Practice Test - 6 - Results

Back to result overview

Attempt 1

All domains

85 all | 0 correct | 0 incorrect | 85 skipped | 0 marked

Collapse all questions

Question 1 Skipped

Which of the following is NOT a valid way to purchase Azure Services?

Correct answer

Through any 3rd Party Vendor

Directly from the Web

Through an Enterprise Agreement

Through a Cloud Solution Provider

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

There are three main ways to purchase services on Azure. They are:

- **Through an Enterprise Agreement**

  Larger customers, known as enterprise customers, can sign an Enterprise Agreement with Microsoft. This agreement commits them to spending a predetermined amount on Azure services over a period of three years. The service fee is typically paid annually. As an Enterprise Agreement customer,

you'll receive the best customized pricing based on the kinds and amounts of services you plan on using.

- **Directly from the web**

  Here, you can purchase Azure services directly from the Azure portal website and pay standard prices. You're billed monthly, either as a credit card payment or through an invoice. This purchasing method is known as Web Direct.

- **Through a Cloud Solution Provider**

  A Cloud Solution Provider (CSP) is a Microsoft Partner that helps you build solutions on top of Azure. Your CSP bills you for your Azure usage at a price they determine. They also answer your support questions and escalate them to Microsoft, as needed.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/plan-manage-azure-costs/4-purchase-azure-services

Question 2 **Skipped**

What is the minimum number of Virtual Machines and minimum number of Availability Zones respectively that must be used to guarantee an SLA of 99.99%?

2 Virtual Machines, 1 Availability Zone

1 Virtual Machine, 1 Availability Zone

1 Virtual Machine, 2 Availability Zones

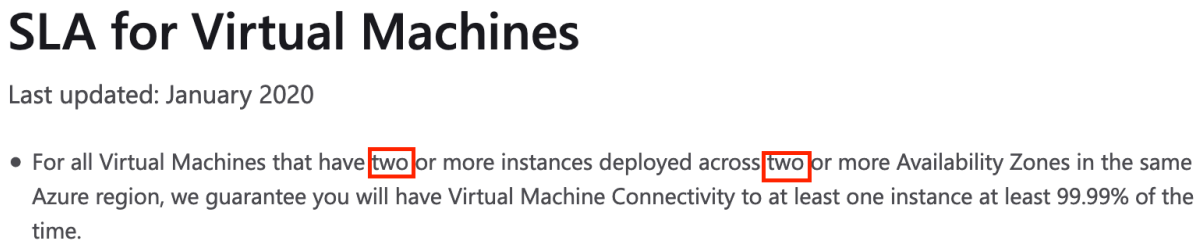
Correct answer

2 Virtual Machines , 2 Availability Zones

Overall explanation

Azure offers industry best SLAs for VMs. However, to guarantee an SLA of 99.99%, you must have 2 or more instances deployed across 2 or more Availability Zones!

According to the official Azure documentation :



SLA for Virtual Machines

Last updated: January 2020

- For all Virtual Machines that have two or more instances deployed across two or more Availability Zones in the same Azure region, we guarantee you will have Virtual Machine Connectivity to at least one instance at least 99.99% of the time.

Reference : https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/virtual-machines/v1_9/

Question 3 Skipped

_____ help to enforce organizational standards, to assess compliance at-scale and implementing governance for resource consistency, regulatory compliance, security and management.

Templates

Resource Groups

Correct answer

Policies

Resource Locks

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Policy helps to enforce organizational standards and to assess compliance at-scale. Through its compliance dashboard, it provides an aggregated view to evaluate the overall state of the environment, with the ability to drill down to the per-resource,

per-policy granularity. It also helps to bring your resources to compliance through bulk remediation for existing resources and automatic remediation for new resources.

Common use cases for Azure Policy include implementing governance for resource consistency, regulatory compliance, security, cost, and management. Policy definitions for these common use cases are already available in your Azure environment as built-ins to help you get started.

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

Question 4 Skipped

An Azure service is said to be available to all Azure customers when it is in _____ .

fixed preview

general availability

private preview

Correct answer

public preview

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Public preview means that the service is available to everyone with an Azure subscription but the normal SLAs don't apply. This is different from general availability when the service is available to all Azure customers with SLA backed guarantees!

Example -

Azure Active Directory preview programs

Azure Active Directory provides updates and new features in the form of preview programs. Microsoft rolls out previews in phases to give Microsoft and customers the opportunity to evaluate and understand the new feature before it becomes part of the standard service of Azure AD. The phases are as follows:

1. **Private preview** – During this phase we invite a few customers to take part in early access to new concepts and features. This phase does not include formal support.
2. **Public preview** – During this phase we allow any customer with the proper Azure AD license to evaluate the new feature. Microsoft Customer Support Services will supply support services during this phase, but normal service level agreements do not apply. For new features exposed in the Azure AD Portal, customer can expect to see information banners in the user interface that draw attention to the new experience available during the preview. By clicking on the information banner customers then opt-in to the preview experience.
3. **Generally available (GA)** – After the public preview is completed, the feature is open for any licensed customer to use and is supported via all Microsoft support channels. Be aware when a new feature impacts existing functionality, it might change the way you or your users use the functionality.

Every Azure Active Directory preview program has different opt-in requirements and dependencies.

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/support/legal/preview-supplemental-terms/

Question 5 Skipped

When you form a cloud center of excellence team or a cloud custodian team, that team can use Azure _____ to scale their governance practices throughout the organization.

Resource Groups

Correct answer

Blueprints

Subscriptions

Compliance

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

When you form a cloud center of excellence team or a cloud custodian team, that team can use Azure Blueprints to scale their governance practices throughout the organization.

Implementing a blueprint in Azure Blueprints involves these three steps:

1. Create an Azure blueprint.

2. Assign the blueprint.
3. Track the blueprint assignments.

With Azure Blueprints, the relationship between the blueprint definition (what should be deployed) and the blueprint assignment (what was deployed) is preserved. In other words, Azure creates a record that associates a resource with the blueprint that defines it. This connection helps you track and audit your deployments.

Blueprints are also versioned. Versioning enables you to track and comment on changes to your blueprint.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/build-cloud-governance-strategy-azure/8-govern-subscriptions-azure-blueprints

Question 6 Skipped

Which of the following solutions is the BEST to store web app user data, device information and other metadata?

Correct answer

Azure Table Storage

Azure Cache for Redis

Azure Cosmos DB

Azure SQL Database

Overall explanation

According to the official Azure documentation :

Supports flexible data schema

Table storage is excellent for flexible datasets—web app user data, address books, device information, and other metadata—and lets you build cloud applications without locking down the data model to particular schemas. Because different rows in the same table can have a different structure—for example, order information in one row, and customer information in another—you can evolve your application and table schema without taking it offline.

Reference : https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/storage/tables/#overview

Question 7 **Skipped**

Your company has a policy that requires all Azure resources to be deployed with a specific set of tags. You want to ensure that this mandate is enforced automatically for all new resources deployed in your Azure environment. Which Azure service should you use to accomplish this?

Azure Security Center

Azure Advisor

Correct answer

Azure Policy

Azure Resource Manager

Overall explanation

The correct answer is **Azure Policy.**

Azure Policy is the Azure service used to enforce policies for resource consistency and compliance. It allows administrators to create and enforce policies that ensure resources deployed in Azure adhere to specific rules, such as the requirement to have a specific set of tags. Azure Policy can evaluate resources against these policies and, if necessary, take actions to remediate non-compliant resources. In this scenario, Azure Policy can be used to automatically enforce the policy that requires all resources to be deployed with a specific set of tags.

Other options -

Azure Security Center: This is a cloud security management service that provides visibility and control over the security of your Azure resources. While it can help enforce some security policies, it is not designed for enforcing resource tags.

Azure Advisor: This is a personalized cloud consultant that provides recommendations for optimizing Azure resources for high availability, security, performance, and cost. While it can provide recommendations for tagging resources, it does not enforce policies.

Azure Resource Manager: This is the deployment and management service for Azure that provides a way to organize and manage resources in a consistent and predictable manner. While it can be used to deploy resources with tags, it does not enforce policies.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/

Question 8 **Skipped**

When creating a private endpoint, which of the following components needs to be configured to enable private connectivity?

Network Security Group (NSG)

Correct answer

Private DNS zone

Public IP address

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)

Overall explanation

To enable private connectivity via a private endpoint, you need to configure a Private DNS zone. This Private DNS zone allows you to resolve the hostname of the private endpoint to its private IP address within your virtual network.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-networking-endpoints

Question 9 **Skipped**

Which of the following is an event driven, compute-on-demand service , with capabilities to implement code triggered by events occurring in Azure or third party service as well as on-premises systems?

Correct answer

Azure Functions

Azure Policies

Azure Kubernetes

Azure Serverless

Azure CosmosDB

Azure Machine Learning Studio

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Functions is a serverless solution that allows you to write less code, maintain less infrastructure, and save on costs. Instead of worrying about deploying and maintaining servers, the cloud infrastructure provides all the up-to-date resources needed to keep your applications running.

You focus on the pieces of code that matter most to you, and Azure Functions handles the rest.

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/blog/introducing-azure-functions/

Question 10 Skipped

Yes or No:

A unique characteristic of Azure Files from files on a corporate file share is that you cannot access the files from anywhere in the world, it has to be from a specific location.

Yes

Correct answer

No

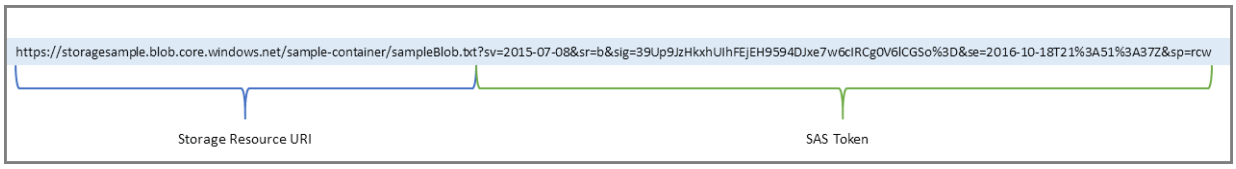
Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Files offers fully managed file shares in the cloud that are accessible via the industry standard Server Message Block and Network File System (preview) protocols. Azure file shares can be mounted concurrently by cloud or on-premises deployments of Windows, Linux, and macOS.

One thing that distinguishes Azure Files from files on a corporate file share is that you can access the files from anywhere in the world, by using a URL that points to the file. You can also use Shared Access Signature (SAS) tokens to allow access to a private asset for a specific amount of time.

Here's an example of a service SAS URI, showing the resource URI and the SAS token:



Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/azure-storage-fundamentals/azure-file-storage

Question 11 Skipped

You have an on-premises infrastructure and would like to extend its capabilities by making use of Azure services. Which type of cloud deployment is this an example of?

A Public Cloud

A private cloud

An Internal cloud

Correct answer

A hybrid cloud

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

A hybrid cloud is a combination of a private cloud and a public cloud.

A hybrid cloud is a computing environment that combines a public cloud and a private cloud by allowing data and applications to be shared between them.

Hybrid cloud

- Provides the most flexibility.
- Organizations determine where to run their applications.
- Organizations control security, compliance, or legal requirements.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/learn/modules/principles-cloud-computing/4-cloud-deployment-models

Question 12 Skipped

A new startup needs to control its cloud environment so that it complies with several industry standards, but it's not sure where to start. They have existing business requirements, and understand how these requirements relate to their on-premises workloads. These requirements also must be met by any workloads they run in the cloud.

Which of the following can help them in this case?

The Azure Blueprint for Cloud

Correct answer

The Cloud Adoption Framework for Azure

The Proven Roadmap for Azure

Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

The Cloud Adoption Framework for Azure provides you with proven guidance to help with your cloud adoption journey. The Cloud Adoption Framework helps you create and implement the business and technology strategies needed to succeed in the cloud.

Cloud Adoption Framework consists of tools, documentation, and proven practices. The Cloud Adoption Framework includes these stages:

1. Define your strategy.
2. Make a plan.
3. Ready your organization.
4. Adopt the cloud.
5. Govern and manage your cloud environments.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/build-cloud-governance-strategy-azure/9-accelerate-cloud-adoption-framework

Question 13 Skipped

Which of the following best describes the relationship between an ARM template and Azure resources?

An ARM template is another name for Resource Groups and provides direct access to Azure data centers.

An ARM template is a resource type in Azure.

