Practice Test - 3 - 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

What is the primary purpose of applying resource locks in Azure?

To ensure resources are automatically deleted after a specific time period.

To restrict access to Azure resources to a specific user.

To prevent any modifications to resources, including read access.

Correct answer

To prevent accidental deletion or modification of critical resources.

Overall explanation

From the official Azure docs:

As an administrator, you can lock an Azure subscription, resource group, or resource to protect them from accidental user deletions and modifications. The lock overrides any user permissions.

You can set locks that prevent either deletions or modifications. In the portal, these locks are called **Delete** and **Read-only**. In the command line, these locks are called **CanNotDelete** and **ReadOnly**.

- **CanNotDelete** means authorized users can read and modify a resource, but they can't delete it.
- **ReadOnly** means authorized users can read a resource, but they can't delete or update it. Applying this lock is similar to restricting all authorized users to the permissions that the **Reader** role provides.

Unlike role-based access control (RBAC), you use management locks to apply a restriction across all users and roles. To learn about setting permissions for users and roles, see Azure RBAC.

Therefore, Resource locks in Azure are used to prevent **accidental** deletion or modification of important resources. They help maintain the integrity of critical resources by preventing unwanted changes.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources

Question 2 Skipped

You are the lead of a Data Science team at your organization, and your management wants to utilize cloud capabilities to modernize your work stream.

What should the company use to build, test, and deploy predictive analytics solutions?

Azure App Service

Correct answer

Azure Machine Learning Studio

Azure Batch

Azure Logic Apps

Overall explanation

From the official docs:

Azure Machine Learning Studio is an enterprise-grade service for the end-to-end machine learning lifecycle.

It empower data scientists and developers to build, deploy, and manage high-quality models faster and with confidence. It accelerates time to value with industry-leading machine learning operations (MLOps), open-source interoperability, and integrated tools. Innovate on a secure, trusted platform designed for responsible AI applications in machine learning.

Reference : https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/services/machine-learning/#product-overview

Question 3 Skipped

Which of the following Azure services offers a dedicated physical server to host your virtual machines?

Azure Bare Metal

Correct answer

Azure Dedicated Host

Azure Virtual Dedicated Host

Azure Virtual Machines

Overall explanation

Azure Dedicated Host is the correct answer.

Azure Dedicated Host is an Azure service that offers a dedicated physical server to host your virtual machines. With Azure Dedicated Host, you can control the underlying host infrastructure and manage host maintenance operations such as updates and

reboots. You can also select the number of cores, amount of memory, and types of storage devices that best suit your workloads.

Other options -

- **Azure Virtual Machines**: This is a cloud-based infrastructure as a service (IaaS) offering that provides virtual machines for running applications and services. However, Azure Virtual Machines do not offer dedicated physical servers.
- **Azure Virtual Dedicated Host:** This is not a valid Azure service.
- **Azure Bare Metal:** This is a term that generally refers to a physical server or machine without a hypervisor layer. While Azure provides access to virtual machines with a range of hardware specifications, Azure Bare Metal is not a specific service that provides dedicated physical servers.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/dedicated-hosts

Question 4 Skipped

Yes or No:

You can use Azure DNS to buy a domain name.

Correct answer

No

Yes

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure DNS is a hosting service for DNS domains that provides name resolution by using Microsoft Azure infrastructure. By hosting your domains in Azure, you can

manage your DNS records by using the same credentials, APIs, tools, and billing as your other Azure services.

You can't use Azure DNS to buy a domain name. For an annual fee, you can buy a domain name by using App Service domains or a third-party domain name registrar. Your domains then can be hosted in Azure DNS for record management. For more information, see Delegate a domain to Azure DNS.

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/services/advisor/#features

Question 5 Skipped

Which Azure service should you use to correlate events from multiple resources into a centralized repository?

Azure Log Analytics

Azure Cosmos DB

Azure Blueprint

Correct answer

Azure Event Hubs

Overall explanation

From the official documentation:

Event Hubs is a fully managed, real-time data ingestion service that's simple, trusted and scalable. Stream millions of events per second from any source to build dynamic data pipelines and immediately respond to business challenges. Keep processing data during emergencies using the geo-disaster recovery and geo-replication features.

Integrate seamlessly with other Azure services to unlock valuable insights. Allow existing Apache Kafka clients and applications to talk to Event Hubs without any code

changes – you get a managed Kafka experience without having to manage your own clusters. Experience real-time data ingestion and microbatching on the same stream.

Reference : https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/services/event-hubs/

Question 6 **Skipped**

A team in your organization wants to implement a solution involving basic Artificial Intelligence (AI), but they have basic API and programming knowledge / background to implement this solution.

As an experienced Azure Architect, which of the following would be your suggestion?

Azure DevOps

Azure Machine Learning Studio

Correct answer

Azure Cognitive Services

Azure Active Directory

Overall explanation

From the official Azure documentation:

Cognitive Services brings AI within reach of every developer and data scientist. With leading models, a variety of use cases can be unlocked. All it takes is an API call to embed the ability to see, hear, speak, search, understand, and accelerate advanced decision-making into your apps. Enable developers and data scientists of all skill levels to easily add AI capabilities to their apps.

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

Question 7 Skipped

Which of the following Azure Storage would you use to store different types of files such as videos, audios, text in a highly cost effective and scalable manner?

Correct answer

Azure Blob Storage

Azure PostgreSQL

Azure SQL Database

Azure Cosmos DB

Overall explanation

From the official Azure documentation:

A blob is a binary, large object and a storage option for any type of data that you want to store in a binary format. Learn about blob types.

Azure Blob storage is Microsoft's object storage solution for the cloud. Blob storage is optimized for storing massive amounts of `unstructured` data. Unstructured data is data that doesn't adhere to a particular data model or definition, such as text or binary data.

Blob storage is designed for:

1) Serving images or documents directly to a browser.

2) Storing files for distributed access.

3) Streaming video and audio.

4) Writing to log files.

5) Storing data for backup and restore, disaster recovery, and archiving.

6) Storing data for analysis by an on-premises or Azure-hosted service.

Reference : https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/storage/blobs/#security

Question 8 Skipped

Your Azure account contains several policies and you wish to group/organize them. Which of the following can help you achieve this?

Correct answer

Initiatives

Resource Groups

Network Security Groups

Azure Active Directory

Overall explanation

From the official Azure docs:

An initiative definition is a collection of policy definitions that are tailored towards achieving a singular overarching goal. Initiative definitions simplify managing and assigning policy definitions. They simplify by grouping a set of policies as one single item. For example, you could create an initiative titled **Enable Monitoring in Azure Security Center**, with a goal to monitor all the available security recommendations in your Azure Security Center.

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

Question 9 Skipped

What is network latency?

The maximum amount of data that can travel over the network

The cost incurred by the data travelling over the network

Correct answer

The time it takes for data to travel over the network

The distance the data travel over the network

Overall explanation

Network latency is the time it takes for data or a request to go from the source to the destination. Latency in networks is measured in **milliseconds**.

You can run latency speed tests to Azure using this link: https://www.azurespeed.com/Azure/Latency

Question 10 Skipped

What is the maximum allowed number of tags per Azure resource?

15

10

30

Correct answer

50

Overall explanation

The correct answer is 50.

Azure allows users to assign name-value pairs, called tags, to each resource, resource group, and subscription. The maximum number of tag name-value pairs that can be assigned to each of these entities is 50. If you need to apply more tags than the allowed number, you can use a JSON string to include multiple values for a single tag name. Each resource group or subscription can contain numerous resources, each with their own set of 50 tag name-value pairs.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources

Question 11 Skipped

Yes or No:

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

Azure Chaos Studio

Correct answer

Azure Service Health

Azure Percept

Azure Health Bot

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

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

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

Question 12 Skipped

_____ is a hosting service for Domain Name System domains that provides name resolution by using Microsoft Azure infrastructure.

Correct answer

Azure DNS

Azure ExpressRoute

Azure Virtual Subnets

Azure VPN Gateway

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure DNS is a hosting service for DNS domains that provides name resolution by using Microsoft Azure infrastructure. By hosting your domains in Azure, you can manage your DNS records by using the same credentials, APIs, tools, and billing as your other Azure services.

You can't use Azure DNS to buy a domain name. For an annual fee, you can buy a domain name by using App Service domains or a third-party domain name registrar.

Your domains then can be hosted in Azure DNS for record management. For more information, see Delegate a domain to Azure DNS.

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

Question 13 Skipped

_____ is a command-line utility that you can use to copy blobs or files to or from a storage account.

AzMigrate

AzReplicate

Correct answer

AzCopy

AzMove

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

AzCopy is a command-line utility that you can use to copy blobs or files to or from a storage account.

Example of a command -

```
azcopy make 'https://mystorageaccount.file.core.windows.net/myfileshare?
sv=2018-03-28&ss=bjqt&srs=sco&sp=rjklhjup&se=2019-05-10T04:37:48Z&st=2019-
05-
09T20:37:48Z&spr=https&sig=%2FSOVEFfsKDqRry4bk3qz1vAQFwY5DDzp2%2B%2F3Eykf%2F
JLs%3D'
```

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

Question 14 Skipped

For all cloud deployment types, you own your _____ and _____. You're also responsible for their security.

