Vault. You have to stop the VM2 backup from the RSV1 first. Otherwise you won't able find the VM2 in RSV2.

First step should be stopping the backup

If you want to change the recovery service vault you need to disassociate the previous RSV and delete the backup data. To delete backup data, you need to stop the backup first.

So:

1. Stop the backup in RSV1 (D)

2. Remove the backup data.

3. Disassociate the VM in RSV1.

4. Associate the VM in RSV2.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-move-recovery-services-vault#must-preserve-previous-backed-up-data

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm

Question 96

You have a general-purpose v1 Azure Storage account named storage1 that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS).
You need to ensure that the data in the storage account is protected if a zone fails. The solution must minimize costs and administrative effort.
What should you do first?

A. Create a new storage account.

B. Configure object replication rules.

C. Upgrade the account to general-purpose v2.

D. Modify the Replication setting of storage1.

Explanation:

v1 supports GRS/RA-GRS but question was about least cost. Least cost is ZRS which is only supported for v2 and premium file/block storage.

Source: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy#supported-storage-account-types

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Question 97   CertyIQ

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

Name	Type	Performance
storage1	StorageV2	Standard
storage2	BlobStorage	Standard
storage3	BlockBlobStorage	Premium
storage4	FileStorage	Premium

You plan to manage the data stored in the accounts by using lifecycle management rules.
To which storage accounts can you apply lifecycle management rules?

A. storage1 only

B. storage1 and storage2 only

C. storage3 and storage4 only

D. storage1, storage2, and storage3 only

E. storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4

Explanation:

Answer D is correct:

"Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general-purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts."

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview?tabs=azure-portal

Question 98

You create an Azure Storage account named contosostorage.
You plan to create a file share named data.
Users need to map a drive to the data file share from home computers that run Windows 10.
Which outbound port should you open between the home computers and the data file share?

   A. 80

   B. 443

   C. 445

   D. 3389

Explanation:

Server Message Block (SMB) is used to connect to an Azure file share over the internet. The SMB protocol requires TCP port 445 to be open.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Port 80 is required for HTTP to a web server

B: Port 443 is required for HTTPS to a web server

D: Port 3389443 is required for Remote desktop protocol (RDP) connections

Reference:

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

Question 99

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.
You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.
What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

   A. Azure File Storage

   B. an Azure Cosmos DB database

   C. Azure Data Factory

   D. Azure SQL Database

Explanation:

Azure File Storage is the correct answer. Ref here: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/import-export/storage-import-export-service

"The WAImportExport tool is available in two versions, version 1 and 2. We recommend that you use:

Version 1 for import/export into Azure Blob storage.

Version 2 for importing data into Azure files."

Question 100

HOTSPOT -
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storageaccount1.
You export storageaccount1 as an Azure Resource Manager template. The template contains the following sections.

```json
{
        "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccount",
        "apiVersion": "2019-06-01",
        "name": "storageaccount1",
        "location": "eastus",
        "sku": {
            "name": "Standard_LRS",
            "tier": "Standard"
        },
        "kind": "StorageV2",
        "properties": {
            "networkAcls": {
                "bypass": "AzureServices",
                "virtualNetworkRules": [],
                "ipRules": [],
                "defaultAction": "Allow",
            },
            "supportsHttpsTrafficOnly": true,
            "encryption": {
                "services": {
                    "file": {
                        "keyType": "Account",
                        "enabled": true
                    }
                    "blob": {
                        "keyType": "Account",
                        "enabled": true
                    }
                },
                "keySource": "Microsoft.Storage"
            },
            "accessTier": "Hot"
        }
    },
```

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1	○	○
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier	○	○
Global administrations in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials	○	○

Correct Answer: -

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1	●	○
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier	●	○
Global administrations in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials	○	●

Explanation:

Box 1- Yes. VirtualNetworkRules & IpRules are blank, with the default action Allow.

Box 2- Yes. Individual blobs can be set to the archive tier - ref.https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview

Bob 3. No. To access blob data in the Azure portal with Azure AD credentials, a user must have the following role assignments:

A data access role, such as Storage Blob Data Contributor

The Azure Resource Manager Reader role

Ref.https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/assign-azure-role-data-access?tabs=portal

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.
You have the devices shown in the following table.