Correct answer

An ARM template defines the desired state of Azure resources and their configuration.

An ARM template is a virtual machine template.

Overall explanation

An ARM template is used to declare the desired configuration of Azure resources. It defines the properties, settings, and dependencies of resources in order to achieve a specific deployment.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/overview

Question 14 Skipped

Which of the following is a key difference between Azure Active Directory (AAD) and Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)?

AAD is used for managing access to Azure resources, while RBAC is used for managing access to on-premises resources.

AAD is a cloud-based directory service, while RBAC is a feature within the Azure portal.

Correct answer

AAD provides identity and access management services, while RBAC provides granular access control within Azure resources.

AAD is only used for managing access to Microsoft applications, while RBAC is used for managing access to any Azure resource.

Overall explanation

The correct option is : Azure Active Directory (AAD) provides identity and access management services, while Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) provides granular access control within Azure resources.

Other options:

- **AAD is used for managing access to Azure resources, while RBAC is used for managing access to on-premises resources :** This is incorrect because AAD can be used for managing access to on-premises resources as well as cloud resources.

- **AAD is a cloud-based directory service, while RBAC is a feature within the Azure portal:** This is incorrect because AAD is a cloud-based directory service, but RBAC is not a feature within the Azure portal. Rather, RBAC is a built-in feature of the Azure platform for managing access to Azure resources.

- **AAD is only used for managing access to Microsoft applications, while RBAC is used for managing access to any Azure resource:** This is incorrect because AAD can be used to manage access to both Microsoft and non-Microsoft applications, while RBAC is used only for managing access to Azure resources.

Overall, AAD and RBAC have different but complementary roles in managing access to Azure resources. AAD is primarily used for managing user identities and authentication, while RBAC is used for managing granular access control within Azure resources by assigning permissions to specific roles rather than individual users.

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/products/active-directory/#faq

Question 15 Skipped

Which of the following scenarios are suitable for using Data Box to import data to Azure?

Correct selection

Moving a media library from offline tapes to Azure

Correct selection

One-time migration of a large amount of on-premises data

Incremental backups of Azure virtual machines

Configuring real-time data synchronization between Azure and on-premises servers

Overall explanation

The correct options are :

One-time migration of a large amount of on-premises data: Azure Data Box is an ideal solution for importing large volumes of data to Azure when network connectivity is limited or insufficient. It is suitable for one-time migration scenarios where you need to move a large amount of data from on-premises to Azure.

Moving a media library from offline tapes to Azure: Data Box can be used to move media libraries from offline tapes to Azure, creating an online media library. It provides a secure and efficient way to transfer large amounts of media files to Azure storage services.

Other options -

Configuring real-time data synchronization between Azure and on-premises servers: Data Box is designed for offline data transfers and is not meant for real-time data synchronization between Azure and on-premises servers. For real-time data synchronization, you might consider Azure File Sync or other data synchronization services.

Incremental backups of Azure virtual machines: Data Box is used for transferring data to or from Azure, not specifically for incremental backups of Azure virtual

machines. To perform incremental backups of Azure VMs, you can use Azure Backup service, which is designed for that purpose.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-azure-storage-services/6-identify-azure-data-migration-options

Question 16 Skipped

Which of the following categories does Azure VPN Gateway belong to?

Software as a Service (SaaS)

Platform as a Service (PaaS)

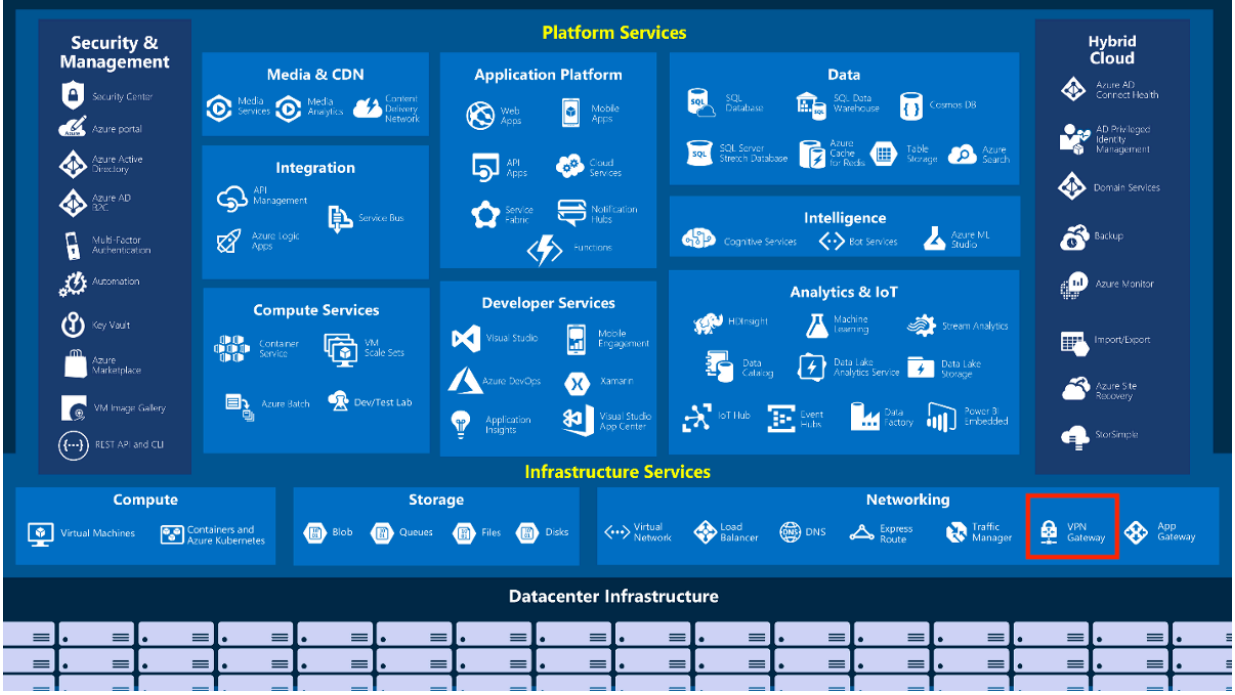
Correct answer

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

Network as a Service (NaaS)

Overall explanation

According to the official documentation :



Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-vpngateways

Question 17 Skipped

Yes or No:

All the resources residing in a Resource Group must belong to the same Region.

Yes

Correct answer

No

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure resources deployed to a single resource group can be located in different regions. **The resource group only contains metadata about the resources it contains.**

When creating a resource group, you need to provide a location for that resource group. You may be wondering, "Why does a resource group need a location?

And, if the resources can have different locations than the resource group, why does the resource group location matter at all?"

The resource group stores metadata about the resources. When you specify a location for the resource group, you're specifying where that metadata is stored. For compliance reasons, you may need to ensure that your data is stored in a particular region.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/manage-resource-groups-portal

Question 18 Skipped

A _____ contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources.

Correct answer

Network security group (NSG)

Route filter

Domain Name Service

Network gateway

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

You can use an **Azure network security group** to filter network traffic to and from Azure resources in an Azure virtual network. A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network

traffic from, several types of Azure resources. For each rule, you can specify source and destination, port, and protocol.

Network security group security rules are evaluated by priority using the 5-tuple information (source, source port, destination, destination port, and protocol) to allow or deny the traffic. A flow record is created for existing connections. Communication is allowed or denied based on the connection state of the flow record. The flow record allows a network security group to be stateful. If you specify an outbound security rule to any address over port 80, for example, it's not necessary to specify an inbound security rule for the response to the outbound traffic. You only need to specify an inbound security rule if communication is initiated externally. The opposite is also true. If inbound traffic is allowed over a port, it's not necessary to specify an outbound security rule to respond to traffic over the port.

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

Question 19 Skipped

_____ is Microsoft's cloud-based SIEM system. It uses intelligent security analytics and threat analysis.

Azure Key Vault

Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Correct answer

Azure Sentinel

Azure Arc

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Security management on a large scale can benefit from a dedicated security information and event management (SIEM) system. A SIEM system aggregates security data from many different sources (as long as those sources support an open-standard logging format). It also provides capabilities for threat detection and response.

Azure Sentinel is Microsoft's cloud-based SIEM system. It uses intelligent security analytics and threat analysis.

Azure Sentinel enables you to:

- **Collect cloud data at scale** Collect data across all users, devices, applications, and infrastructure, both on-premises and from multiple clouds.
- **Detect previously undetected threats** Minimize false positives by using Microsoft's comprehensive analytics and threat intelligence.
- **Investigate threats with artificial intelligence** Examine suspicious activities at scale, tapping into years of cybersecurity experience from Microsoft.
- **Respond to incidents rapidly** Use built-in orchestration and automation of common tasks.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/protect-against-security-threats-azure/3-detect-respond-threats-sentinel

Question 20 Skipped

You plan to deploy an SQL database to Azure. One of the major requirements is resource isolation, i.e this database should not be accessible to other your other resources on Azure.

Which of the following can help with this?

Use an Azure ExpressRoute circuit

Correct answer

Deploy the SQL Database to a different Virtual Network

Setup custom rules in Azure Policies

Setup custom rules in Azure Blueprints

Overall explanation

Deploy the SQL Database to a different Virtual Network explains network segmentation. You can deploy the SQL database to a new Virtual Network and **filter** any traffic using a Network Security Group on top of it.

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Virtual Network (VNet) is the fundamental building block for your private network in Azure. VNet enables many types of Azure resources, such as Azure Virtual Machines (VM), to securely communicate with each other, the internet, and on-premises networks. VNet is similar to a traditional network that you'd operate in your own data center, but brings with it additional benefits of Azure's infrastructure such as scale, availability, and `isolation.`

Communicate between Azure resources

You'll want to enable Azure resources to communicate securely with each other. You can do that in one of two ways:

- **Virtual networks** Virtual networks can connect not only VMs but other Azure resources, such as the App Service Environment for Power Apps, Azure Kubernetes Service, and Azure virtual machine scale sets.
- **Service endpoints** You can use service endpoints to connect to other Azure resource types, such as Azure SQL databases and storage accounts. This approach enables you to link multiple Azure resources to virtual networks to improve security and provide optimal routing between resources.

Filter network traffic

Azure virtual networks enable you to filter traffic between subnets by using the following approaches:

- **Network security groups** A network security group is an Azure resource that can contain multiple inbound and outbound security rules. You can define these rules to allow or block traffic, based on factors such as source and destination IP address, port, and protocol.

- **Network virtual appliances** A network virtual appliance is a specialized VM that can be compared to a hardened network appliance. A network virtual appliance carries out a particular network function, such as running a firewall or performing wide area network (WAN) optimization.

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

Question 21 Skipped

Your IT teams need to quickly locate resources associated with specific workloads, environments, ownership groups, or other important information. Which of the following can you recommend?

Policies

Azure Advisor

Blueprints

Azure Security Center

Correct answer

Tags

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Organizing cloud-based resources is a crucial task for IT, unless you only have simple deployments. Use naming and tagging standards to organize your resources for the following reasons:

- **Resource management:** Your IT teams need to quickly locate resources associated with specific workloads, environments, ownership groups, or other important information. Organizing resources is critical to assigning organizational roles and access permissions for resource management.

- **Operations management:** Visibility for the operations management team about business commitments and SLAs is an important aspect of ongoing operations. For operations to be managed well, tagging for mission criticality is required.

- **Security:** Classification of data and security impact is a vital data point for the team, when breaches or other security issues arise. To operate securely, tagging for data classification is required.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/decision-guides/resource-tagging/?toc=%2Fazure%2Fazure-resource-manager%2Fmanagement%2Ftoc.json

Question 22 Skipped

Your boss wants to ensure that your teams virtual machines are automatically patched and updated. Which Azure Virtual Machines feature should you use to achieve this?

Azure Virtual Machine Scale Sets

Azure Virtual Machine Configuration Management

Azure Virtual Machine Extensions

Correct answer

Azure Update Management

Overall explanation

A tough question for sure.

Azure Update Management is the correct answer, and it is a service that provides a solution for automatically patching and updating virtual machines in Azure. It enables you to schedule and track updates across your entire Azure environment, including virtual machines, hybrid machines, and servers. You can also assess the compliance of your virtual machines against security baselines and audits.

Other options:

- **Azure Virtual Machine Scale Sets:** This is a service that allows you to create and manage a group of identical virtual machines in Azure. While this service can help you scale your applications horizontally to meet increased demand, it does not provide a solution for automatically patching and updating virtual machines.