Correct answer

data , identities

devices, operating system

data, physical network

information , network controls

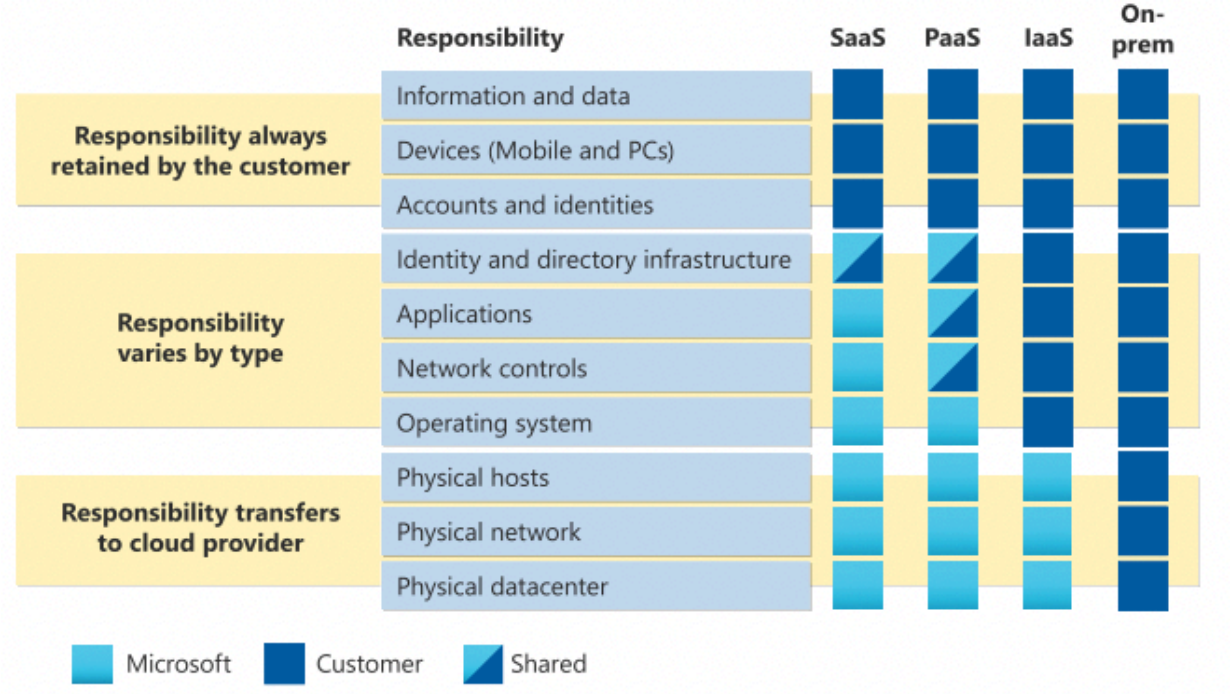
Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

As you consider and evaluate public cloud services, it's critical to understand the shared responsibility model and which security tasks are handled by the cloud provider and which tasks are handled by you. The workload responsibilities vary depending on whether the workload is hosted on Software as a Service (SaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), or in an on-premises datacenter.

Division of responsibility

In an on-premises datacenter, you own the whole stack. As you move to the cloud some responsibilities transfer to Microsoft. The following diagram illustrates the areas of responsibility between you and Microsoft, according to the type of deployment of your stack.



For all cloud deployment types, you own your data and identities. You are responsible for protecting the security of your data and identities, on-premises resources, and the cloud components you control (which varies by service type).

Regardless of the type of deployment, the following responsibilities are always retained by you:

- Data
- Endpoints
- Account
- Access management

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/shared-responsibility

Question 15 Skipped

Yes or No:

ExpressRoute connections go over the public Internet, and they offer more reliability, faster speeds, and lower latencies than typical Internet connections.

Yes

Correct answer

No

Overall explanation

No, it is **false** that ExpressRoute connections go over the public Internet. However, they do offer more reliability, faster speeds, and lower latencies than typical Internet connections.

From the Official Azure Documentation:

All incoming data into Azure using ExpressRoute is free of charge (as with any other inbound data

transfer to Azure).

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

Question 16 Skipped

You are looking to link resources together in your on-premises environment and within your Azure subscription but don't want the connection to travel over the internet. Which of the following can you use?

Correct answer

Azure ExpressRoute

Azure Point-to-Site VPN

Azure Bastion

Azure Sentinel

Azure Site-to-Site VPN

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure virtual networks enable you to link resources together in your on-premises environment and within your Azure subscription. In effect, you can create a network that spans both your local and cloud environments. There are three mechanisms for you to achieve this connectivity:

- **Point-to-site virtual private networks** The typical approach to a virtual private network (VPN) connection is from a computer outside your organization, back into your corporate network. In this case, the client computer initiates an encrypted VPN connection to connect that computer to the Azure virtual network.

- **Site-to-site virtual private networks** A site-to-site VPN links your on-premises VPN device or gateway to the Azure VPN gateway in a virtual network. In effect, the devices in Azure can appear as being on the local network. The connection is encrypted and works over the internet.

- **Azure ExpressRoute** For environments where you need greater bandwidth and even higher levels of security, Azure ExpressRoute is the best approach. ExpressRoute provides a dedicated private connectivity to Azure that doesn't travel over the internet.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/azure-networking-fundamentals/azure-virtual-network-fundamentals

Question 17 Skipped

Which of the following is a free tool to conveniently manage your Azure cloud storage resources from your desktop?

Correct answer

Azure Storage Explorer

Azure Data Box

Azure Migrate

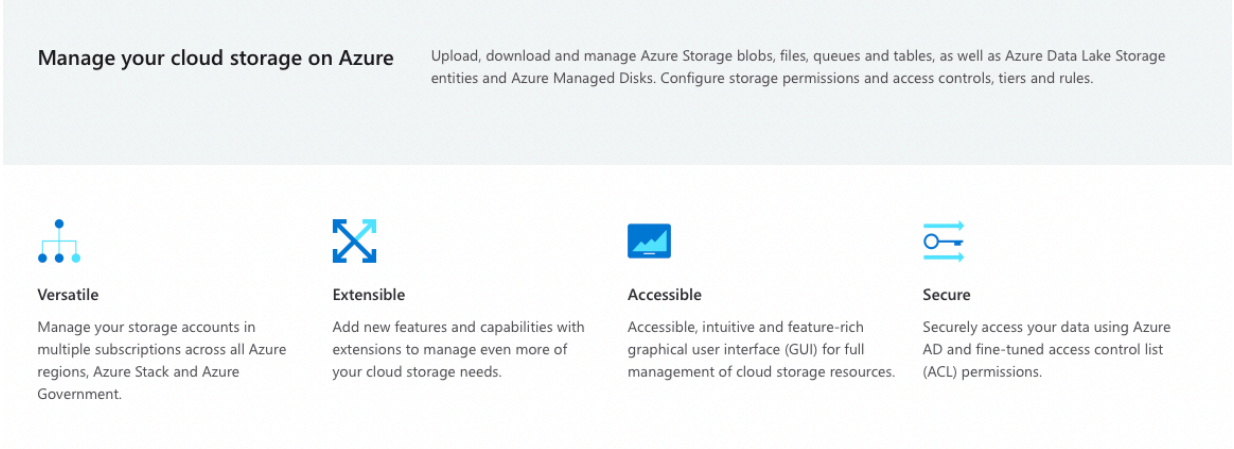
Azure AzCopy

Azure FileSync

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Storage Explorer is a free tool to conveniently manage your Azure cloud storage resources from your desktop.



Reference : https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/features/storage-explorer/#overview

Question 18 Skipped

Yes or No:

Upon applying a Tag to a Resource Group, all Resources inside it inherit that Tag.

Yes

Correct answer

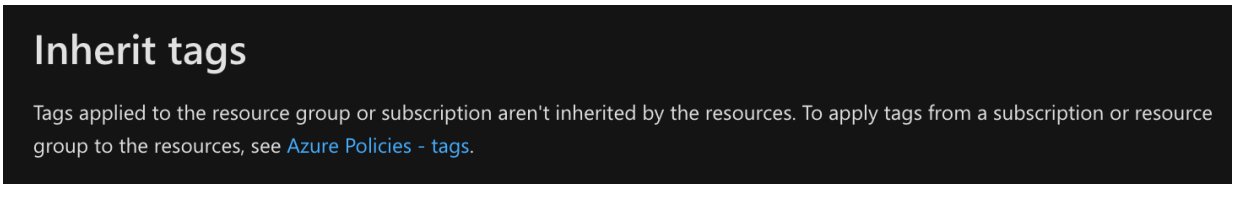
No

Overall explanation

Important question!

From the official documentation:

Tags applied to the resource group or subscription aren't inherited by the resources. To apply tags from a subscription or resource group to the resources, see Azure Policies - tags.



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

Question 19 Skipped

Yes or No:

A Resource can only access other resources in the same resource group.

Yes

Correct answer

No

Overall explanation

From the official Azure documentation:

A resource can connect to resources in other resource groups. This scenario is common when the two resources are related but don't share the same lifecycle. For example, you can have a web app that connects to a database in a different resource group.

Resource groups

There are some important factors to consider when defining your resource group:

- All the resources in your group should share the same lifecycle. You deploy, update, and delete them together. If one resource, such as a database server, needs to exist on a different deployment cycle it should be in another resource group.
- Each resource can only exist in one resource group.
- Some resources can exist outside of a resource group. These resources are deployed to the subscription, management group, or tenant. Only specific resource types are supported at these scopes.
- You can add or remove a resource to a resource group at any time.
- You can move a resource from one resource group to another group. For more information, see Move resources to new resource group or subscription.
- A resource group can contain resources that are located in different regions.
- A resource group can be used to scope access control for administrative actions.
- A resource can interact with resources in other resource groups. This interaction is common when the two resources are related but don't share the same lifecycle (for example, web apps connecting to a database).

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

Question 20 Skipped

Yes or No:

Azure Advisor provides a cloud score to assess how well-architected your workloads are AND can also provide 'Step-by-Step' guidance and quick actions for fast remediation.

No

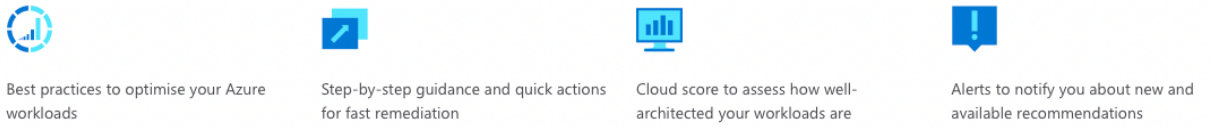
Correct answer

Yes

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Advisor helps in quick and easy optimization of your Azure deployments. Azure Advisor analyses your configurations and usage telemetry and offers personalised, actionable recommendations to help you optimise your Azure resources for reliability, security, operational excellence, performance and cost.



Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/services/advisor/#security

Question 21 Skipped

_____ is made up of one or more datacenters equipped with independent power, cooling, and networking. It is set up to be an *isolation boundary*. If one zone goes down, the other continues working.

Database racks

Region

Correct answer

Availability Zone

Scale Set

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

What is an Azure region?

An Azure region is a set of datacenters, deployed within a latency-defined perimeter and connected through a dedicated regional low-latency network.

With more global regions than any other cloud provider, Azure gives customers the flexibility to deploy applications where they need. An Azure region has discrete pricing and service availability.

What is an Azure datacenter?

Azure datacenters are unique physical buildings—located all over the globe—that house a group of networked computer servers.

What are Azure Availability Zones?

Azure Availability Zones are unique physical locations within an Azure region and offer high availability to protect your applications and data from datacenter failures. Each zone is made up of one or more datacenters equipped with independent power, cooling, and networking.

The physical separation of availability zones within a region protects apps and data from facility-level issues. Zone-redundant services replicate your apps and data across Azure Availability Zones to protect from single points of failure.

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

Question 22 Skipped

How do resource locks affect Azure resources?

Resource locks restrict any access to the resources.

Resource locks enforce automatic scaling of resources.

Resource locks completely hide the resources from the Azure portal.

Correct answer

Resource locks prevent modifications but allow read access.

Overall explanation

From the Azure docs:

As an administrator, you can lock an Azure subscription, resource group, or resource to protect them from accidental user deletions and modifications. The lock overrides any user permissions.

You can set locks that prevent either deletions or modifications. In the portal, these locks are called **Delete** and **Read-only**. In the command line, these locks are called **CanNotDelete** and **ReadOnly**.

- **CanNotDelete** means authorized users can read and modify a resource, but they can't delete it.
- **ReadOnly** means authorized users can read a resource, but they can't delete or update it. Applying this lock is similar to restricting all authorized users to the permissions that the **Reader** role provides.

Based on these definitions, we can still **READ** but not modify/delete the resources. This allows you to view resource configurations without accidentally altering them.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources

Question 23 Skipped

_____ is the process of verifying a user's credentials.

Ticketing

Correct answer

Authentication

Federation

Authorization

Overall explanation

Authentication is the process of establishing the identity of a person or service looking to access a resource. It involves the act of challenging a party for legitimate credentials and provides the basis for creating a security principal for identity and access control use. It establishes if they are who they say they are.

Authorization is the process of establishing what level of access an authenticated person or service has. It specifies what data they're allowed to access and what they can do with it.

Question 24 Skipped

Yes or No:

Azure Service Health allows us to define the critical resources that should never be impacted due to outages and downtimes.

Yes

Correct answer

No

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

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

Although you can see when a maintenance is planned and act accordingly to migrate a VM if needed, **you can't prevent service failures.**

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

Question 25 Skipped

Yes or No:

An Azure Firewall has the ability to encrypt data at rest as well as in transit.

Yes

Correct answer

No

Overall explanation

A Firewall is used to mainly filter the traffic.

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Firewall is a managed, cloud-based network security service that protects your Azure Virtual Network resources. It's a fully stateful firewall as a service with built-in high availability and unrestricted cloud scalability.

You can centrally create, enforce, and log application and network connectivity policies across subscriptions and virtual networks. Azure Firewall uses a static public IP address for your virtual network resources allowing outside firewalls to identify traffic originating from your virtual network. The service is fully integrated with Azure Monitor for logging and analytics.

To learn about Azure Firewall features, see Azure Firewall features.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/azure-security-data-encryption-best-practices#protect-data-in-transit

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall/overview

Question 26 Skipped

The concept of sharing resources among multiple users or tenants, allowing for cost savings and increased efficiency, is known as _____.

Monolithic architecture

Redundancy

Correct answer

Multi-Tenancy

Autonomy

Overall explanation

The concept of sharing resources among multiple users or tenants, allowing for cost savings and increased efficiency, is known as **"multi-tenancy".**

Other options -

- **Redundancy:** It refers to the duplication of critical system components to ensure continued operation in case of a failure. While redundancy is an important attribute of many cloud systems, it is not specifically related to the concept of sharing resources among multiple users.

- **Autonomy:** It refers to the ability of a system or organization to operate independently, with minimal external control or interference. While autonomy can be an important attribute of cloud systems, it is not specifically related to the concept of multi-tenancy.

- **Monolithic architecture:** It architecture refers to a software architecture pattern in which all components of an application are tightly integrated and deployed as a single unit. While monolithic architecture can be used in cloud systems, it is not specifically related to the concept of multi-tenancy, which involves the sharing of resources among multiple users or tenants.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/multitenant-identity/

Question 27 Skipped

_____ is a set of capabilities in Azure Active Directory (AAD) that enables organizations to secure and manage any outside user, including customers and partners.

Correct answer

External Identities

External Profiles

Sentinel

External User Management

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

External Identities is a set of capabilities that enables organizations to secure and manage any external user, including customers and partners. Building on B2B collaboration, External Identities gives you more ways to interact and connect with users outside your organization.

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

Question 28 Skipped

Which Azure service should you use to store certificates?

Correct answer

Azure Key Vault

Azure Security Center

An Azure Storage account

Azure Information Protection

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Key Vault helps solve the following problems:

1) Secrets Management - Azure Key Vault can be used to Securely store and tightly control access to tokens, passwords, certificates, API keys, and other secrets

2) Key Management - Azure Key Vault can also be used as a Key Management solution. Azure Key Vault makes it easy to create and control the encryption keys used to encrypt your data.

3) Certificate Management - Azure Key Vault is also a service that lets you easily provision, manage, and deploy public and private Transport Layer Security/Secure Sockets Layer (TLS/SSL) certificates for use with Azure and your internal connected resources.

Azure Key Vault has two service tiers: Standard, which encrypts with a software key, and a Premium tier, which includes hardware security module(HSM)-protected keys

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/key-vault-overview

Question 29 Skipped

Which of the following is the mission-critical cloud deployment available only to US Federal, State, Local and Tribal Governments and their partners?

Azure Nation

Correct answer

Azure Government

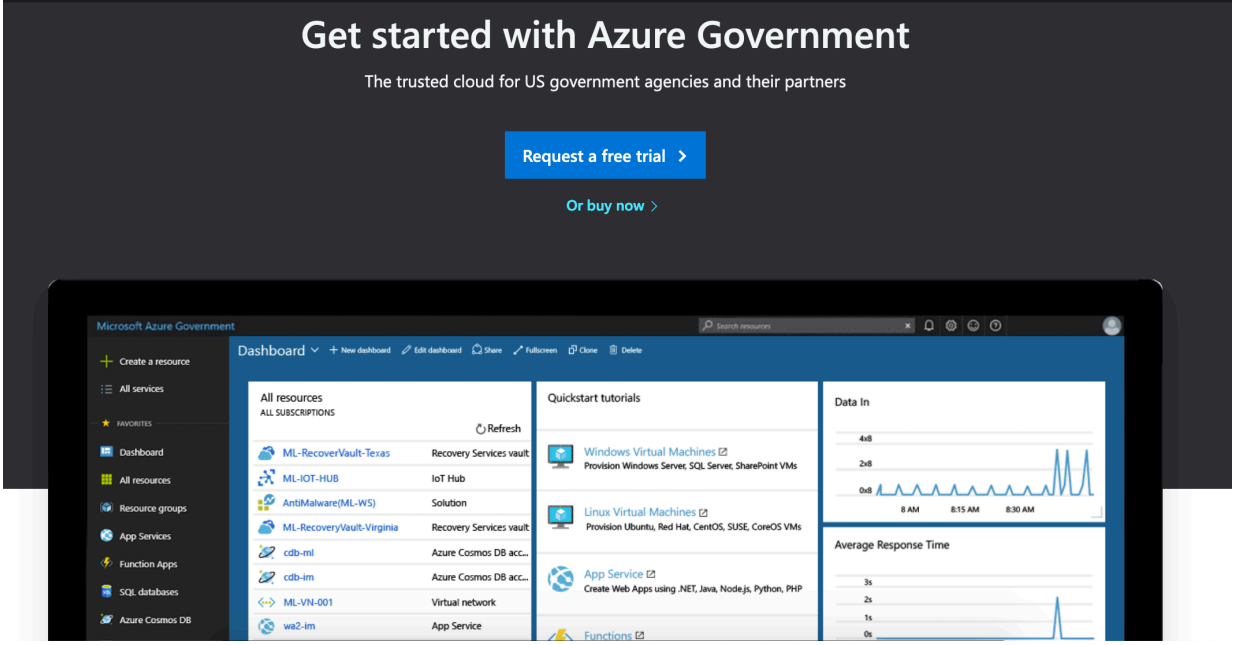
Azure Federal

ISO

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Government is the mission-critical cloud, delivering breakthrough innovation to **US government customers and their partners.** Only US federal, state, local and tribal governments and their partners have access to this dedicated instance, operated by screened US citizens. Azure Government offers the broadest level of certifications of any cloud provider to simplify even the most critical government compliance requirements.



Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/global-infrastructure/government/get-started/

Question 30 Skipped

An Azure _____ is a connection between two Azure Regions within the same geographic region for disaster recovery purposes.