Name	Platform
Device1	Windows 10
Device2	Linux
Device3	macOS

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

A. Device 1 only

B. Device1, Device2 and Device3

C. Device1 and Device2 only

D. Device1 and Device3 only

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains a blob container named container1.
You need to prevent new content added to container1 from being modified for one year.
What should you configure?

A. the access tier

B. an access policy

C. the Access control (IAM) settings

D. the access level

Explanation:

Answer B

Time-based retention policies: With a time-based retention policy, users can set policies to store data for a specified interval. When a time-based retention policy is set, objects can be created and read, but not modified or deleted. After the retention period has expired, objects can be deleted but not overwritten.

Question 103

CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains a blob container. The blob container has a default access tier of Hot. Storage1 contains a container named conainer1.
You create lifecycle management rules in storage1 as shown in the following table.

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

You perform the actions shown in the following table.

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

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx.	○	○
On October 10, you can read File2.docx.	○	○
On October 10, you can read File3.docx.	○	○

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx.	○	●
On October 10, you can read File2.docx.	●	○
On October 10, you can read File3.docx.	●	○

Explanation:

Rule1 archives blobs(aka files) after 2 days of inactivity and deletes after 9
Rule2 moves to cool tier after 3 days and archive tier after 9
Of the three files, Rule1 only applies to Dep1File1.docx, while the other files have Rule2 applied.
The question asks if you can read the files on the 10th, not if they still exist. Files in the archive tier CANNOT be read as documented by Microsoft:
"While a blob is in archive storage, the blob data is offline and can't be read or modified. To read or download a blob in archive, you must first rehydrate it to an online tier."
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers

Dep1File1.docx was last updated 8 days ago, and would be in archive tier
File2.docx was last updated 5 days ago, and would be in cool tier
File3.docx was last updated 8 days ago and would be in cool tier
Dep1File1 > No cannot be read
File2 > Yes cannot be read
File3 > Yes can be read

Question 104 CertyIQ

You are configuring Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication for an Azure Storage account named storage1.
You need to ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can upload files by using the Azure portal. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
Which two roles should you configure for storage1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

    A. Storage Account Contributor

    B. Storage Blob Data Contributor

    C. Reader

    D. Contributor

    E. Storage Blob Data Reader

Explanation:

To access blob data in the Azure portal with Azure AD credentials, a user must have the following role assignments:
* A data access role, such as Storage Blob Data Reader or Storage Blob Data Contributor
* The Azure Resource Manager Reader role, at a minimum
The Reader role is an Azure Resource Manager role that permits users to view storage account resources, but not modify them. It does not provide read permissions to data in Azure Storage, but only to account management resources. The Reader role is necessary so that users can navigate to blob containers in the Azure portal.
Note: in order from least to greatest permissions:
The Reader and Data Access role -
The Storage Account Contributor role
The Azure Resource Manager Contributor role
The Azure Resource Manager Owner role
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/assign-azure-role-data-access

Question 105 — CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that stores images.
You need to create a new storage account and replicate the images in storage1 to the new account by using object replication.
How should you configure the new account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

Account type:
- StorageV2 only
- StorageV2 or FileStorage only
- StorageV2 or BlobStorage only
- StorageV2, BlobStorage, or FileStorage

Object type to create in the new account:
- Container
- File share
- Table
- Queue

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Account type:
- StorageV2 only
- StorageV2 or FileStorage only
- **StorageV2 or BlobStorage only**
- StorageV2, BlobStorage, or FileStorage

Object type to create in the new account:
- **Container**
- File share
- Table
- Queue

Explanation:

Account type: StorageV2 or BlobStorage only
Object type to create in the new account: Container
Object Replication supports General Purpose V2 and Premium Blob accounts.
Blob versioning should be enabled on both the source and destination storage account.
Change feed is enabled on the source storage account.

Question 106

You have an on-premises server that contains a folder named D:\Folder1.
You need to copy the contents of D:\Folder1 to the public container in an Azure Storage account named contosodata.
Which command should you run?