- **Azure Virtual Machine Configuration Management:** This is a feature that allows you to configure and manage virtual machine settings and applications using PowerShell DSC (Desired State Configuration). While this feature can help you maintain consistency and enforce configuration standards across your virtual machines, it does not provide a solution for automatically patching and updating virtual machines.

- **Azure Virtual Machine Extensions**: This are small applications that provide post-deployment configuration and automation tasks for virtual machines. While some extensions can help you with patching and updating virtual machines, they do not provide a comprehensive solution for this task.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/update-management/overview

Question 23 Skipped

Role-based access control is applied to a _____, which is a resource or set of resources that this access applies to.

Blueprint

Group

Correct answer

Scope

Resource Set

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

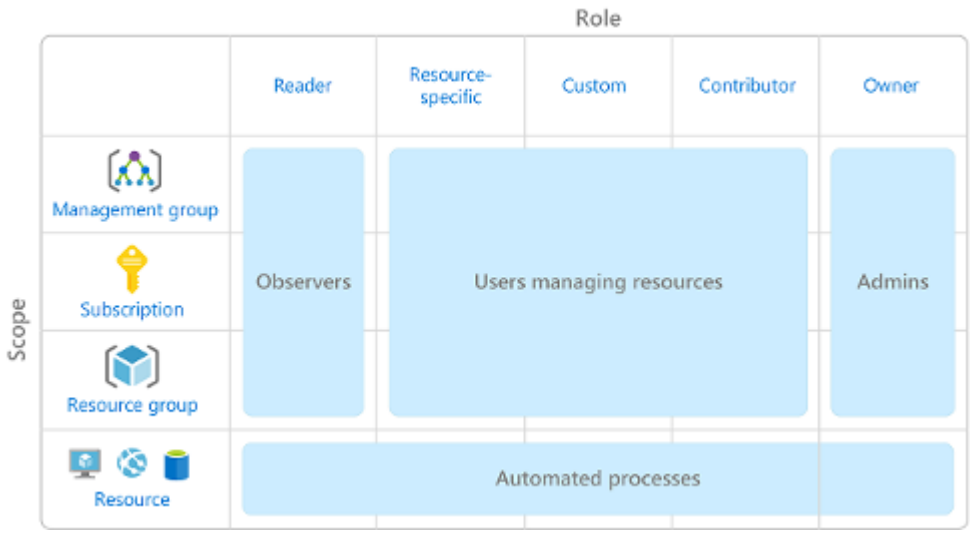
When you have multiple IT and engineering teams, how can you control what access they have to the resources in your cloud environment? It's a good security practice to grant users only the rights they need to perform their job, and only to the relevant resources.

Instead of defining the detailed access requirements for each individual, and then updating access requirements when new resources are created, Azure enables you to control access through Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC).

Azure provides built-in roles that describe common access rules for cloud resources. You can also define your own roles. Each role has an associated set of access permissions that relate to that role. When you assign individuals or groups to one or more roles, they receive all of the associated access permissions.

Role-based access control is applied to a *scope*, which is a resource or set of resources that this access applies to.

Here's a diagram that shows the relationship between roles and scopes.



Scopes include:

- A management group (a collection of multiple subscriptions).
- A single subscription.
- A resource group.
- A single resource.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/build-cloud-governance-strategy-azure/2-control-access-azure-rbac

Question 24 **Skipped**

How can you deploy an ARM template to Azure?

By submitting the ARM template to a third-party service such as Dremio.

By running the ARM template on a local machine be it Windows or Mac.

Correct answer

By using Azure PowerShell, Azure CLI, or the Azure portal

By manually configuring each resource through the Azure portal.

Overall explanation

ARM templates can be deployed using various tools, including Azure PowerShell, Azure CLI, and the Azure portal. These tools interpret the template and orchestrate the resource provisioning process.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/overview

Question 25 **Skipped**

Yes or No:

You can enforce Azure AD Multi-Factor Authentication for all users via the Microsoft Authenticator app, phone call, or SMS code.

Correct answer

No

Yes

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure AD Multi-Factor Authentication is a Microsoft service that provides multifactor authentication capabilities. Azure AD Multi-Factor Authentication enables users to choose an additional form of authentication during sign-in, such as a phone call or mobile app notification.

The Azure Active Directory free edition enables Azure AD Multi-Factor Authentication for administrators with the **global admin** level of access, via the Microsoft Authenticator app, phone call, or SMS code. You can also enforce Azure AD Multi-Factor Authentication for all users **via the Microsoft Authenticator app only,** by enabling security *defaults* in your Azure AD tenant.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/secure-access-azure-identity-services/4-what-are-mfa-conditional-access

Question 26 Skipped

A startup is planning to use multiple Azure SQL Databases. Which of the following will help them to reduce costs if the databases have unpredicatable usage demands?

Correct answer

Elastic Pools

Scale Sets

Azure Policies

Azure Blueprints

Overall explanation

Just like Azure VM Scale Sets are best friends with Azure VMs, for Azure SQL Databases, we have Azure SQL Database elastic pools . These are a simple, cost-effective solution for managing and scaling multiple databases that have varying and unpredictable usage demands. The databases in an elastic pool are on a single server and share a set number of resources at a set price.

Elastic pools in Azure SQL Database enable SaaS developers to optimize the price performance for a group of databases within a prescribed budget while delivering performance elasticity for each database.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/elastic-pool-overview

Question 27 Skipped

Yes or No:

Azure Reserved VM Instances are an example of Opex.

Correct answer

No

Yes

Overall explanation

A reserved instance is where you pay upfront for the use of a virtual machine for a period of time (1 or 3 years). This can save you money as you receive a discount on the cost of a VM if you pay upfront for a reserved instance.

However, as this is an upfront payment, it will be classed as **CapEx**, not OpEx.

Simple way to remember : Upfront payment = Capex, Pay as you go = Opex!

Question 28 Skipped

Which of the following would you use to deploy and manage containerised applications to provide an integrated continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) experience and enterprise-grade security and governance.

Azure Container Instances

Azure Batch

Correct answer

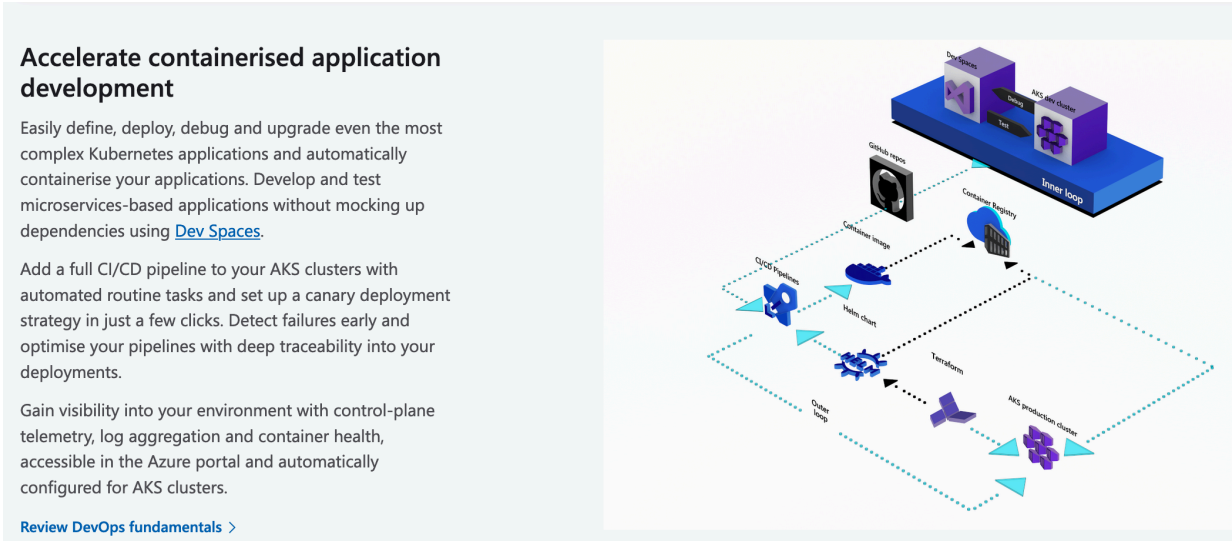
Azure Kubernetes

Azure Functions

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

You can deploy and manage containerised applications more easily with a fully managed Kubernetes service. Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) offers serverless Kubernetes, an integrated continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) experience and enterprise-grade security and governance. You can also unite your development and operations teams on a single platform to rapidly build, deliver and scale applications with confidence.



Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/services/kubernetes-service/#features

Question 29 Skipped

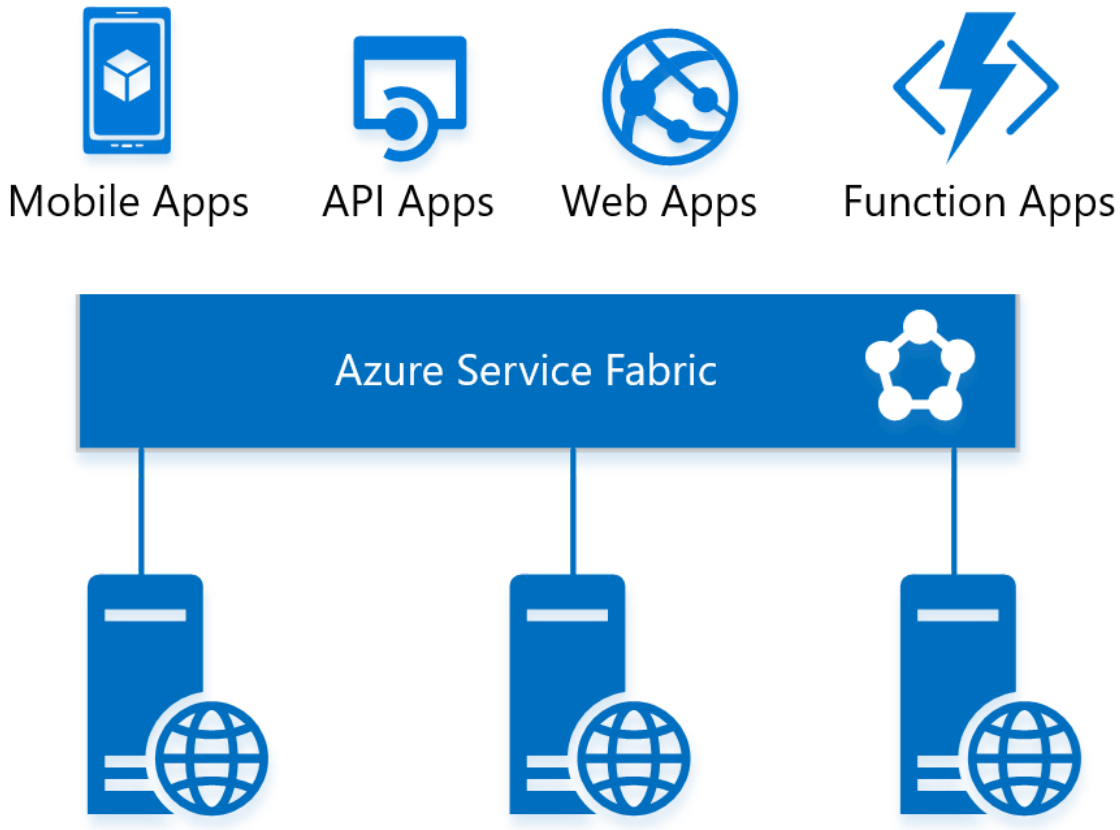
Which of the following is an example of an Azure Application Platform?