Correct answer

Region Pair

Availability Zone

Region

Geography

Overall explanation

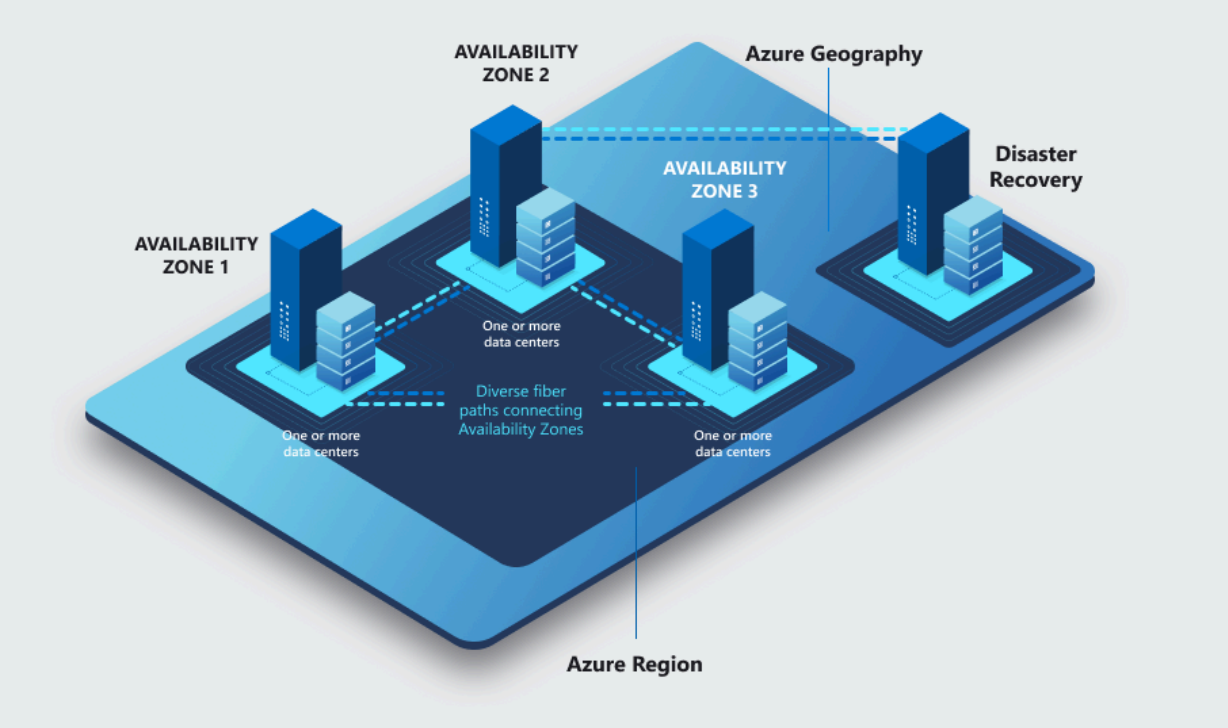
From the Official Azure Documentation:

Regional Pairs are 2 connected Azure Regions for Disaster Recovery within the **same Geography.**

Many organizations require both high availability provided by availability zones that are also supported with protection from large-scale phenomena and regional disasters. As discussed in the resiliency overview for regions and availability zones, Azure regions are designed to offer protection against local disasters with availability zones. But they can also provide protection from regional or large geography disasters with disaster recovery by making use of another region that uses ***cross-region replication*.**

To ensure customers are supported across the world, Azure maintains multiple geographies. These discrete demarcations define a disaster recovery and data residency boundary across one or multiple Azure regions.

Cross-region replication is one of several important pillars in the Azure business continuity and disaster recovery strategy. Cross-region replication builds on the synchronous replication of your applications and data that exists by using availability zones within your primary Azure region for high availability. Cross-region replication asynchronously replicates the same applications and data across other Azure regions for disaster recovery protection.



Example -

Azure regional pairs

Geography	Regional pair A	Regional pair B
Asia-Pacific	East Asia (Hong Kong)	Southeast Asia (Singapore)
Australia	Australia East	Australia Southeast
Australia	Australia Central	Australia Central 2*
Brazil	Brazil South	South Central US
Brazil	Brazil Southeast*	Brazil South
Canada	Canada Central	Canada East

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/availability-zones/cross-region-replication-azure

Question 31 Skipped

It's possible to deploy an Azure VM from a MacOS based system by using which of the following options?

Correct selection

Azure Powershell

Correct selection

Azure Portal

Correct selection

Azure CLI

Correct selection

Azure Cloudshell

Overall explanation

All of the above can be used to manage Azure resources on a MacOS based system!

Azure Portal - Available for all Operating Systems

Azure CLI - Available for MacOS, Windows and Linux

Azure Powershell - Available to install on MacOS, Windows, Linux, Docker, and Arm (Subset of Azure Cloudshell)

Azure Cloudshell - Azure Cloud Shell is an interactive, authenticated, browser-accessible shell for managing Azure resources. It provides the flexibility of choosing the shell experience that best suits the way you work, either **Bash or PowerShell.**

Reference : https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/scripting/install/installing-powershell-core-on-macos?view=powershell-7

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-shell/overview

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/install-azure-cli-macos

Question 32 Skipped

Which tab of the Azure pricing calculator would you use to calculate your estimate?

Estimate

Machines

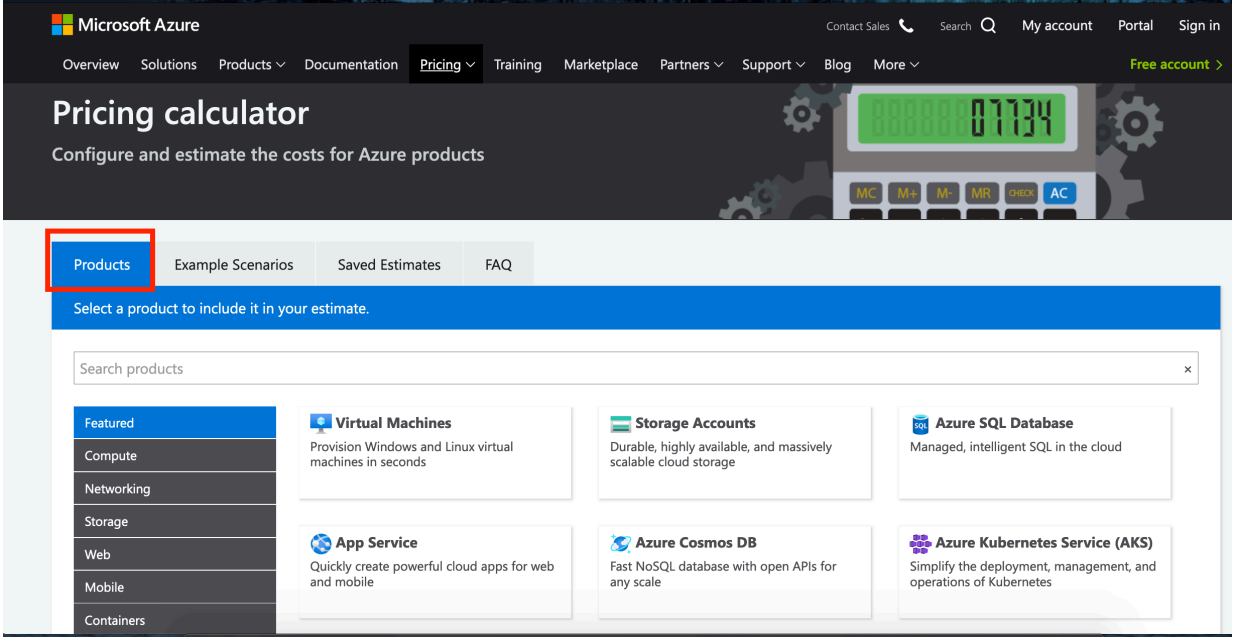
Storage

Correct answer

Products

Overall explanation

The **Products** tab allows us to choose certain services, and configure a solution. We then get an estimated cost for deploying our solution.



Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/calculator/

Question 33 Skipped

Which of the following enables centralizing your organization's file shares in Azure Files, while keeping the flexibility, performance, and compatibility of a Windows file server?

Correct answer

Azure File Sync

Azure File Manager

Azure File Explorer

Azure File Storage

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure File Sync enables centralizing your organization's file shares in Azure Files, while keeping the flexibility, performance, and compatibility of a Windows file server. While some users may opt to keep a full copy of their data locally, Azure File Sync additionally has the ability to transform Windows Server into a quick cache of your Azure file share. You can use any protocol that's available on Windows Server to access your data locally, including SMB, NFS, and FTPS. You can have as many caches as you need across the world.

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

Question 34 Skipped

Which of the following is a good usage of tags?

Using tags for data classification

To help identify the assets required to support a single workload.

Making business groups aware of cloud resource consumption requires IT to understand the resources and workloads each team is using

Correct answer

All of these

Using Tags to quickly locate resources associated with specific workloads, environments, ownership groups, or other important information.

Overall explanation

All of the above can help leverage the power of tags in one way or the other.

From the official Azure docs:

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.

- **Cost management and optimization:** Making business groups aware of cloud resource consumption requires IT to understand the resources and workloads each team is using.

- **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.

- **Governance and regulatory compliance:** Maintaining consistency across resources helps identify changes from agreed-upon policies. Prescriptive guidance for resource tagging demonstrates how one of the following patterns can help when deploying governance practices. Similar patterns are available to evaluate regulatory compliance using tags.

- **Automation:** A proper organizational scheme allows you to take advantage of automation as part of resource creation, operational monitoring, and the creation of DevOps processes. It also makes resources easier for IT to manage.

- **Workload optimization:** Tagging can help identify patterns and resolve broad issues. Tag can also help identify the assets required to support a single workload. Tagging all assets associated with each workload enables deeper analysis of your mission-critical workloads to make sound architectural decisions.

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

Question 35 Skipped

Azure _____ is an authorization system built on Azure Resource Manager that provides fine-grained access management to Azure resources.

Policies

Locks

Resource Groups

Correct answer

Role Based Access Control (RBAC)

Overall explanation

From the official Azure docs:

Access management for cloud resources is a critical function for any organization that is using the cloud. Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) helps you manage who has access to Azure resources, what they can do with those resources, and what areas they have access to.

Azure RBAC is an authorization system built on Azure Resource Manager that provides fine-grained access management to Azure resources.

What can you do with Azure RBAC?

Here are some examples of what you can do with Azure RBAC:

- Allow one user to manage virtual machines in a subscription and another user to manage virtual networks
- Allow a DBA group to manage SQL databases in a subscription
- Allow a user to manage all resources in a resource group, such as virtual machines, websites, and subnets
- Allow an application to access all resources in a resource group

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

Question 36 Skipped

Which of the following alert types are available in the Cost Management service? (Select all that apply)

Correct selection

Department spending quota alerts

Resource usage alerts

Correct selection

Credit alerts

Correct selection

Budget alerts

Overall explanation

- **Budget alerts:** Correct. Budget alerts notify you when spending, based on usage or cost, reaches or exceeds the amount defined in the alert condition of the budget.
- **Credit alerts:** Correct. Credit alerts notify you when your Azure credit monetary commitments are consumed. Monetary commitments are for organizations with Enterprise Agreements (EAs).
- **Department spending quota alerts:** Correct. Department spending quota alerts notify you when department spending reaches a fixed threshold of the quota. Spending quotas are configured in the EA portal.