  A. https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public

  B. azcopy sync D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --snapshot

  C. azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --recursive

  D. az storage blob copy start-batch D:\Folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public

Explanation:

Correct Answer: C

A: URL of the Storage Account.

B: The azcopy sync command replicates the source location to the destination location. However, the file is skipped if the last modified time in the destination is more recent.

C: The azcopy copy command copies a directory (and all the files in that directory) to a blob container. The result is a directory in the container by the same name.

D: The az storage blob copy start-batch command copies multiple blobs to a blob container.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-blobs
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy

Question 107

You have an Azure subscription.
In the Azure portal, you plan to create a storage account named storage1 that will have the following settings:
☞ Performance: Standard
☞ Replication: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
☞ Access tier (default): Cool
☞ Hierarchical namespace: Disabled
You need to ensure that you can set Account kind for storage1 to BlockBlobStorage.
Which setting should you modify first?

  A. Performance

  B. Replication

  C. Access tier (default)

  D. Hierarchical namespace

Explanation:

Select Standard performance for general-purpose v2 storage accounts (default). This type of account is recommended by Microsoft for most scenarios. For more information, see Types of storage accounts.

Select Premium for scenarios requiring low latency. After selecting Premium, select the type of premium storage account to create. The following types of premium storage accounts are available:

Block blobs

File shares

Page blobs

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-create?tabs=azure-portal

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Question 108

CertyIQ

DRAG DROP -
You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) authentication	Contents
storage1	Enabled	A blob container named container1 that has a public access level of No public access
storage2	Enabled	A file share named share1

You plan to use AzCopy to copy a blob from container1 directly to share1.
You need to identify which authentication method to use when you use AzCopy.
What should you identify for each account? To answer, drag the appropriate authentication methods to the correct accounts. Each method may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Select and Place:

Methods

OAuth

Anonymous

A storage account access key

A shared access signature (SAS) token

Answer Area

storage1: [Method]

storage2: [Method]

Methods

OAuth

Anonymous

A storage account access key

A shared access signature (SAS) token

Correct Answer:

Answer Area

storage1: A shared access signature (SAS) token

storage2: A shared access signature (SAS) token

Explanation:

Box 1: A shared access signature (SAS) token.
You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.
For Blob storage you can use Azure AD & SAS.
Note: In the current release, if you plan to copy blobs between storage accounts, you'll have to append a SAS token to each source URL. You can omit the SAS token only from the destination URL.
Box 2: A shared access signature (SAS) token.
For File storage you can only use SAS.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10

Question 109 CertyIQ

You create an Azure Storage account.
You plan to add 10 blob containers to the storage account.
For one of the containers, you need to use a different key to encrypt data at rest.
What should you do before you create the container?

A. Generate a shared access signature (SAS).

B. Modify the minimum TLS version.

C. Rotate the access keys.

D. Create an encryption scope.

Explanation:

Encryption scopes enable you to manage encryption with a key that is scoped to a container or an individual blob. You can use encryption scopes to create secure boundaries between data that resides in the same storage account but belongs to different customers.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview

Question 110 — CertyIQ

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 deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From Azure CLI, you run az aks.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Correct Answer B - No

To deploy the YAML file you need to runs kubectl apply -f file_name.yaml

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough

Question 111 — CertyIQ

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 deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From Azure CLI, you run the kubectl client.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer is Yes.

To manage a Kubernetes cluster, use the Kubernetes command-line client, kubectl

then run "kubectl apply -f azure-vote.yaml"

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough

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 deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From Azure CLI, you run azcopy.

Does this meet the goal?

    A. Yes

    B. No

Explanation:

Answer: NO

To deploy a YAML file, the command is:

kubectl apply -f example.yaml

Src: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough

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

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

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System event log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an Azure storage account and configure shared access signatures (SASs). You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the storage account as the source.

Does that meet the goal?