- Azure Firewall
- Azure DNS
- **Correct answer**
  - Azure App service
- Azure Cache for Redis
- Azure Load Balancer

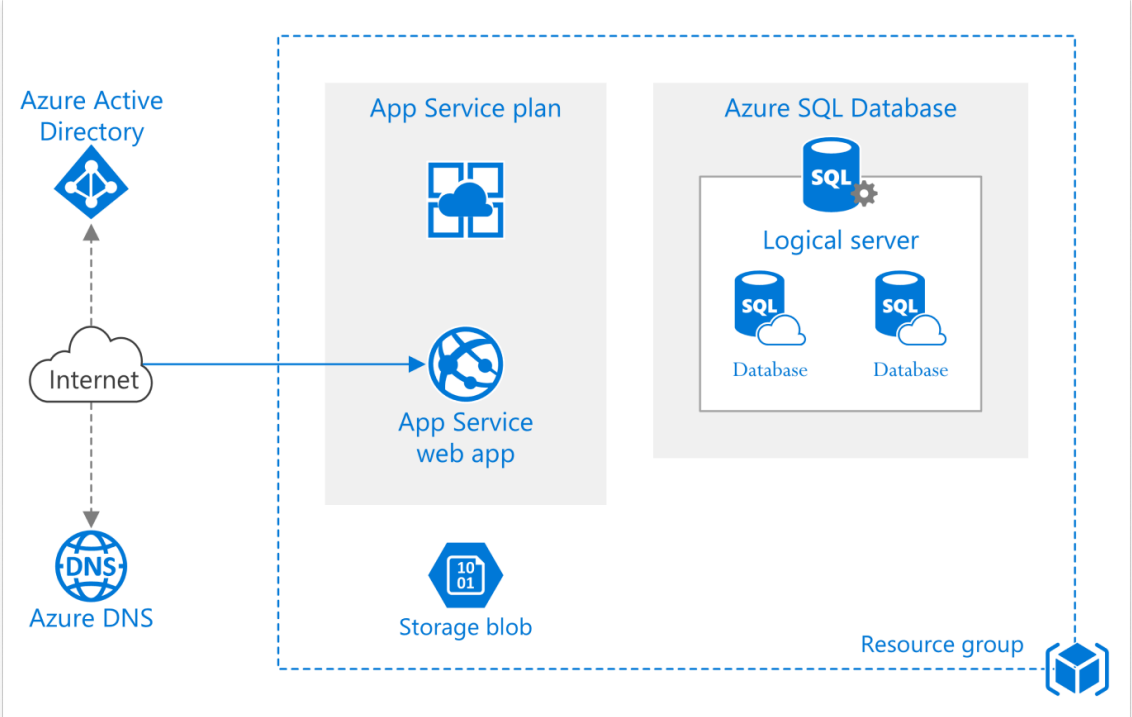
Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure App Service is an HTTP-based service for hosting web applications, REST APIs, and mobile back ends. You can develop in your favorite language, be it .NET, .NET Core, Java, Ruby, Node.js, PHP, or Python. Applications run and scale with ease on both Windows and Linux-based environments. For Linux-based environments, see App Service on Linux.



Using Azure App Service, it is also possible to scale apps on an enterprise grade platform:



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

Question 30 Skipped

True or False:

The Cool storage tier stores data offline and offers the lowest storage costs, but also the highest costs to rehydrate and access data.

Correct answer

False

True

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Storage offers different access tiers for your blob storage, helping you store object data in the most cost-effective manner. The available access tiers include:

- **Hot access tier**: Optimized for storing data that is accessed frequently (for example, images for your website).
- **Cool access tier**: Optimized for data that is infrequently accessed and stored for at least 30 days (for example, invoices for your customers).
- **Archive access tier**: Appropriate for data that is rarely accessed and stored for at least 180 days, with flexible latency requirements (for example, long-term backups).

The following considerations apply to the different access tiers:

- Only the hot and cool access tiers can be set at the account level. The archive access tier isn't available at the account level.
- Hot, cool, and archive tiers can be set at the blob level, during upload or after upload.
- Data in the cool access tier can tolerate slightly lower availability, but still requires high durability, retrieval latency, and throughput characteristics similar

to hot data. For cool data, a slightly lower availability service-level agreement (SLA) and higher access costs compared to hot data are acceptable trade-offs for lower storage costs.

- **Archive storage stores data offline and offers the lowest storage costs, but also the highest costs to rehydrate and access data.**

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/azure-storage-fundamentals/azure-storage-tiers

Question 31 Skipped

_____ notifies you about Azure service incidents and planned maintenance so you can take action to mitigate downtime.

Azure Monitor

Azure Active Directory

Correct answer

Azure Service Health

Azure Trust Center

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Service Health provides personalised alerts and guidance for Azure service issues.

Azure Service Health notifies you about Azure service incidents and planned maintenance so you can take action to mitigate downtime. You can also configure customisable cloud alerts and use your personalised dashboard to analyse health issues, monitor the impact to your cloud resources, get guidance and support, and share details and updates.

IMPORTANT!

What's the difference between Service Health and the Azure status page?

The Azure status page is a global view of the health of all Azure services in all regions. It's a quick reference for incidents with widespread impact. Service Health keeps you informed about the health of your environment. It provides a personalised view of the status of your Azure services and regions, includes information about planned maintenance and current incidents, and offers richer functionality, including alerting and RCAs. See the documentation and watch this video to learn more.

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/features/service-health/

Question 32 Skipped

Yes or No:

Each Azure subscription can contain multiple account administrators.

Yes

Correct answer

No

Overall explanation

It is possible to assign multiple administrators to a particular subscription, however there is ONLY 1

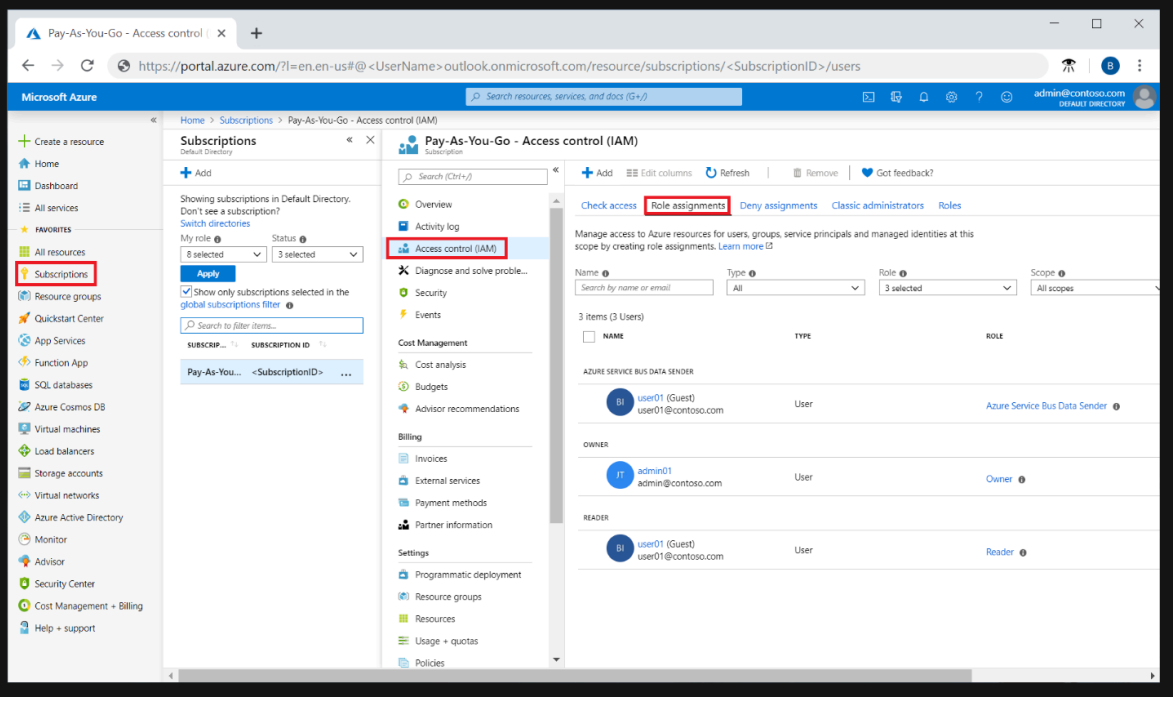
account administrator.

From the Official Azure Documentation:

To manage access to Azure resources, you must have the **appropriate administrator role.** Azure has an authorization system called Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) with several built-in roles you can choose from. You can assign these roles at different scopes, such as management group, subscription, or resource group. **By default, the person who creates a new Azure subscription can assign other users administrative access to a subscription (account Admin).**

To assign a user as an administrator

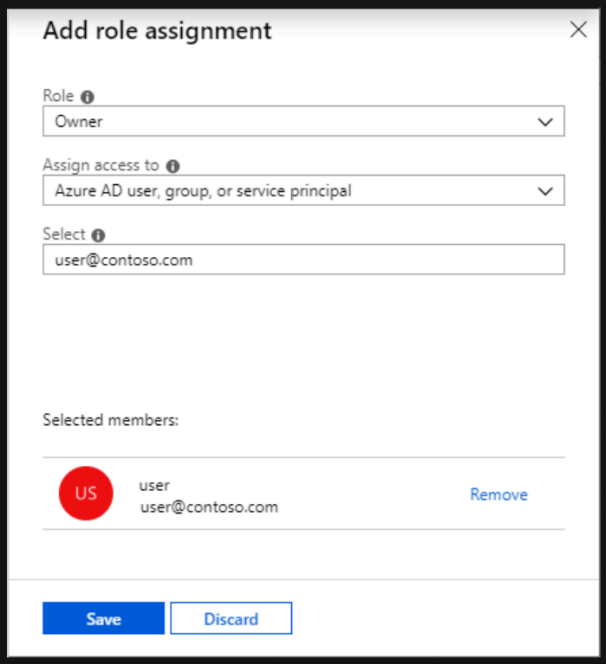
1. Sign in to the Azure portal as the subscription owner and open Subscriptions.
2. Click the subscription where you want to grant access.
3. Click **Access control (IAM)**.
4. Click the **Role assignments** tab to view all the role assignments for this subscription.



5. Click **Add** > **Add role assignment** to open the **Add role assignment** pane.

   If you don't have permissions to assign roles, the option will be disabled.

6. In the **Role** drop-down list, select the **Owner** role.
7. In the **Select** list, select a user. If you don't see the user in the list, you can type in the **Select** box to search the directory for display names and email addresses.



8. Click **Save** to assign the role.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/manage/add-change-subscription-administrator

Question 33 Skipped

Your organization needs to move all its data back to on-premises due to new government regulations. Which Azure service should you use to export data from Azure for this migration?

Azure Data Factory

Azure Site Recovery

AzCopy

Correct answer

Azure Data Box

Overall explanation

The correct option is Azure Data Box. Azure Data Box is designed for transferring large amounts of data to and from Azure. In this scenario, where the organization needs to move all its data back to on-premises due to government regulations, Data Box is the most suitable choice. It provides a secure and efficient way to transfer large volumes of data without relying on limited or slow network connections.

Wrong options:

- **Azure Data Factory -** Azure Data Factory is a cloud-based data integration service that allows you to create, schedule, and manage data workflows. While it can be used to move and transform data, it's not the best option for large-scale data export to on-premises, especially with limited network connectivity.

- **Azure Site Recovery -** Azure Site Recovery is a disaster recovery service that helps protect and recover on-premises and Azure-based virtual machines. It is not designed for exporting large amounts of data from Azure to on-premises environments.

- **AzCopy -** AzCopy is a command-line utility for copying data to and from Azure Storage. While it can be used for data transfers, it relies on network connectivity, which may not be suitable for transferring large amounts of data back to on-premises locations.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databox/data-box-overview

Question 34 Skipped

Which of the following is not a cost saving solution?

Correct answer

Shutting down Virtual Machines at night

Resize underutilized virtual machines

Using spending limits to restrict your spending

Deleting unused resources

Using Azure Hybrid Benefit to repurpose software licenses on Azure

Choosing low-cost locations and regions

Using Azure Reservations to prepay

Overall explanation

Shutting down Virtual Machines at night is not a cost saving solution.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/plan-manage-azure-costs/6-manage-minimize-total-cost

Question 35 Skipped

What are the two types of subscription boundaries that you can use in Azure?

Geographical boundary

Organizational boundary

Correct selection

Access control boundary

Correct selection

Billing boundary

Overall explanation

In Azure, you can use two types of subscription boundaries:

1. **Billing boundary:** This subscription type determines how an Azure account is billed for using Azure. You can create multiple subscriptions for different types of billing requirements. Azure generates separate billing reports and invoices for each subscription so that you can organize and manage costs.

2. **Access control boundary:** Azure applies access-management policies at the subscription level, and you can create separate subscriptions to reflect different organizational structures. An example is that within a business, you have different departments to which you apply distinct Azure subscription policies. This billing model allows you to manage and control access to the resources that users provision with specific subscriptions.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-core-architectural-components-of-azure/6-describe-azure-management-infrastructure

Question 36 Skipped

You want to set up separate environments for development and testing, and security in Azure. What would you create to achieve this?