Other options -

- **Resource usage alerts:** Incorrect. Resource usage alerts are not part of the Cost Management service. Cost Management focuses on costs, budgets, and spending alerts.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-cost-management-azure/6-describe-azure-tool

Question 37 Skipped

After taking a lot of courses and understanding cloud fundamentals, you've realized that migrating your business resources to Azure makes the most sense. Based on your understanding, which of the following would you need to create first?

Correct answer

A subscription

A resource group

A resource lock

A virtual network

Overall explanation

A subscription needs to be created first and foremost.

The Azure account is what lets you access Azure services and Azure subscriptions. It is possible to create multiple subscriptions in our Azure account to create separation for billing or management purposes. In your subscription(s) you can manage resources in resources groups.

The Azure hierarchy looks like :

Tenancy -> Subscription -> Resource Group -> Resource.

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

Question 38 Skipped

How does the "compute" layer contribute to the defense-in-depth strategy?

It ensures that services are secure and free of vulnerabilities.

Correct answer

It focuses on securing virtual machines and access to them.

It secures access to physical data centers.

It prevents unauthorized physical access to hardware.

Overall explanation

From the official docs: The focus in this layer is on making sure that your compute resources are secure and that you have the proper controls in place to minimize security issues.

At this layer, it's important to:

- Secure access to virtual machines.
- Implement endpoint protection on devices and keep systems patched and current.

Therefore, the "compute" layer in the defense-in-depth model concentrates on securing access to virtual machines and ensuring they are properly protected. It involves implementing security controls and measures within the virtual machine environment. This is the best option out of the ones given.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-azure-identity-access-security/8-describe-defense-depth

Question 39 Skipped

Suppose the lead architect in your company has asked your team to implement a IaaS based solution in Azure for a quick Proof-of-Concept (POC) to senior management. One of your colleagues goes ahead and creates an Azure Virtual Network and 3 Azure Virtual machines.

Would you agree with this implementation?

No

Correct answer

Yes

Overall explanation

Azure Virtual Machines and Azure Virtual Networks both fall under the IaaS category, and therefore this solution would meet the lead architect's ask.

Please refer to this diagram for simplicity.

Reference : https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/overview/what-is-iaas/

Question 40 Skipped

Yes or No:

The Azure Q/A forums is a paid service.

Yes

Correct answer

No

Overall explanation

The Q/A forums is a **free** service offered by Azure. There is no cost associated with it.

You can get answers to common questions, and even filter by product to limit the results!

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/resources/knowledge-center/

Question 41 Skipped

How does Azure Blueprints help in monitoring deployments?

By sending email notifications when a deployment reaches a certain milestone

By automatically suspending resources when they reach a certain cost threshold

By providing real-time monitoring of resource usage

Correct answer

By preserving the relationship between blueprint definition and blueprint assignment

Overall explanation

Azure Blueprints helps in monitoring deployments by preserving the relationship between the blueprint definition (what should be deployed) and the blueprint assignment (what was deployed). This connection allows you to track and audit your deployments effectively.

Other options:

- Azure Blueprints doesn't provide real-time monitoring of resource usage. It focuses on standardizing and automating environment deployments based on predefined configurations.
- **Automatically suspending resources when they reach a certain cost threshold** is not a function of Azure Blueprints. It is more related to cost management features like budgets and cost alerts.
- **Sending email notifications when a deployment reaches a certain milestone** is not a feature specific to Azure Blueprints. This could be achieved through other Azure services or custom monitoring solutions.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-features-tools-azure-for-governance-compliance/2-describe-purpose-of-azure-blueprints

Question 42 Skipped

How can JSON strings be used to assign more than the maximum number of allowed tags to an Azure resource?

By creating additional tag names

By creating additional subscriptions

By creating additional resource groups

Correct answer

By including multiple values for a single tag name

Overall explanation

The correct answer is **'By including multiple values for a single tag name'.**

When you need to assign more than the maximum number of allowed tags to an Azure resource, you can use JSON strings to include multiple values for a single tag name. This approach allows you to apply more tag values than the limit allows while maintaining compliance with Azure's tag limit. The JSON string should be added as the tag value, and it should contain a comma-separated list of values that you want to apply to the tag.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-resources?tabs=json#limitations

Question 43 Skipped

Yes or No:

Azure Service Health has the ability to configure cloud alerts to notify you about active and upcoming service issues

Correct answer

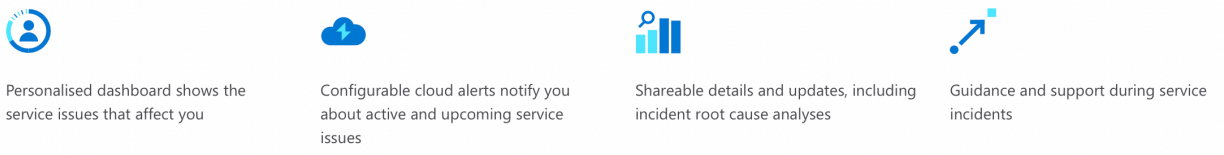
Yes

No

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

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



Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/modules/intro-to-governance/7-monitoring

Question 44 Skipped

In Azure, when you set a budget, what happens when the budget alert level is reached?

An invoice is sent to the account owner

The budget is automatically increased by 10%

The resource usage is suspended

Correct answer

A budget alert is triggered

Overall explanation

A budget alert is triggered is the correct option!

Other options -

The budget is automatically increased.by 10%: This is incorrect because reaching the budget alert level does not cause the budget to automatically increase. The purpose of the alert is to notify you when the spending reaches a certain threshold.

The resource usage is suspended: This is incorrect because a budget alert by itself does not suspend resource usage. It simply provides a notification that the alert threshold has been reached. However, you can configure advanced automation to suspend or modify resources based on budget conditions, but this is not the default behavior.

An invoice is sent to the account owner: This is incorrect because reaching the budget alert level does not trigger an invoice to be sent to the account owner. The

budget alert is intended to inform you about the spending level, not to generate an invoice.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-cost-management-azure/6-describe-azure-tool

Question 45 Skipped

The ability to provision and deprovision cloud resources quickly, with minimal management effort, is known as _____.

Sustainability

Resiliency

Correct answer

Scalability

Elasticity

Overall explanation

The correct answer is Scalability. It specifically refers to the ability to provision and deprovision cloud resources quickly and with minimal management effort.

Other options -

- **Resiliency:** It refers to the ability of a system to recover quickly from failures or disruptions. While resiliency is an important attribute of cloud systems, it is not specifically related to the ability to provision and deprovision resources quickly.
- **Elasticity:** It is the ability of a system to scale up or down in response to changes in demand. This is a closely related concept to scalability, but specifically refers to the ability to handle changes in workload or traffic.

- **Sustainability:** It refers to the ability of a system to operate in an environmentally friendly manner, with minimal impact on the planet. While sustainability is an important consideration for cloud providers, it is not specifically related to the ability to provision and deprovision resources quickly.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/scalability/design-scale

Question 46 Skipped

As the Lead Security Engineer of your organization, you're worried that someone may mistakenly delete mission critical resources in Azure. What can you do to prevent this from accidentally happening?

Correct answer

Apply the CanNotDelete Lock on the resources

Use an Azure Virtual Subnet

Use Azure Monitor to define policies

Use Azure ExpressRoute

Apply the DoNotTouch Lock on the resources

Overall explanation

Applying a delete lock to the resource group will prevent the resources inside it from being deleted.

As an administrator, you can lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources. The lock overrides any permissions the user might have.

You can set the lock level to **CanNotDelete** or **ReadOnly**. In the portal, the locks are called **Delete** and **Read-only** respectively:

1) CanNotDelete means authorized users can still read and modify a resource, but they can't delete the resource.

2) ReadOnly means authorized users can read a resource, but they can't delete or update the resource. Applying this lock is similar to restricting all authorized users to the permissions granted by the **Reader** role.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources

Question 47 Skipped

Which of the following tools is NOT available within the Azure Security Center for vulnerability management?

Azure Policy

Azure Advisor

Correct answer

Azure Firewall Manager

Azure Defender

Overall explanation

The correct answer is **Azure Firewall Manager.**

Azure Firewall Manager is not a tool for vulnerability management within the Azure Security Center. Instead, Azure Firewall Manager is a centralized security management service that provides a single pane of glass to manage multiple Azure Firewall instances and virtual networks across different regions and subscriptions. It allows you to configure and deploy Azure Firewall instances, create and apply security policies, and view security alerts and reports.

Other options -

- **Azure Defender:** This is a unified security management service that provides advanced threat protection across your hybrid cloud workloads, including virtual machines, containers, and Azure services. It includes a variety of security tools, such as vulnerability assessment, security alerts, and security recommendations.

- **Azure Advisor:** This is a service within the Azure Security Center that provides personalized recommendations to optimize your Azure resources for performance, high availability, security, and cost. It includes recommendations related to security vulnerabilities, such as enabling Network Security Groups (NSGs) and applying endpoint protection.

- **Azure Policy:** This is a service that helps you enforce compliance with your corporate standards and regulatory requirements by applying policies to your Azure resources. It includes built-in policies to help identify and remediate security vulnerabilities, such as requiring encryption for storage accounts and enforcing secure communication protocols.

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

Question 48 Skipped

_____ is a cloud-based platform for creating and running automated *workflows* that integrate your apps, data, services, and systems.