    A. Yes

    B. No

Explanation:

Instead: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview

HOTSPOT -
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
RG2	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network

VNet1 is in RG1. VNet2 is in RG2. There is no connectivity between VNet1 and VNet2.
An administrator named Admin1 creates an Azure virtual machine named VM1 in RG1. VM1 uses a disk named Disk1 and connects to VNet1. Admin1 then installs a custom application in VM1.
You need to move the custom application to VNet2. The solution must minimize administrative effort.
Which two actions should you perform? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

First action:
- Create a network interface in RG2.
- Detach a network interface.
- Delete VM1.
- Move a network interface to RG2.

Second action:
- Attach a network interface.
- Create a network interface in RG2.
- Create a new virtual machine.
- Move VM1 to RG2.

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

First action:

Create a network interface in RG2.
Detach a network interface.
Delete VM1.
Move a network interface to RG2.

Second action:

Attach a network interface.
Create a network interface in RG2.
Create a new virtual machine.
Move VM1 to RG2.

Explanation:

Correct Answer:

We cannot just move a virtual machine between networks. What we need to do is identify the disk used by the VM, delete the VM itself while retaining the disk, and recreate the VM in the target virtual network and then attach the original disk to it.

Note: You can change the Subnet a VM is connected to after it's created, but you cannot change the VNet.

Reference:

https://blogs.technet.microsoft.com/canitpro/2014/06/16/step-by-step-move-a-vm-to-a-different-vnet-on-azure/

https://4sysops.com/archives/move-an-azure-vm-to-another-virtual-network-vnet/#migrate-an-azure-vm-between-vnets

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/network-overview

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Question 115   CertyIQ

You download an Azure Resource Manager template based on an existing virtual machine. The template will be used to deploy 100 virtual machines.
You need to modify the template to reference an administrative password. You must prevent the password from being stored in plain text.
What should you create to store the password?

A. an Azure Key Vault and an access policy

B. an Azure Storage account and an access policy

C. a Recovery Services vault and a backup policy

D. Azure Active Directory (AD) Identity Protection and an Azure policy

Explanation:

Question 116   CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You have the App Service plans shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Location
ASP1	Windows	West US
ASP2	Windows	Central US
ASP3	Linux	West US

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

Name	Runtime stack	Location
WebApp1	.NET Core 3.0	West US
WebApp2	ASP.NET 4.7	West US

You need to identify which App Service plans can be used for the web apps.
What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Hot Area:

Answer Area

WebApp1:
- ASP1 only
- ASP3 only
- ASP1 and ASP2 only
- ASP1 and ASP3 only
- ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

WebApp2:
- ASP1 only
- ASP3 only
- ASP1 and ASP2 only
- ASP1 and ASP3 only
- ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

Answer Area

WebApp1: ▼

ASP1 only
ASP3 only
ASP1 and ASP2 only
ASP1 and ASP3 only
ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

Correct Answer:

WebApp2: ▼

ASP1 only
ASP3 only
ASP1 and ASP2 only
ASP1 and ASP3 only
ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: ASP1 and ASP3 only

ASP.NET Core apps can be hosted both on Windows or Linux.

The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service Plan is in.

ASP2 is in Central US, not the same as WebApp1. Different locations.

Box 2: ASP1 only

ASP.NET apps can be hosted on Windows only. Only ASP1 is in the same Location as the WebApp2 (West US).

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/quickstart-dotnetcore?pivots=platform-linux

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage

---

Question 117 — CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You create a virtual machine scale set named Scale1. Scale1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Create a virtual machine scale set

Basics   Disks   Networking   Scaling   Management   Health   Advanced

An Azure virtual machine scale set can automatically increase or decrease the number of VM instances that run your application. This automated and elastic behavior reduces the management overhead to monitor and optimize the performance of your application. Learn more about VMSS scaling

Instance

Initial instance count   * ⓘ

```
4                                                    ✓
```

Scaling

Scaling policy ⓘ   ○ Manual   ◉ Custom

Minimum number of VMs * ⓘ
```
2                                                    ✓
```

Maximum number of VMs * ⓘ
```
20                                                   ✓
```

Scale out

CPU threshold (%)* ⓘ
```
80                                                   ✓
```

Duration in minutes * ⓘ
```
5                                                    ✓
```

Number of VMs to increase by* ⓘ
```
2                                                    ✓
```

Scale in

CPU threshold (%)* ⓘ
```
30                                                   ✓
```

Number of VMs to decrease by * ⓘ
```
4                                                    ✓
```

Diagnostic logs

Collect diagnostic logs from Autoscale ⓘ ◉ Disabled   ○ Enabled

---

[Review + create]   [<Previous]   [Next: Management >]

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

If Scale1 is utilized at 85 percent for six minutes after it is deployed, Scale1 will be running **[answer choice]**.