Additional management groups

Additional Azure accounts

Additional resource groups

Correct answer

Additional subscriptions

Overall explanation

Creating additional subscriptions is a suitable approach for setting up separate environments for development and testing, and security in Azure. By having separate subscriptions for different environments, you can manage and control access to the resources provisioned within each subscription, and it helps you track costs and apply different access-management policies more effectively.

Other options:

Additional resource groups: While resource groups help organize resources within a subscription, they don't provide the level of separation needed for different environments with distinct access-management policies and billing tracking. Resource groups are more suitable for organizing resources that have the same lifecycle and need the same access control settings.

Additional management groups: Management groups are used to organize subscriptions and apply governance conditions to them. Creating additional management groups would not directly create separate environments for

development, testing, and security. They are more suited for organizing multiple subscriptions and applying consistent policies across them.

Additional Azure accounts: Azure accounts are associated with Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) identities and used for billing purposes. Creating additional Azure accounts doesn't directly create separate environments. It is the subscriptions within the accounts that determine the environments and access controls.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-core-architectural-components-of-azure/6-describe-azure-management-infrastructure

Question 37 Skipped

Yes or No:

Azure Pay-As-You-Go pricing is an example of Capex.

Yes

Correct answer

No

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

One of the major changes that you will face when you move from on-premises cloud to the public cloud is the switch from **capital** expenditure (buying hardware) to **operational** expenditure (paying for service as you use it).

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/strategy/business-outcomes/fiscal-outcomes

Question 38 Skipped

What is the purpose of the Azure AD Identity Protection dashboard?

To allow administrators to manage users' authentication methods.

To show a summary of the risk level of all users.

Correct answer

To enable administrators to manage and investigate risk events.

To provide an overview of all users' activity logs.

Overall explanation

The correct answer is - **To enable administrators to manage and investigate risk events.**

The purpose of the Azure AD Identity Protection dashboard is to provide administrators with a centralized view of all risky sign-ins, vulnerabilities, and compromised identities. It allows administrators to investigate and manage risk events by providing detailed information about the users, devices, and applications involved in the event. The dashboard also provides recommendations to improve the security posture of the organization, such as enabling multi-factor authentication for at-risk users.

- **To provide an overview of all users' activity logs:** This is incorrect because the Azure AD Identity Protection dashboard focuses on risk events, not activity logs.
- **To allow administrators to manage users' authentication methods:** This is incorrect because managing users' authentication methods is a separate function that is not part of the Azure AD Identity Protection dashboard.
- **To show a summary of the risk level of all users:** This is incorrect because while the dashboard provides a risk score for each user, its primary purpose is to enable administrators to investigate and manage risk events, not to provide a summary of the risk level of all users.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/

Question 39 Skipped

Which of the following is an excellent choice if you want to run multiple instances of an application on a single host machine?

Blueprints

Functions

Scale Sets

Correct answer

Containers

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

While virtual machines are an excellent way to reduce costs versus the investments that are necessary for physical hardware, they're still limited to a single operating system per virtual machine. If you want to run multiple instances of an application on a single host machine, containers are an excellent choice.

What are containers?

Containers are a virtualization environment. Much like running multiple virtual machines on a single physical host, you can run multiple containers on a single physical or virtual host. Unlike virtual machines, you don't manage the operating system for a container. Virtual machines appear to be an instance of an operating system that you can connect to and manage, but containers are lightweight and designed to be created, scaled out, and stopped dynamically. While it's possible to create and deploy virtual machines as application demand increases, containers are designed to allow you to respond to changes on demand. With containers, you can

quickly restart in case of a crash or hardware interruption. One of the most popular container engines is Docker, which is supported by Azure.

Containers are managed through a container orchestrator, which can start, stop, and scale out application instances as needed. There are two ways to manage both Docker and Microsoft-based containers in Azure: **Azure Container Instances and Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS).**

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/azure-compute-fundamentals/azure-container-services

Question 40 Skipped

You are a cloud administrator responsible for managing a large Azure environment with multiple subscriptions. You want to enforce a company-wide requirement that requires all virtual machines to be encrypted using Azure Disk Encryption. Which Azure service should you use to enforce this?

Correct answer

Azure Policy

Azure Resource Manager

Azure Security Center

Azure Active Directory

Overall explanation

The correct answer is **Azure Policy.**

Azure Policy can be used to enforce company-wide policies across multiple Azure subscriptions, including policies related to Azure Disk Encryption. By creating a policy definition that requires all virtual machines to have Azure Disk Encryption enabled, you can ensure that this policy is applied consistently across your entire Azure environment.

Other options -

- **Azure Security Center:** This is a service that helps customers protect their Azure and on-premises resources from threats, but it is not designed specifically for enforcing policies related to Azure Disk Encryption.
- **Azure Active Directory:** This is a cloud-based identity and access management service, and while it can be used to manage access to Azure resources, it is not designed to enforce policies related to Azure Disk Encryption.
- **Azure Resource Manager:** This is a service that allows customers to manage resources in their Azure subscription, but it is not designed to enforce policies related to Azure Disk Encryption.
- multiple subscriptions.

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

Question 41 Skipped

In a scenario where you need to manage access, policies, and compliance for multiple subscriptions, which Azure service would you use?

Azure subscriptions

Azure Active Directory

Correct answer

Azure management groups

Azure resource groups

Overall explanation

Azure management groups is the correct answer.

In a scenario where you need to manage access, policies, and compliance for multiple subscriptions, you would use Azure management groups. Management groups provide a level of scope above subscriptions, allowing you to organize subscriptions into containers and apply governance conditions to the management groups. All subscriptions within a management group automatically inherit the conditions applied to the management group.

Other options -

- **Azure Active Directory:** While Azure AD is used for identity and access management, it does not directly manage policies and compliance for multiple subscriptions.
- **Azure subscriptions:** Subscriptions are a unit of management, billing, and scale in Azure, but they do not provide a higher level of scope for managing multiple subscriptions.
- **Azure resource groups:** Resource groups are used to organize resources within a subscription, but they do not provide a higher level of scope for managing multiple subscriptions.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-core-architectural-components-of-azure/6-describe-azure-management-infrastructure

Question 42 Skipped

How does Azure AD B2B Collaboration benefit organizations when collaborating with external partners?

It integrates external partners into the organization's on-premises network.

It grants full administrator access to external partners.

It enables external partners to manage Azure subscriptions.

Correct answer

It provides controlled access to specified resources while maintaining security.

Overall explanation

Azure AD B2B Collaboration enables organizations to securely collaborate with external partners by granting them controlled access to specific resources. This allows external partners to work on shared projects without compromising security.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/external-identities-overview

Question 43 Skipped

A startup is planning to replace or supplement traditional on-premises network-attached storage (NAS) devices. More importantly, they are looking for a solution that supports multiple Operating Systems, and containerization.

Which of the following would you recommend?

Correct answer

Azure Files

Azure Container Instances

Azure Blob Storage

Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2

Azure Table Storage

Azure Kubernetes

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Files offers fully managed file shares in the cloud that are accessible via the industry standard Server Message Block (SMB) protocol, Network File System (NFS) protocol, and Azure Files REST API. Azure file shares can be mounted concurrently by cloud or on-premises deployments. SMB Azure file shares are accessible from **Windows, Linux, and macOS clients**. NFS Azure file shares are accessible from Linux or macOS clients. Additionally, SMB Azure file shares can be cached on Windows servers with Azure File Sync for fast access near where the data is being used.

Containerization:

Azure file shares can be used as persistent volumes for stateful containers. Containers deliver "build once, run anywhere" capabilities that enable developers to accelerate innovation. For the containers that access raw data at every start, a shared file system is required to allow these containers to access the file system no matter which instance they run on.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-introduction

Question 44 Skipped

Your team is planning to build a set of REST-based web APIs by using your choice of language and framework. The produced apps should be consumable from any HTTP or HTTPS based client.

Which of the following would be a great fit for this use case?

Azure Virtual Desktops

Azure Container Instances

Correct answer

Azure App Service

Azure Functions

Azure Kubernetes Service

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

App Service enables you to build and host web apps, background jobs, mobile back-ends, and RESTful APIs in the programming language of your choice without managing infrastructure. It offers automatic scaling and high availability. App Service supports Windows and Linux and enables automated deployments from GitHub, Azure DevOps, or any Git repo to support a continuous deployment model. This platform as a service (PaaS) environment allows you to focus on the website and API logic while Azure handles the infrastructure to run and scale your web applications.

API apps

Much like hosting a website, you can build REST-based web APIs by using your choice of language and framework. You get full Swagger support and the ability to package and publish your API in Azure Marketplace. The produced apps can be consumed from any HTTP or HTTPS based client.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/azure-compute-fundamentals/azure-app-services

Question 45 Skipped

True or False: Data stored in an Azure Storage account is automatically copied twice.

Correct answer

False

True

Overall explanation

This is False.

Azure Storage offers multiple redundancy options, including locally redundant storage (LRS), zone-redundant storage (ZRS), geo-redundant storage (GRS), and read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS).

LRS and ZRS provide redundancy within a datacenter or within a **single** zone, respectively, and create **three** copies of the data. GRS and RA-GRS provide additional redundancy across multiple datacenters or regions, respectively, and create **six** copies of the data (three copies in the primary region and three copies in the secondary region).

However, none of these redundancy options provide only two copies of the data by default.

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

Question 46 Skipped

As part of its modernization strategy, your company has decided to move all its operations to the Azure cloud. It is looking for an advanced modernization, and optimization service for Azure with a wide range of tools for assessment.

Which of the following would you recommend?

Azure Advisor

Correct answer

Azure Migrate

Azure Cloud Adopter

Azure Data Box

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Migrate provides a simplified migration, modernization, and optimization service for Azure. All pre-migration steps such as discovery, assessments, and right-sizing of on-premises resources are included for infrastructure, data, and applications. Azure Migrate's extensible framework allows for integration of third-party tools, thus expanding the scope of supported use-cases. It provides the following:

- **Unified migration platform**: A single portal to start, run, and track your migration to Azure.
- **Range of tools**: A range of tools for assessment and migration. Azure Migrate tools include Azure Migrate: Discovery and assessment and Azure Migrate: Server Migration. Azure Migrate also integrates with other Azure services and tools, and with independent software vendor (ISV) offerings.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/migrate-services-overview

Question 47 Skipped

_____ make it easier to identify groups that generate the biggest Azure costs, which can help you adjust your spending accordingly.

Correct answer

Tags

Mangement Groups

Policies

Blueprints

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Tags help you manage costs associated with the different groups of Azure products and resources. You can apply tags to groups of Azure resources to organize billing data.

For example, if you run several VMs for different teams, you can use tags to categorize costs by department, such as Human Resources, Marketing, or Finance; or by environment, such as Test or Production.

Tags make it easier to identify groups that generate the biggest Azure costs, which can help you adjust your spending accordingly.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/plan-manage-azure-costs/6-manage-minimize-total-cost

Question 48 Skipped

Which type of code/language is commonly used in Infrastructure as Code (IaC) to define and manage resources?

Correct answer

YAML

HTML

SQL

JavaScript

Overall explanation

YAML (Yet Another Markup Language) is a common choice for writing code to define and manage infrastructure in IaC. It provides a human-readable format for specifying configurations and settings for various resources.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/architecture/cloud-native/infrastructure-as-code

Question 49 Skipped

Which of the following is a factor that Azure AD Identity Protection uses to assess the risk level of a user's sign-in attempt or activity?

The user's job title

The user's email address

The user's physical location

Correct answer

The user's device health and security posture.

Overall explanation

The correct answer is - **The user's device health and security posture** is one of the factors that Azure AD Identity Protection uses to assess the risk level of a user's sign-in attempt or activity. Azure AD Identity Protection uses machine learning algorithms and various risk factors, such as device health and security posture, to identify potential risks and take appropriate action to protect the user's identity and the organization's resources.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/overview

Question 50 Skipped

Which of the following do Azure Arc-enabled servers allow you to do?

Manage and govern Azure Active Directory.

Correct answer

Extend Azure Resource Manager templates to on-premises environments.

Deploy virtual machines in Azure regions.

Monitor Azure Logic Apps.

Overall explanation

Azure Arc-enabled servers allow you to extend Azure Resource Manager templates to on-premises environments. This enables consistent deployment and management practices across both cloud and on-premises resources.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-arc/overview

Question 51 Skipped

Which of the following is NOT a compute service available in Azure?