Azure App Service

Correct answer

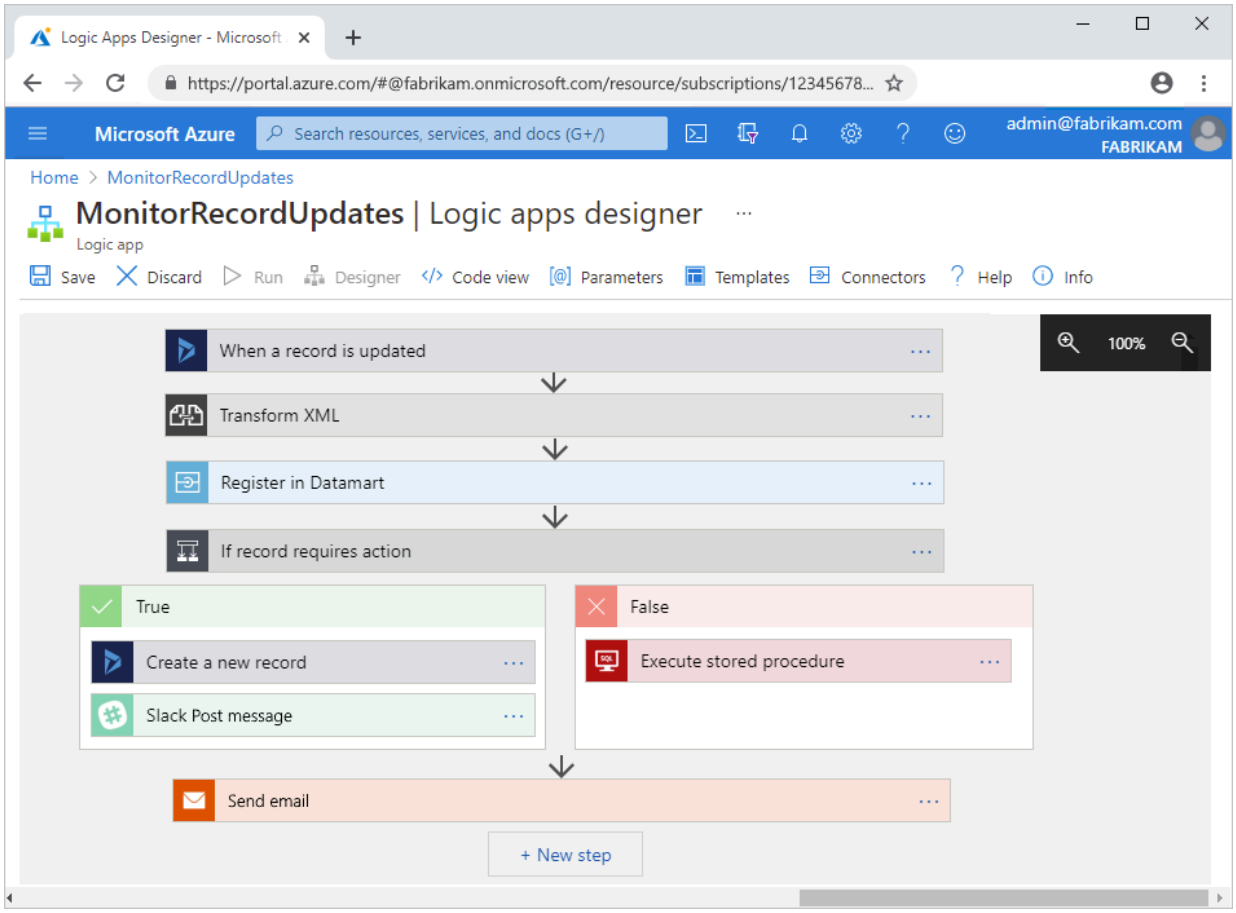
Azure Logic Apps

Azure DevOps

Azure Events Hub

Overall explanation

Azure Logic Apps is a cloud service that helps you schedule, automate, and orchestrate tasks, business processes, and workflows when you need to integrate **apps**, data, systems, and services across enterprises or organizations.



Reference : https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-overview

Question 49 Skipped

In an Azure virtual network, which of the following is used to filter network traffic between subnets?

Azure Firewall

Correct answer

Network Security Group

Azure Application Gateway

Azure Load Balancer

Overall explanation

Network Security Group is the correct answer.

A Network Security Group (NSG) is a basic form of firewall that can be used to filter network traffic between subnets in an Azure virtual network. NSGs are used to define inbound and outbound traffic rules that control the flow of traffic to and from resources in a virtual network.

Other options -

Azure Firewall: It is a firewall service that can be used to filter network traffic, and is typically used to protect virtual networks from external threats and to enforce network security policies. However, Azure Firewall is not typically used to filter network traffic between subnets in an Azure virtual network. This is because Network Security Group (NSG) is the recommended method for filtering network traffic within a virtual network.

Azure Application Gateway: It provides application-level load balancing and routing, but is not used to filter network traffic between subnets in an Azure virtual network. It is focused on providing routing and load balancing for web traffic, rather than network traffic.

Azure Load Balancer: It can be used to distribute incoming traffic across multiple virtual machines or instances within a Virtual Network, but is not used to filter network traffic between subnets in an Azure virtual network. It provides a load balancing service, rather than a filtering service.

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

Question 50 Skipped

You can link virtual networks together by using _____.

Virtual Network Seeding

Correct answer

Virtual Network Peering

Virtual Network Proxy

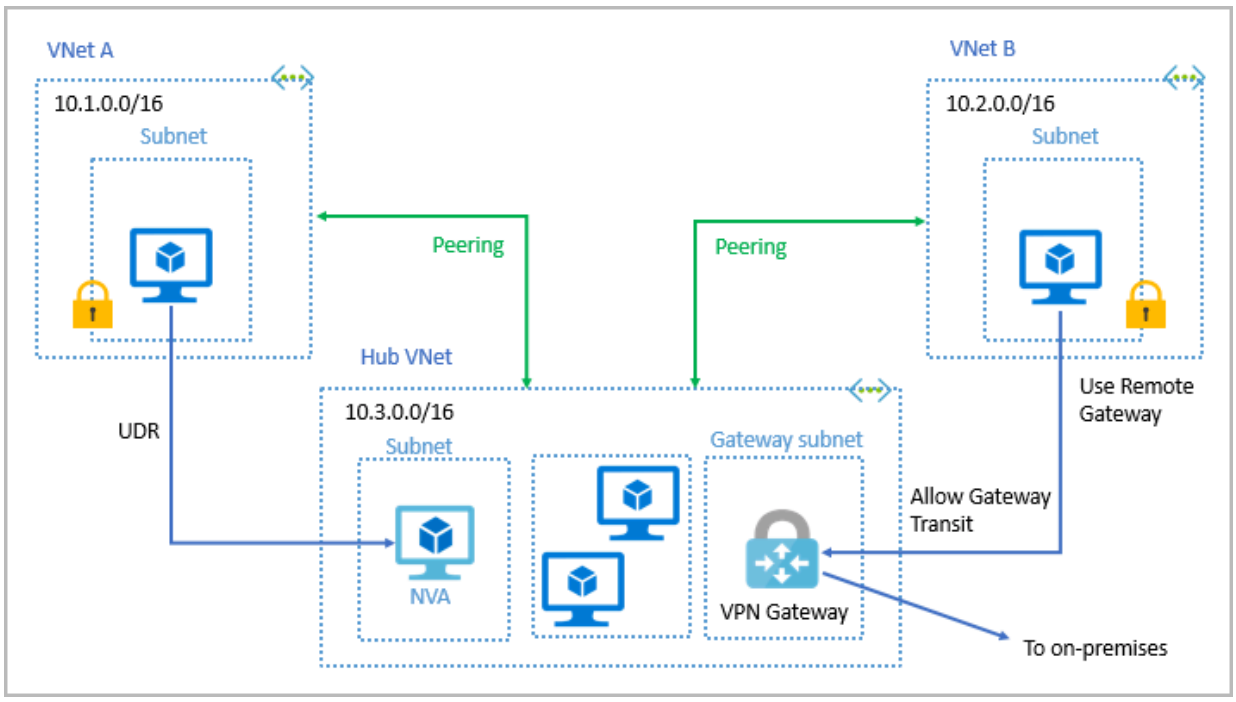
Virtual Network Hub

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

You can link virtual networks together by using virtual network **peering**. Peering enables resources in each virtual network to communicate with each other. These virtual networks can be in separate regions, which allows you to create a global interconnected network through Azure.

User-defined routes (UDR) are a significant update to Azure's Virtual Networks that allows for greater control over network traffic flow. This method allows network administrators to control the routing tables between subnets within a VNet, as well as between VNets.



Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/azure-networking-fundamentals/azure-virtual-network-fundamentals

Question 51 Skipped

Which of the following Azure resource types does NOT support tagging?

Correct answer

Azure Container Registry

Virtual Machines

Azure App Service

Azure Cosmos DB

Overall explanation

Azure provides the ability to apply metadata tags to resources to help organize and manage resources. These tags consist of name-value pairs that can be used to categorize resources based on common attributes. Azure supports tagging for most of its resource types, but some do not support tagging. **Azure Container Registry** is correct as Azure Container Registry does not support tagging. Container Registry is a private registry for storing and managing container images and does not currently support metadata tags.

- **Virtual Machines -** This is incorrect as Virtual Machines support tagging. Tags can be used to help identify and manage VMs.
- **Azure App Service -** This is incorrect as Azure App Service supports tagging. Tags can be used to help organize and manage App Service resources.
- **Azure Cosmos DB -** This is incorrect as Azure Cosmos DB supports tagging. Tags can be used to help identify and manage Cosmos DB resources.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-intro

Question 52 Skipped

Which of the following are valid Azure purchasing options?

Github website

Correct selection

Microsoft representative

Correct selection

Azure website

Correct selection

Microsoft Partner

Overall explanation

You can choose the purchasing option that works best for your organisation. Or, use any of the options simultaneously.

Purchase Azure directly from Microsoft

Get the same Azure pricing whether you create an account through the Azure website or your Microsoft representative.

- Get a monthly bill from Microsoft for the Azure services you consume.
- Have the option to choose a Microsoft support plan for Azure.
- Be able to manage your Azure deployments and usage yourself – or engage a partner to do this for you.