2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
10 virtual machines
20 virtual machines

If Scale1 is first utilized at 25 percent for six minutes after it is deployed, and then utilized at 50 percent for six minutes, Scale1 will be running **[answer choice]**.

2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
8 virtual machines
10 virtual machines

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

If Scale1 is utilized at 85 percent for six minutes after it is deployed, Scale1 will be running **[answer choice]**.

2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
10 virtual machines
20 virtual machines

If Scale1 is first utilized at 25 percent for six minutes after it is deployed, and then utilized at 50 percent for six minutes, Scale1 will be running **[answer choice]**.

2 virtual machines
4 virtual machines
6 virtual machines
8 virtual machines
10 virtual machines

Explanation:

Correct Answer:

Box 1: 6 virtual machines

The Autoscale scale out rule increases the number of VMs by 2 if the CPU threshold is 80% or higher. The initial instance count is 4 and rises to 6 when the 2 extra instances of VMs are added.

Box 2: 2 virtual machnes

The Autoscale scale in rule decreases the number of VMs by 4 if the CPU threshold is 30% or lower. The initial instance count is 4 and thus cannot be reduced to 0 as the minimum instances is set to 2. Instances are only added when the CPU threshold reaches 80%.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-overview

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-best-practices

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-common-scale-patterns

Question 118	CertyIQ

You plan to automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set that uses the Windows Server 2016 Datacenter image.
You need to ensure that when the scale set virtual machines are provisioned, they have web server components installed.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Upload a configuration script

B. Create an automation account

C. Create an Azure policy

D. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template

E. Create a new virtual machine scale set in the Azure portal

Explanation:

Correct Answer: A and D

The Custom Script Extension downloads and executes scripts on Azure VMs. This extension is useful for post deployment configuration, software installation, or any other configuration / management task. Scripts can be downloaded from Azure storage or GitHub, or provided to the Azure portal at extension run-time.

The Custom Script extension integrates with Azure Resource Manager templates, and can also be used with the Azure CLI, Azure PowerShell, Azure portal, or the REST API

The following Custom Script Extension definition downloads a sample script from GitHub, installs the required packages, then writes the VM instance hostname to a basic HTML page.

Reference:

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

Question 119	CertyIQ

HOTSPOT -
You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1 and a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 that has the Azure CLI installed.
You need to install the kubectl client on Computer1.
Which command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

az	aks	Install-cli
docker	/package	
msiexec.exe	-name	
Install-Module	pull	

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

az	aks	Install-cli
docker	/package	
msiexec.exe	-name	
Install-Module	pull	

Explanation:

Correct Answer:

To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command.

Note: Azure cli commands start with az. We use Install-Module to install a Powershell module.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/reference-index?view=azure-cli-latest

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Question 120

CertyIQ

DRAG DROP -
You onboard 10 Azure virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.
You need to use Azure Automation State Configuration to manage the ongoing consistency of the virtual machine configurations.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Select and Place:

Actions

Assign tags to the virtual machines

Check the compliance status of the node

Compile a configuration into a node configuration

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration

Create a management group

Answer Area

Correct Answer:

Actions

Assign tags to the virtual machines

Check the compliance status of the node

Compile a configuration into a node configuration

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration

Create a management group

Answer Area

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration

Compile a configuration into a node configuration

Check the compliance status of the node

Explanation:

Correct Answer:

1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration

2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration

3: Check the compliance status of the node.

Step 1: Create and upload a configuration to Azure Automation
Step 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration
Step 3: Register a VM to be managed by State Configuration
Step 4: Specify configuration mode settings
Step 5: Assign a node configuration to a managed node
Step 6: Check the compliance status of a managed node
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/tutorial-configure-servers-desired-state

End of Part 3

We hope to see you again...

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