Correct answer

Azure CosmosDB

Azure App Service

Azure Kubernetes

Azure Functions

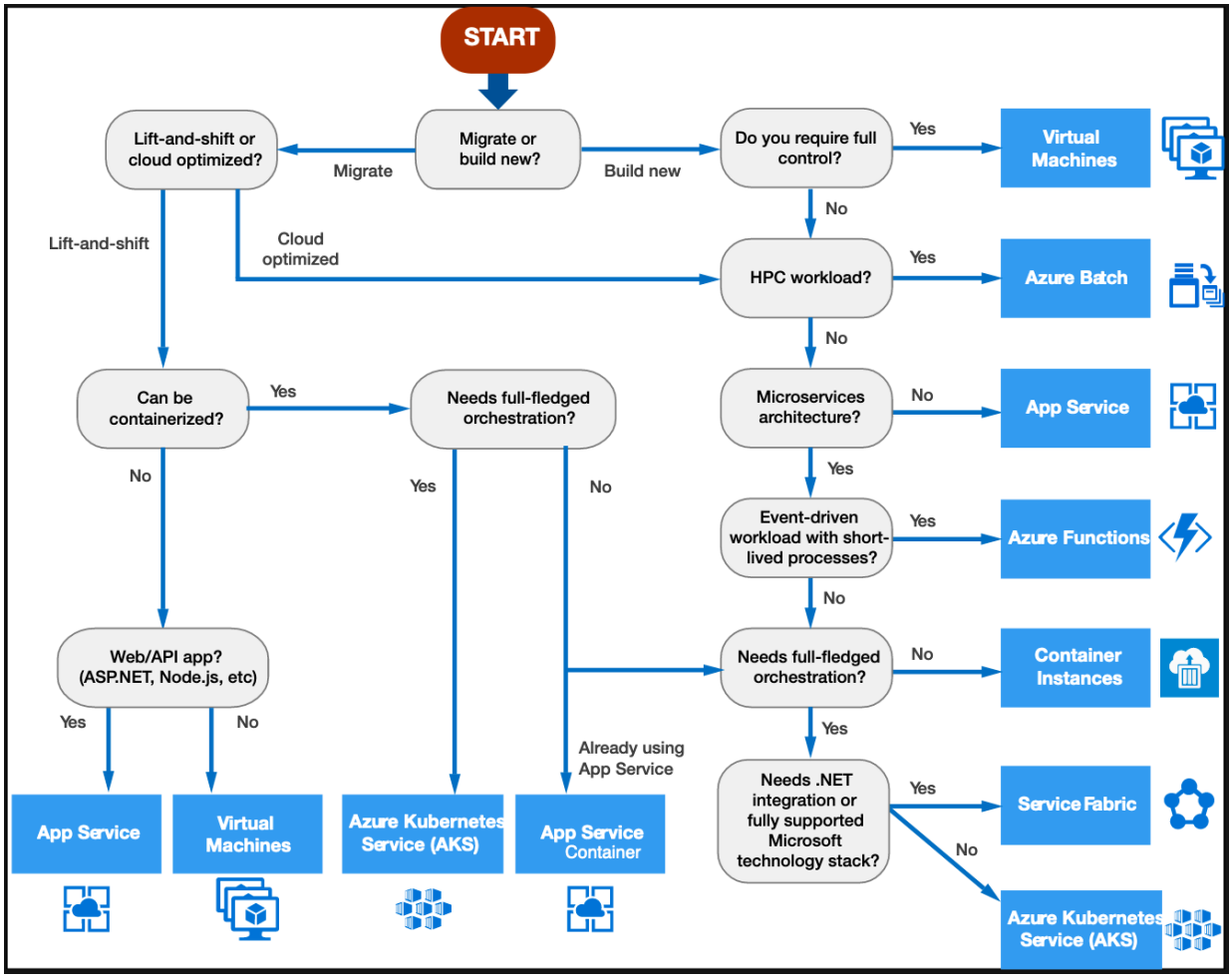
Overall explanation

CosmosDB is a **Database** and not a compute option in Azure.

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure offers a number of ways to host your application code. The term ***compute*** refers to the hosting model for the computing resources that your application runs on. The following flowchart will help you to choose a compute service for your application.

If your application consists of multiple workloads, evaluate each workload separately. A complete solution may incorporate two or more compute services.



Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/guide/technology-choices/compute-decision-tree

Question 52 Skipped

True or False:

You can create multiple billing reports per subscription. This is handy when you have multiple departments and need to do a chargeback of cloud costs.

True

Correct answer

False

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

You can create one billing report per subscription. If you have multiple departments and need to do a "chargeback" of cloud costs, one possible solution is to organize subscriptions by department or by project.

Resource tags can also help.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/build-cloud-governance-strategy-azure/10-create-subscription-governance-strategy

Question 53 Skipped

Which of the following is an accurate definition of an Azure Policy Initiative?

A type of virtual machine used for hosting policies in the Azure cloud.

A set of policy definitions that are applied individually for easy management and assignment.

Correct answer

A way to package and deploy a collection of policy definitions as a single entity.

An Azure service that provides real-time monitoring of policy enforcement.

Overall explanation

The correct answer is : A way to package and deploy a collection of policy definitions as a single entity. An **initiative definition** is a group of policy definitions that are designed to achieve a specific objective. The purpose of initiative definitions is to streamline the management and assignment of policy definitions by grouping them together as a **single** entity. An example of an initiative could be "Enable Monitoring in Microsoft Defender for Cloud," which aims to monitor all the available security recommendations in a Microsoft Defender for Cloud instance.

Other options -

- **A set of policy definitions that are applied individually for easy management and assignment:** This option describes the individual policy **definitions**, which are the building blocks of an Azure Policy initiative. However, it does not accurately describe an Azure Policy **initiative** as a whole.
- **A type of virtual machine used for hosting policies in the Azure cloud:** This option describes a virtual machine, which is not related to an Azure Policy initiative. An Azure Policy initiative is a way to package and deploy a collection of policy definitions, and is not a virtual machine.
- **An Azure service that provides real-time monitoring of policy enforcement:** This option describes a service for monitoring policy enforcement, which is not the same as an Azure Policy initiative. While an Azure Policy initiative can enforce policies, it is not a monitoring service.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview

Question 54 Skipped

A Senior Security Engineer in your company has enforced MFA for all users. How does MFA enhance security?

It requires a Social Insurance Number and a Password

Correct answer

It requires a Password and a code through the Microsoft Authenticator App

It uses two passwords

It requires password complexity

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Multi-factor authentication is a process where a user is prompted during the sign-in process for an additional form of identification, such as to enter a code on their cellphone or to provide a fingerprint scan.

If you only use a password to authenticate a user, it leaves an insecure vector for attack. If the password is weak or has been exposed elsewhere, is it really the user signing in with the username and password, or is it an attacker? When you require a second form of authentication, security is increased as this additional factor isn't something that's easy for an attacker to obtain or duplicate.

Azure AD Multi-Factor Authentication works by requiring **two or more of the following authentication methods:**

1) Something **you know**, typically a password.

2) Something **you have**, such as a trusted device that is not easily duplicated, like a phone or hardware key.

3) Something **you are** - biometrics like a fingerprint or face scan.

Users can register themselves for both self-service password reset and Azure AD Multi-Factor Authentication in one step to simplify the on-boarding experience. Administrators can define what forms of secondary authentication can be used. Azure AD Multi-Factor Authentication can also be required when users perform a self-service password reset to further secure that process.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-howitworks

Question 55 Skipped

True or False:

An unlimited number of resources can be added to a Subscription.

Correct answer

False

True

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

At the beginning of any cloud governance implementation, you identify a cloud organization structure that meets your business needs. This step often involves forming a *cloud center of excellence team* (also called a *cloud enablement team* or a *cloud custodian team*). This team is empowered to implement governance practices from a centralized location for the entire organization.

Teams often start their Azure governance strategy at the subscription level.

Subscriptions also have some resource limitations. For example, the maximum number of network Azure ExpressRoute circuits per subscription is 10. Those limits should be considered during your design phase. If you'll need to exceed those limits, you might need to add more subscriptions. If you hit a hard limit maximum, there's no flexibility to increase it.

Management groups are also available to assist with managing subscriptions. A management group manages access, policies, and compliance across multiple Azure

subscriptions. You'll learn more about management groups later in this module.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/build-cloud-governance-strategy-azure/10-create-subscription-governance-strategy

Question 56 Skipped

In the context of Azure AD B2C, what is a "policy"?

An encryption key used to secure customer data.

A predefined set of access permissions for internal employees.

A secure authentication method using multi-factor authentication.

Correct answer

A customized set of rules and behaviors for customer identity interactions.

Overall explanation

In Azure AD B2C, a policy is a collection of predefined rules and behaviors that define how customers interact with your applications. It helps you customize the user journey, authentication methods, and user flows during sign-up, sign-in, and profile management.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/external-identities-overview

Question 57 Skipped

In Azure, subscriptions serve as a unit of:

Correct answer

All of the above

Scale

Billing

Management

Overall explanation

The correct answer is **All of the Above.**

In Azure, subscriptions serve as a unit of management, billing, and scale. They help you organize your resource groups, manage access to resources, and facilitate billing for the resources used in Azure.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-core-architectural-components-of-azure/6-describe-azure-management-infrastructure

Question 58 Skipped

Your company's IT department wants to ensure that its virtual machines (VMs) are highly available and have automatic failover in case of a hardware failure. Which Azure Virtual Machines feature should you use to achieve this?

Virtual Machine Scale Sets

Azure Site Recovery

Azure Virtual Machine Resiliency

Correct answer

Availability Zones

Overall explanation

Availability Zones is the correct answer. It is an Azure service that provides high availability by replicating applications and data across multiple data-centers within a region. By using availability zones, your virtual machines are deployed in separate physical locations with independent power, cooling, and networking, ensuring that they remain available even if there is a failure in one of the zones. This feature provides automatic failover in case of a hardware failure, making it a suitable solution for ensuring highly available virtual machines.

Other Options:

- **Virtual Machine Scale Sets:** This is an Azure service that allows you to create and manage a group of identical virtual machines in Azure. This service is designed to help you scale your applications horizontally to meet increased demand, but it does not provide a solution for ensuring automatic failover in case of a hardware failure.

- **Azure Site Recovery:** This is an Azure service that allows you to replicate virtual machines from your on-premises environment to Azure or between Azure regions. While this service can help you achieve high availability and automatic failover, it is primarily designed for disaster recovery scenarios, and not for ensuring high availability in the event of a hardware failure.

- **Azure Virtual Machine Resiliency**: This is not a valid Azure service or feature. Therefore, it is not a suitable solution for ensuring highly available virtual machines.

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

Question 59 Skipped

Which of the following statements regarding Azure subscriptions are correct?

Azure subscription cannot have a trust relationship with an Azure Active Directory (AD) instance

Correct selection

Subscription is dependent on a region

Correct selection

Trial subscription can be converted to paid

Correct selection

Billing is applied to each subscription separately

Multiple subscriptions cannot be created within an Azure account

Overall explanation

Billing is applied to each subscription separately - Yes! It is one of the many reasons why people use separate subscriptions.

Trial subscription can be converted to paid - Of course. When you sign up for an Azure free account, you get $200 credit. In the first 30 days, any services you use beyond their free amounts will be deducted from that $200 credit. When you've used up your $200 credit or 30 days have passed (whichever happens first), you'll need to upgrade by moving to pay-as-you-go pricing. That way, you can keep getting free amounts of services and purchase services beyond their free amounts as needed. The cost of those services is charged to the payment method you provide.

Subscription is dependent on a region - Yes, when you create a subscription in Azure, you need to specify a certain region for that Subscription. Hence, this choice is valid as well.

All other options are invalid and don't stand true.

References:

https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/azure/understanding-azure-account-subscription-and-directory/m-p/34800

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-how-subscriptions-associated-directory

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/free/free-account-faq/

Question 60 Skipped

How does Microsoft Purview contribute to data security and compliance?

It encrypts data at rest and in transit.

It provides real-time monitoring of network traffic.

Correct answer

It helps classify and protect sensitive data and ensures compliance policies are followed.

It enforces strict role-based access control for virtual machines.

Overall explanation

Microsoft Purview provides a unified data governance solution to help manage and govern your on-premises, multicloud, and software as a service (SaaS) data. Microsoft Purview helps organizations classify and label data, apply data protection policies, and manage access controls. This ensures that sensitive data is properly protected and that compliance with data regulations is maintained, contributing to data security and compliance efforts.