Use Azure as part of a managed service from a Microsoft partner

Microsoft Cloud Solution Provider (CSP) partners offer a range of complete managed cloud solutions for Azure.

- Get your bill from and pay for Azure usage through your CSP.
- Get support for Azure through your CSP.
- Work with your CSP for Azure provisioning, deployment and usage management.

Purchase through the Azure website

The fastest and easiest way for organisations of all sizes to pay for using Azure.

Learn more

Purchase through your Microsoft representative

Intended for large organisations or customers who already have a Microsoft representative.

Contact us

Reference : https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/pricing/purchase-options/

Question 53 Skipped

Which of the following services meets both criteria?

1) Monitoring of traffic patterns 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, looking for indicators of attacks.

2) Detailed reports in five-minute increments during an attack, and a complete summary after the attack ends.

3) Engagement of a dedicated team for help with attack investigation and analysis.

Azure Policies

Correct answer

DDoS protection

Azure Information Protection

A network security group (NSG)

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks are some of the largest availability and security concerns facing customers that are moving their applications to the cloud. A DDoS attack attempts to exhaust an application's resources, making the application unavailable to legitimate users. DDoS attacks can be targeted at any endpoint that is publicly reachable through the internet.

Azure DDoS Protection enables you to protect your Azure resources from denial of service (DoS) attacks with always-on monitoring and automatic network attack mitigation. There is no upfront commitment, and your total cost scales with your cloud deployment.

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/pricing/details/ddos-protection/

Question 54 Skipped

You require to seamlessly connect two Virtual Networks in Azure without a lot of hassle. Which of the following services would make sense to use?

Virtual Network Connector

Correct answer

Virtual Network Peering

Virtual Network Integration Service

Virtual Network Subnets

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect two or more Virtual Networks in Azure. The virtual networks appear as one for connectivity purposes. The traffic between virtual machines in peered virtual networks uses the Microsoft backbone infrastructure. Like traffic between virtual machines in the same network, traffic is routed through Microsoft's *private* network only.

Azure supports the following types of peering:

- **Virtual network peering**: Connecting virtual networks within the same Azure region.
- **Global virtual network peering**: Connecting virtual networks across Azure regions.

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

Question 55 Skipped

What is the key difference between vertical scaling and horizontal scaling?

Vertical scaling adds more processing power, while horizontal scaling increases storage capacity.

Correct answer

Vertical scaling adjusts the number of resources, while horizontal scaling adjusts capabilities.

Vertical scaling only applies to virtual machines, while horizontal scaling applies to containers.

Vertical scaling is automatic, while horizontal scaling requires manual intervention.

Overall explanation

Vertical scaling involves adjusting the number of resources, such as CPUs or RAM. Horizontal scaling, on the other hand, involves adding or subtracting resources to adjust capabilities, such as adding more virtual machines.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources?tabs=json

Question 56 Skipped

Yes or No:

A Network Security Group (NSG) has the ability to encrypt data at rest and in transit.

Correct answer

No

Yes

Overall explanation

No, a Network Security Group (NSG) **DOES NOT** encrypt traffic.

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.

You may read more about encryption here.

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

Question 57 Skipped

If your application experiences sudden high demand, what type of scaling would involve adding more virtual machines or containers?

Vertical scaling

Downscaling

Static scaling

Correct answer

Horizontal scaling

Overall explanation

From the official docs:

Horizontal scaling

With horizontal scaling, if you suddenly experienced a steep jump in demand, your deployed resources could be scaled out (either automatically or manually). For example, you could add additional virtual machines or containers, scaling out. In the same manner, if there was a significant drop in demand, deployed resources could be scaled in (either automatically or manually), scaling in.

Vertical scaling

With vertical scaling, if you were developing an app and you needed more processing power, you could vertically scale up to add more CPUs or RAM to the virtual machine. Conversely, if you realized you had over-specified the needs, you could vertically scale down by lowering the CPU or RAM specifications.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-benefits-use-cloud-services/2-high-availability-scalability-cloud

Question 58 Skipped

Yes or No:

Having a hybrid cloud solution in place could be useful when regulations or policies do not permit moving specific data or workloads to the cloud.

No

Correct answer

Yes

Overall explanation

From the official Azure documentation:

When organizations move workloads and data to the cloud, their on-premises datacenters often continue to play an important role. The term *hybrid cloud* refers to a combination of public cloud and on-premises datacenters, to create an integrated IT environment that spans both. Some organizations use hybrid cloud as a path to

migrate their entire datacenter to the cloud over time. Other organizations use cloud services to extend their existing on-premises infrastructure.

When to use a hybrid solution

Consider using a hybrid solution in the following scenarios:

- As a transition strategy during a longer-term migration to a fully cloud-native solution.
- When regulations or policies do not permit moving specific data or workloads to the cloud.
- For disaster recovery and fault tolerance, by replicating data and services between on-premises and cloud environments.
- To reduce latency between your on-premises datacenter and remote locations, by hosting part of your architecture in Azure.

Reference : https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/data-guide/scenarios/hybrid-on-premises-and-cloud

Question 59 Skipped

What is the maximum number of virtual network rules and IP network rules allowed per storage account in Azure?

Correct answer

200

300

150

500

Overall explanation

The current maximum number of virtual networks per storage account are 200!

Resource	Limit
Number of storage accounts per region per subscription, including standard, and premium storage accounts.	250
Maximum storage account capacity	5 PiB [1]
Maximum number of blob containers, blobs, file shares, tables, queues, entities, or messages per storage account	No limit
Maximum request rate[1] per storage account	20,000 requests per second
Maximum ingress[1] per storage account (US, Europe regions)	10 Gbps
Maximum ingress[1] per storage account (regions other than US and Europe)	5 Gbps if RA-GRS/GRS is enabled, 10 Gbps for LRS/ZRS[2]
Maximum egress for general-purpose v2 and Blob storage accounts (all regions)	50 Gbps
Maximum egress for general-purpose v1 storage accounts (US regions)	20 Gbps if RA-GRS/GRS is enabled, 30 Gbps for LRS/ZRS[2]
Maximum egress for general-purpose v1 storage accounts (non-US regions)	10 Gbps if RA-GRS/GRS is enabled, 15 Gbps for LRS/ZRS[2]
Maximum number of virtual network rules per storage account	200
Maximum number of IP address rules per storage account	200

Reference : https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/scalability-targets-standard-account

Question 60 Skipped

A(n) _____ lets you run legacy applications in the cloud that can't use modern authentication methods, or where you don't want directory lookups to always go back to an on-premises AD DS environment

Correct answer

Azure Active Directory Domain Services

Azure Migrate deployment

Azure Single Sign On (SSO)

Azure Active Directory External Identities

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Active Directory Domain Services (Azure AD DS) provides managed domain services such as domain join, group policy, lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP), and Kerberos/NTLM authentication. You use these domain services without the need to deploy, manage, and patch domain controllers (DCs) in the cloud.

An Azure AD DS managed domain lets you run **legacy** applications in the cloud that can't use modern authentication methods, or where you don't want directory lookups to always go back to an on-premises AD DS environment. You can lift and shift those legacy applications from your on-premises environment into a managed domain, without needing to manage the AD DS environment in the cloud.

Azure AD DS integrates with your existing Azure AD tenant. This integration lets users sign in to services and applications connected to the managed domain using their existing credentials. You can also use existing groups and user accounts to secure access to resources. These features provide a smoother lift-and-shift of on-premises resources to Azure.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/overview

Question 61 Skipped

Yes or No:

It's possible to deploy a new Azure VM from a Google Chromebook by using PowerAutomate.

Yes

Correct answer

No

Overall explanation

Tricky question! PowerAutomate is not the same as PowerShell.

PowerAutomate moreover isn't a part of Azure! It falls under the Microsoft umbrella of offerings, just like PowerApps.

Hence, this statement is definitely False. You can use the Azure portal to provision Virtual Machines, or even the CLI.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/quick-create-portal

Question 62 Skipped

_____ is a workflow-based risk assessment tool that helps you track, assign, and verify your organization's regulatory compliance activities related to Microsoft Cloud services.

The Azure Arc Portal

The Microsoft community Forums website

Correct answer

Compliance Manager from the Service Trust Portal

The TCO portal

Overall explanation

Compliance Manager in the Service Trust Portal is a workflow-based risk assessment tool that helps you track, assign, and verify your organization's regulatory compliance activities related to Microsoft Cloud services, such as Microsoft 365, Dynamics 365, and Azure.

There is nothing called alpha blade in Azure.

References: https://servicetrust.microsoft.com/

Question 63 Skipped

You are an IT manager and want to ensure that you are notified when the Azure spending reaches a certain threshold. Which feature of Azure Cost Management should you use?

Cost alerts

Correct answer

Budgets

Department spending quota alerts

Cost analysis

Overall explanation

Budgets is the correct answer. Budgets in Azure Cost Management allow you to set a spending limit for Azure based on a subscription, resource group, service type, or other criteria. You can also set a budget alert, which will notify you when the budget reaches the defined alert level.

Other options -

Cost analysis: Incorrect because cost analysis is used to explore and analyze your organizational costs in different ways, such as by billing cycle, region, or resource. It helps you understand spending trends but does not provide notifications for reaching a certain threshold.

Cost alerts: Incorrect because cost alerts are the notifications you receive when a certain threshold is reached, but they are not the feature you use to set up the alert in the first place. You need to set a budget and configure a budget alert to receive cost alerts.

Department spending quota alerts: Incorrect because department spending quota alerts are specific to organizations with Enterprise Agreements (EAs) and are used to notify when department spending reaches a fixed threshold of the quota. This alert type is not related to general Azure spending thresholds.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-cost-management-azure/6-describe-azure-tool

Question 64 Skipped

A recent unapproved size change to one of the Virtual Machines (VMs) in your company has led to a huge unexpected bill. Which of the following services can help you identify the user who made this unapproved change?