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/products/purview

Question 61 Skipped

Which feature of Azure AD External Identities enables customers to sign up, sign in, and manage their own profiles using social accounts?

Azure B2B Collaboration

Azure Multi-Factor Authentication

Azure Active Directory Domain Services

Correct answer

Azure Active Directory B2C

Overall explanation

Azure Active Directory B2C is designed to handle customer identities and enables them to sign up, sign in, and manage their profiles using social accounts or other identity providers, enhancing their experience with your applications.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/external-identities-overview

Question 62 Skipped

Yes or No:

A Social Insurance Number and a Fingerprint scan are valid MFA options for Azure.

Yes

Correct answer

No

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

The following forms of verification can be used with Azure Multi-Factor Authentication:

Multi-factor authentication provides additional security for your identities by requiring two or more elements to fully authenticate.

These elements fall into three categories:

- **Something the user knows**

  This might be an email address and password.
- **Something the user has**

  This might be a code that's sent to the user's mobile phone.
- **Something the user is**

  This is typically some sort of biometric property, such as a fingerprint or face scan that's used on many mobile devices.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-mfa-howitworks

Question 63 Skipped

Which Azure service allows you to control the DNS settings for private endpoints in your virtual network?

Correct answer

Azure Private DNS

Azure DNS

Azure DNS Zone

Azure Traffic Manager

Overall explanation

Azure Private DNS is the service that allows you to manage and control the DNS settings for private endpoints in your virtual network. It enables you to map the private endpoint's hostname to its private IP address within the virtual network, ensuring proper resolution.

Question 64 Skipped

Yes or No:

Purchasing your own infrastructure and deploying it in your own data center is an example of CapEx.

No

Correct answer

Yes

Overall explanation

Deploying your own datacenter is definitely an example of CapEx. This is because you need to purchase all the infrastructure upfront before you can use it.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/cloud-adoption/appendix/azure-scaffold

Question 65 Skipped

Which of the following can an application retrieve security tokens from? Choose the Best possible answer.

An Azure Key Vault

A Certificate Store

Correct answer

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)

An Azure SQL Database

Overall explanation

Please note that the question asks us **"To retrieve security tokens"**. You might be thinking about Azure Key Vaults here.

A service such as Azure Key Vault can **keep** security token, however to **access/retrieve** something from the Key Vault , we need to be authenticated to retrieve them. To authenticate, we can use "managed identity" that gives Azure services an automatically managed identity in Azure AD. So the answer is Azure AD.

Remember that Azure AD provides access tokens. Azure Key vault is used to securely store passwords, secrets, certificates and tokens.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/basic-concepts

Question 66 Skipped

Which of the following would you recommend for these given requirements?

1) Create thousands of identical virtual machines in minutes

2) Deploy across availability zones to protect against datacenter failures

Azure Virtual Machines

Correct answer

Azure Virtual Machine Scale Sets

Azure Container Instance

Azure Resource Groups

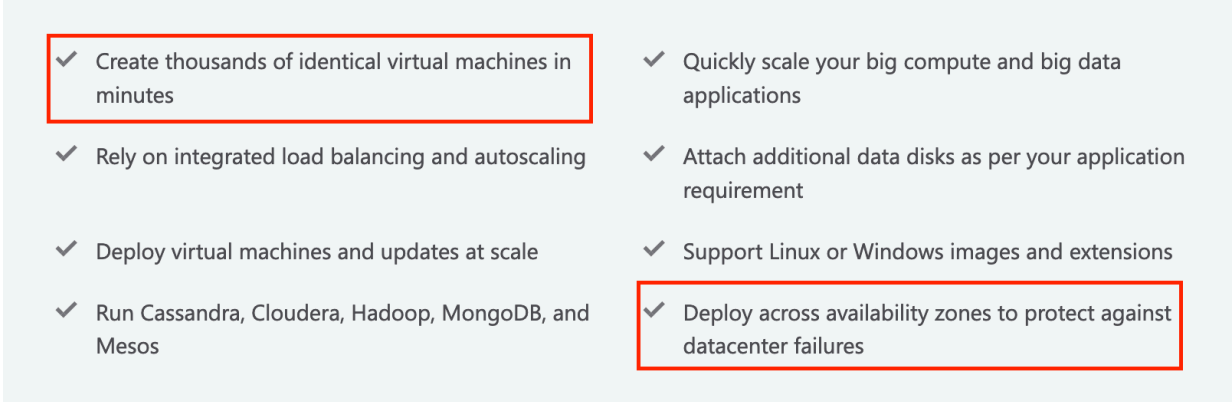
Azure Kubernetes

Azure Blueprints

Overall explanation

According to the official website :

Azure Virtual Machine Scale Sets is Automated virtual machine scaling that helps you cost-effectively simplify the deployment, management, and availability of your applications.



Reference : https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/virtual-machine-scale-sets/

Question 67 Skipped

How does Microsoft Purview enhance data governance across multi-cloud environments?

By offering virtual machine management capabilities.

By providing a cloud-native development environment.

Correct answer

By offering a unified solution to manage and govern data across various cloud and on-premises sources.

By enabling cross-platform application deployment.

Overall explanation

Microsoft Purview provides a unified solution for managing and governing data across various sources, including multi-cloud and on-premises environments. It helps organizations maintain consistent data governance practices and policies regardless of where the data resides.

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/products/purview

Question 68 Skipped

Which of the following options would meet these requirements?

1) SDKs for popular languages, APIs for SQL, MongoDB, Cassandra and more

2) Guaranteed speed at any scale with instant and limitless elasticity, fast reads, and multi-region writes anywhere in the world

3) The ability to work with NoSQL data

Correct answer

Azure Cosmos DB

Azure Table Storage

Azure Files

Azure Queues

Overall explanation

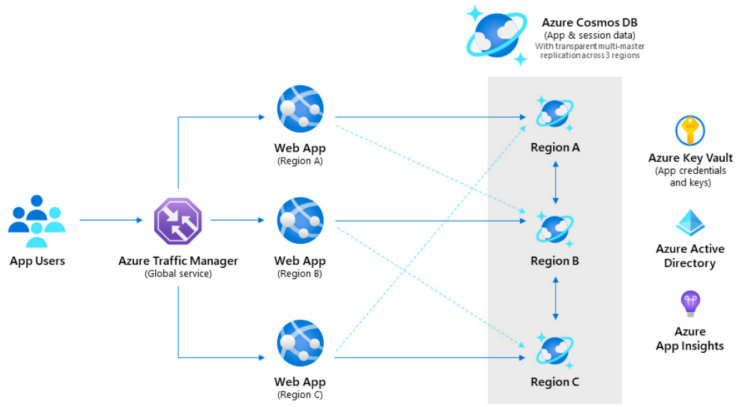
According to the offical documentation :

Build or modernize scalable, high-performance apps

Azure Cosmos DB is a fully managed NoSQL database service for modern app development with guaranteed single-digit millisecond response times and 99.999-percent availability backed by SLAs, automatic and instant scalability, and open source APIs for MongoDB and Cassandra. Enjoy fast writes and reads anywhere in the world with turnkey multi-master global distribution.

Mission-critical applications

Run your most critical workloads in any Azure region in the world with SLA-backed speed, availability, throughput, and consistency. Ensure business continuity with turnkey multi-master replication and enterprise-grade security and compliance including end-to-end encryption and access control. Azure Cosmos DB is trusted by leading enterprises globally including Coca-Cola, Symantec, and Citrix.



Reference : https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/cosmos-db/#featured

Question 69 Skipped

To begin using Azure Storage, you first create an Azure _____ to store your data objects.

Correct answer

Storage Account

Storage Section

DNS

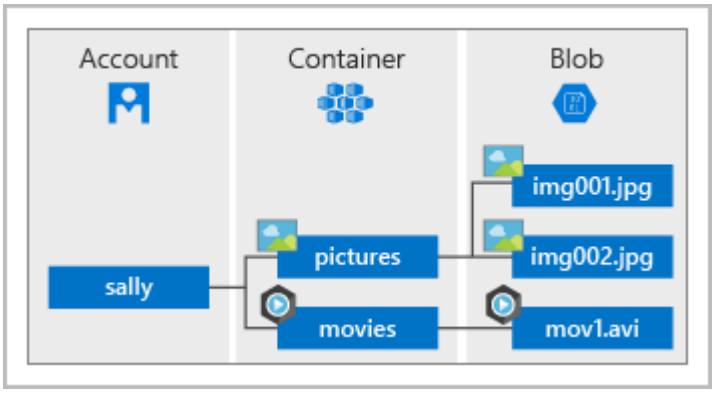
Resource Group

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Storage is a service that you can use to store files, messages, tables, and other types of information. Clients such as websites, mobile apps, desktop applications, and many other types of custom solutions can read data from and write data to Azure Storage. Azure Storage is also used by infrastructure as a service virtual machines, and platform as a service cloud services.

To begin using Azure Storage, you first create an Azure Storage account to store your data objects. You can create an Azure Storage account by using the Azure portal, PowerShell, or the Azure CLI. Your storage account will contain all of your Azure Storage data objects, such as blobs, files, and disks.



Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/azure-storage-fundamentals/azure-storage-accounts

Question 70 Skipped

Which of the following is a way that Azure AD Identity Protection helps to protect against identity-based attacks?

By enforcing strong passwords for all users

Correct answer

By monitoring users' device health and security posture

By automatically blocking all sign-in attempts from high-risk IP addresses

By requiring all users to use multi-factor authentication

Overall explanation

Azure AD Identity Protection uses various signals, including device health and security posture, to detect identity-based attacks and suspicious activities. By monitoring these factors, it can assess the risk level of a user's sign-in attempt or activity and take appropriate action, such as requiring additional authentication or blocking access.

Note that Azure AD Identity Protection is not a replacement for strong passwords, multi-factor authentication, or other security measures. Instead, it is an additional layer of security that helps to protect against identity-based attacks.

- **By enforcing strong passwords for all users:** This is incorrect because enforcing strong passwords is not a specific feature of Azure AD Identity Protection, but rather a general best practice for secure password management.

- **By automatically blocking all sign-in attempts from high-risk IP addresses:** This is incorrect because Azure AD Identity Protection does not

automatically block sign-in attempts based on IP address, but instead uses a risk-based approach to evaluate sign-in attempts and assess the level of risk.

- **By requiring all users to use multi-factor authentication:** This is incorrect because although Azure AD Identity Protection supports multi-factor authentication, it is not the only method used to protect against identity-based attacks.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/overview

Question 71 Skipped

What are the basic building block of Azure?

Subscriptions

Resource groups

Correct answer

Resources

Management groups

Overall explanation

Resources are the basic building blocks of Azure. Anything you create, provision, deploy, etc. is a resource. Virtual Machines (VMs), virtual networks, databases, cognitive services, etc. are all considered resources within Azure.

Other options -

- **Resource groups** are logical containers for resources deployed within an Azure subscription. They do not represent the individual components created in Azure.

- **Subscriptions** are a unit of management, billing, and scale in Azure. They are used to organize resource groups and facilitate billing but are not the basic building blocks themselves.

- **Management groups** are a higher-level organizational structure used to manage access, policies, and compliance for multiple subscriptions. They are not the basic building blocks of Azure.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-core-architectural-components-of-azure/6-describe-azure-management-infrastructure

Question 72 Skipped

Which storage redundancy option offers the highest level of durability, with a remarkable 16 nines of durability?

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Locally redundant storage (LRS)

Correct answer

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)

Durable-redundant storage (DRS)

Overall explanation

From the official documentation:

The storage redundancy option that provides the highest degree of durability, with 16 nines of durability, is **"geo-redundant storage (GRS)."** GRS copies your data synchronously within a single physical location in the primary region using locally redundant storage (LRS). It then copies your data asynchronously to a single physical location in the secondary region (the region pair) also using LRS. This combination of synchronous and asynchronous replication results in an extremely high level of

durability, offering at least 16 nines (99.99999999999999%) of durability for Azure Storage data objects over a given year.

Also, there is no option known as DRS.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-azure-storage-services/3-redundancy

Question 73 Skipped

Which aspect of data management does Microsoft Purview primarily address?

Correct answer

Data discovery, classification, and governance.

Data transformation for analytics purposes.

Data storage optimization.

Data migration between Azure regions.

Overall explanation

Microsoft Purview focuses on data discovery, classification, and governance. It helps organizations understand what data they have, where it resides, and how it's being used. It also provides tools for classifying and protecting sensitive data, ensuring compliance with data regulations.

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/products/purview

Question 74 Skipped

An Azure Web App that queries an on-prem Oracle SQL Database is an example of a _____ cloud architecture.

public

multi-vendor

private

Correct answer

hybrid

Overall explanation

Since you are using both Azure, as well as on-prem resources (A combination of both) -> This is an example of a hybrid cloud!

From the Official Azure Documentation:

The benefits of a hybrid cloud platform

A hybrid cloud platform gives organisations many advantages such as greater flexibility, more deployment options, security, compliance and getting more value from their existing infrastructure. When computing and processing demand fluctuates, hybrid cloud computing gives businesses the ability to seamlessly scale up their on-premises infrastructure to the public cloud to handle any overflow – without giving third-party data centres access to the entirety of their data. Organisations gain the flexibility and innovation that the public cloud provides by running certain workloads in the cloud while keeping highly sensitive data in their own data centre to meet client needs or regulatory requirements.

This not only allows companies to scale computing resources, it also eliminates the need to make massive capital expenditures to handle short-term spikes in demand, as well as when the business needs to free up local resources for more sensitive data or applications. Companies will only pay for the resources they temporarily use instead of having to purchase, program and maintain additional resources and equipment that could remain idle over long periods of time.

Read more about hybrid cloud capabilities and getting started with Azure >

Advantages of the hybrid cloud:

- **Control** – your organisation can maintain a private infrastructure for sensitive assets or workloads that require low latency.
- **Flexibility** – you can take advantage of additional resources in the public cloud when you need them.
- **Cost-effectiveness** – with the ability to scale to the public cloud, you pay for extra computing power only when needed.
- **Ease** – transitioning to the cloud doesn't have to be overwhelming because you can migrate gradually – phasing in workloads over time.

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/overview/what-is-hybrid-cloud-computing/

Question 75 Skipped

What is the primary role of Azure Arc-enabled data services?

Correct answer

To extend Azure data services to on-premises and multi-cloud environments.

To manage and monitor data services exclusively within Azure regions.

To optimize network connectivity between Azure regions.

To provide cloud-based virtual machines for data processing.

Overall explanation

Azure Arc-enabled data services extend Azure data services to on-premises and multi-cloud environments, enabling consistent data management and integration across different locations.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-arc/overview

Question 76 Skipped

Which of the following is NOT an Azure Subscription type?

Correct answer

Pay For a Year

Pay As You Go

Free Trial

Member offers

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

You probably know that an Azure *subscription* provides you with access to Azure resources such as virtual machines (VMs), storage, and databases. The types of resources you use affect your monthly bill.

Azure offers both free and paid subscription options to fit your needs and requirements. They are:

- **Free trial**

  A free trial subscription provides you with 12 months of popular free services, a credit to explore any Azure service for 30 days, and more than 25 services that are always free. Your Azure services are disabled when the trial ends or when your credit expires for paid products, unless you upgrade to a paid subscription.

- **Pay-as-you-go**

  A pay-as-you-go subscription lets you pay for what you use by attaching a credit or debit card to your account. Organizations can apply for volume discounts and prepaid invoicing.

- **Member offers**

  Your existing membership to certain Microsoft products and services might provide you with credits for your Azure account, and reduced rates on Azure services. For example, member offers are available to Visual Studio subscribers, Microsoft Partner Network members, Microsoft for Startups members, and Microsoft Imagine members.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/plan-manage-azure-costs/4-purchase-azure-services

Question 77 Skipped

Your legal team is requesting for documentation pertaining to Microsoft's implementation of controls and processes, namely - Audit Reports, Compliance scores, Pen-Test and Security assessments, and Industry compliance.

Where can you obtain this information?

Azure Advisor

Correct answer

Service Trust Portal

Microsoft Privacy Statement

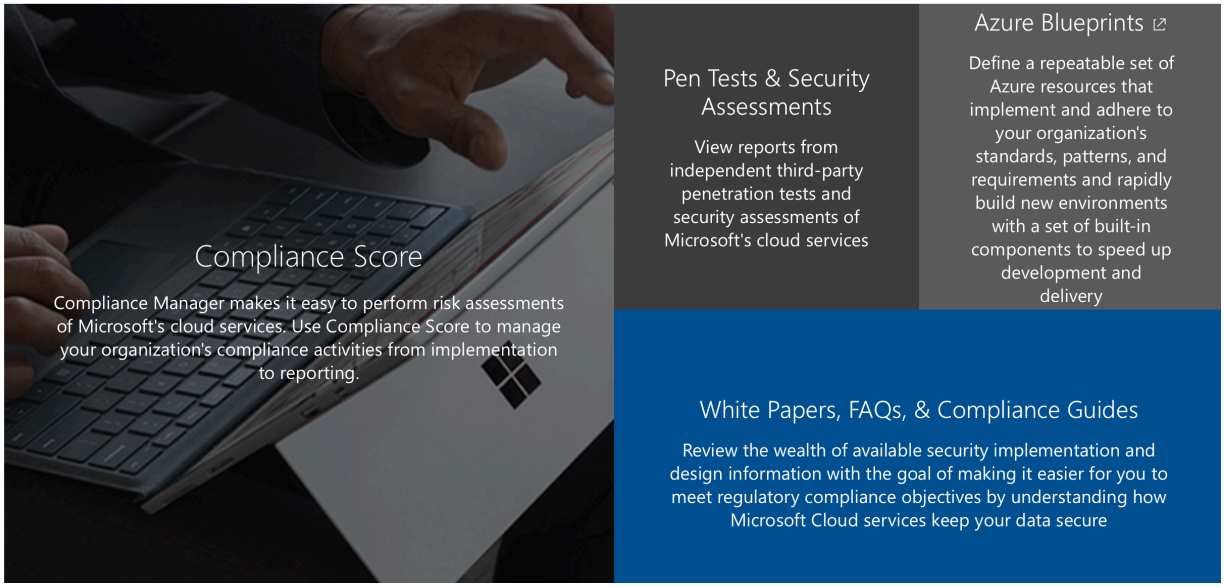
Azure Resources

Azure Support Docs

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

The Microsoft **Service Trust Portal** contains details about Microsoft's implementation of controls and processes that protect our cloud services.



Reference: https://servicetrust.microsoft.com

Question 78 Skipped

What benefit does Infrastructure as Code (IaC) provide for disaster recovery scenarios?

It accelerates the download speed of cloud resources.

It automates the creation of virtual machines.

Correct answer

It ensures consistent infrastructure configuration replication.

It enables version control for application code.

Overall explanation

From the official documentation:

Infrastructure as Code (IaC) is a key DevOps practice that involves the management of infrastructure, such as networks, compute services, databases, storages, and connection topology, in a descriptive model. IaC allows teams to develop and release changes faster and with greater confidence. Benefits of IaC include:

- Increased confidence in deployments
- Ability to manage multiple environments
- Improved understanding of the state of infrastructure

With IaC, you can create infrastructure configurations as code. This enables consistent replication of infrastructure settings, reducing the risk of configuration errors during disaster recovery scenarios.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/ready/considerations/infrastructure-as-code

Question 79 Skipped

What is the recommended minimum data size for using Data Box to transfer data in scenarios with limited network connectivity?

20 TB

10 TB

Correct answer

40 TB

100 TB

Overall explanation

Data Box is an Azure service designed for offline data transfer when dealing with large data sizes and limited or no network connectivity. The recommendation for using Data Box is for data sizes larger than 40 TB. This is because, at such large data sizes,

transferring data over the network can be slow, unreliable, or costly due to bandwidth limitations.

In scenarios with limited network connectivity, using Data Box helps avoid the challenges of slow data transfer speeds, potential data corruption, and high costs associated with transferring massive amounts of data over the network. By opting for Data Box, you ensure a secure, efficient, and cost-effective solution for moving large volumes of data to or from Azure.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-azure-storage-services/6-identify-azure-data-migration-options

Question 80 **Skipped**

Which of the following categories does Azure Kubernetes service belong to?

Database as a service (DaaS)

Correct answer

Platform as a service (PaaS)

Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)

Software as a service (SaaS)

Overall explanation

From the official Azure docs:

Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) offers serverless Kubernetes, an integrated continuous integration and continuous delivery (CI/CD) experience, and enterprise-grade security and governance. This falls under the **PaaS** category!

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/kubernetes-service/

Question 81 Skipped

A startup has deployed a set of Virtual Machines which are critical for their day-to-day operations. They need to ensure their availability even if a single data center goes down. An intern suggests deploying the Virtual Machines to at least two regions.

Would this suggestion meet the goal?

Correct answer

Yes

No

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

By deploying the virtual machines to two or more regions, you are deploying the virtual machines to multiple datacenters. This will ensure that the services running on the virtual machines are available if a single data center fails.

Azure operates in multiple datacenters around the world. These datacenters are grouped in to geographic regions, giving you flexibility in choosing where to build your applications. You create Azure resources in defined geographic regions like 'West US', 'North Europe', or 'Southeast Asia'. You can review the list of regions and their locations.

Within each region, multiple datacenters exist to provide for redundancy and availability.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/regions

Question 82 Skipped

_____ provides disks for Azure virtual machines. Applications and other services can access and use them as needed, similar to how they would in on-premises scenarios.

SSD Storage

File Storage

Blob Storage

Correct answer

Disk Storage

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Disk Storage provides disks for Azure virtual machines. Applications and other services can access and use these disks as needed, similar to how they would in on-premises scenarios. Disk Storage allows data to be persistently stored and accessed from an attached virtual hard disk.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/azure-storage-fundamentals/azure-disk-storage

Question 83 Skipped

You have deployed Azure File Sync for your organization. One of the interns accidentally deleted some important files on the local file server. How can you recover the deleted files?

Recover from the local file server's backup

Restore the files from Azure Blob Storage

Use Azure Site Recovery to recover the files

Correct answer

Recover from the Azure File share using Azure Backup

Overall explanation

The correct answer is **Recover from the Azure File share using Azure Backup.** When you deploy Azure File Sync, the data is synchronized with Azure Files, and you can create a backup of the file share using Azure Backup. In case of accidental deletion, you can restore the deleted files from the Azure File share backup.

Other options -

- **Recovering from the local file server's backup** may be a valid option, but it is not the best solution in the context of Azure File Sync. Azure File Sync keeps a centralized copy of the data in Azure Files, which can be backed up and restored using Azure Backup.
- **Azure Site Recovery** is a disaster recovery solution and is not intended for file recovery. It is designed to protect virtual machines and physical servers by replicating them to a secondary location, but it is not suitable for restoring individual files.
- **Restoring the files from Azure Blob Storage** is not relevant because Azure File Sync synchronizes data with Azure Files, not Azure Blob Storage.

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

Question 84 Skipped

AzCopy is a command-line utility designed to copy _____.

Virtual machines

Data between on-premises file servers

Database schemas

Correct answer

Data between Azure Storage accounts

Overall explanation

AzCopy is a command-line utility specifically designed to copy data between **Azure Storage accounts** or between an on-premises location and Azure Storage. It supports Blob Storage, Table Storage, and File Storage transfers.

Other options -

- **Virtual machines -** AzCopy is not designed to copy virtual machines; it focuses on data transfers for Azure Storage services.
- **Data between on-premises file servers -** Although AzCopy can copy data between an on-premises location and Azure Storage, it is not intended for transferring data directly between on-premises file servers without involving Azure Storage.
- **Database schema -** AzCopy is not designed for copying database schema; it focuses on data transfers for Azure Storage services, such as Blob Storage, Table Storage, and File Storage.

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

Question 85 Skipped

_____ helps you estimate the cost savings of operating your solution on Azure over time compared to operating in your on-premises datacenter.

Correct answer

Azure TCO Calculator

Azure Pricing Calculator

Azure Blueprints

Azure Advisor

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

The TCO Calculator helps you estimate the cost savings of operating your solution on Azure over time compared to operating in your on-premises datacenter.

The term *total cost of ownership* is used commonly in finance. It can be hard to see all the hidden costs related to operating a technology capability on-premises. Software licenses and hardware are additional costs.

With the TCO Calculator, you'll enter the details of your on-premises workloads. Then you can review the suggested industry-average cost (which you can adjust) for related operational costs. These costs include electricity, network maintenance, and IT labor. You're then presented with a side-by-side report. Using the report, you can compare those costs with the same workloads running on Azure.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/plan-manage-azure-costs/2-compare-costs-tco-calculator

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