Correct answer

Azure Activity Log

Azure Xamarin

Azure Information Protection (AIP)

Azure Service Health

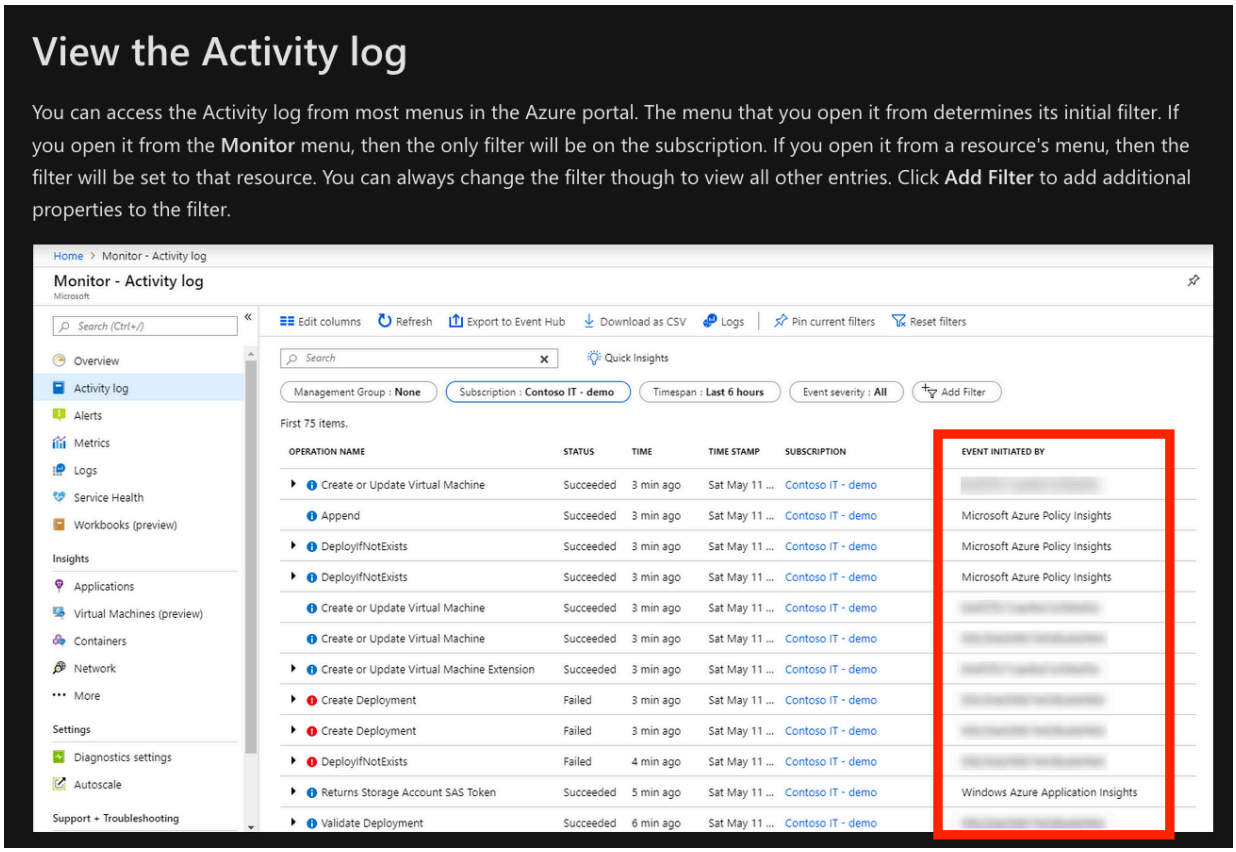
Azure Event Hubs

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

The Azure Monitor activity log is a platform log in Azure that provides insight into subscription-level events. The activity log includes information like when a resource is modified or a virtual machine is started. You can view the activity log in the Azure

portal or retrieve entries with PowerShell and the Azure CLI. This article provides information on how to view the activity log and send it to different destinations.



Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log

Question 65 Skipped

Which of the following is an example of a security layer in the defense-in-depth model?

Correct answer

A dedicated intrusion detection system (IDS).

A single firewall at the network perimeter.

A strong password policy for user accounts.

The physical locks on server room doors.

Overall explanation

From the official documentation: "At Microsoft Azure, our security approach focuses on defense in depth, with layers of protection built throughout all phases of design, development, and deployment of our platforms and technologies. We also focus on transparency, making sure customers are aware of how we're constantly working to learn and improve our offerings to help mitigate the cyberthreats of today and prepare for the cyberthreats of tomorrow."

The defence in depth model is all about multiple layers - so always choose the option that best matches this.

A dedicated intrusion detection system (IDS) is an example of a security layer in the defense-in-depth model. It monitors network traffic for suspicious activity and helps detect and respond to potential breaches.

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/microsoft-azures-defense-in-depth-approach-to-cloud-vulnerabilities/

Question 66 Skipped

Azure strives to ensure a minimum distance of _____ miles between datacenters in enabled regions, although it isn't possible across all geographies.

400

200

500

Correct answer

300

Overall explanation

From the official Azure Docs:

Azure strives to ensure a minimum distance of 300 miles (483 kilometers) between datacenters in enabled regions, although it isn't possible across all geographies. Datacenter separation reduces the likelihood that natural disaster, civil unrest, power outages, or physical network outages can affect multiple regions. Isolation is subject to the constraints within a geography, such as geography size, power or network infrastructure availability, and regulations.

Reference : https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/best-practices-availability-paired-regions

Question 67 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.

One of their interns has suggested that deploying these VMs using a Scale Set would solve the problem. Do you agree?

Yes

Correct answer

No

Overall explanation

This answer does not specify that the scale set will be configured across multiple data centers so this solution does not meet the goal.

Azure virtual machine scale sets let you create and manage a group of load balanced VMs. The number of VM instances can automatically increase or decrease in response to demand or a defined schedule. Scale sets provide high availability to your applications, and allow you to centrally manage, configure, and update many VMs.

Virtual machines in a scale set can be deployed across multiple update domains and fault domains to maximize availability and resilience to outages due to data center outages, and planned or unplanned maintenance events.

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

Question 68 Skipped

_____ is a bridge that extends the Azure platform to help you build applications and services with the flexibility to run across datacenters, at the edge, and in multicloud environments. It also simplifies governance and management by delivering a consistent multi-cloud and on-premises management platform.

Azure Bridge

Azure DNS

Azure Sentinel

Correct answer

Azure Arc

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Arc is a bridge that extends the Azure platform to help you build applications and services with the flexibility to run across datacenters, at the edge, and in multicloud environments. Develop cloud-native applications with a consistent development, operations, and security model. Azure Arc runs on both new and existing hardware, virtualization and Kubernetes platforms, IoT devices, and integrated systems.

Today, companies struggle to control and govern increasingly complex environments that extend across data centers, multiple clouds, and edge. Each environment and

cloud possesses its own set of management tools, and new DevOps and ITOps operational models can be hard to implement across resources.

Azure Arc simplifies governance and management by delivering a consistent multi-cloud and on-premises management platform.

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

Question 69 Skipped

What is the primary objective of the "Secure" aspect of Defender for Cloud?

To focus on Azure Security Benchmark compliance.

Correct answer

To ensure secure configurations of workloads and resources.

To provide protection against physical attacks on datacenters.

To deploy Log Analytics agents on all virtual machines.

Overall explanation

The "Secure" aspect of Defender for Cloud aims to ensure that workloads and resources are securely configured. It provides policies and guidelines to help achieve Azure Security Benchmark compliance and secure configurations.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-azure-identity-access-security/9-describe-microsoft-defender-for-cloud

Question 70 Skipped

The members of your organization have been complaining about having to enter their password too many times which is frustrating. Moreover, users also tend to forget

their passwords which leads to reset overhead. Which of the following services in Azure can help with this?

Azure Arc

Azure Active Directory SeamlessAuth

Azure ExpressRoute

Correct answer

Azure Active Directory Passwordless

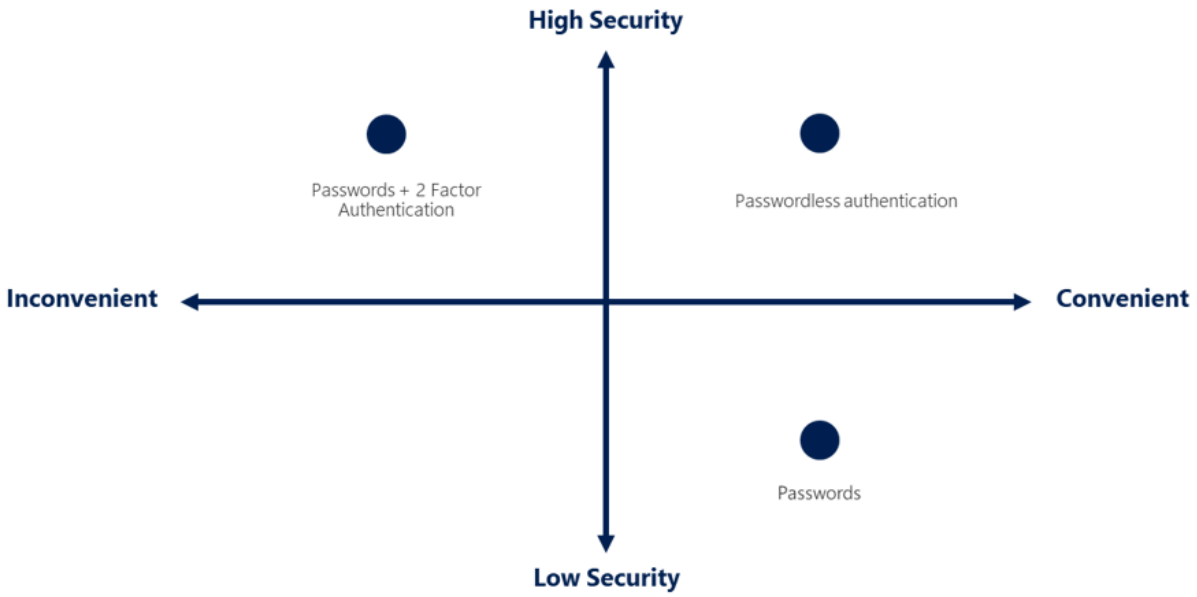
Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

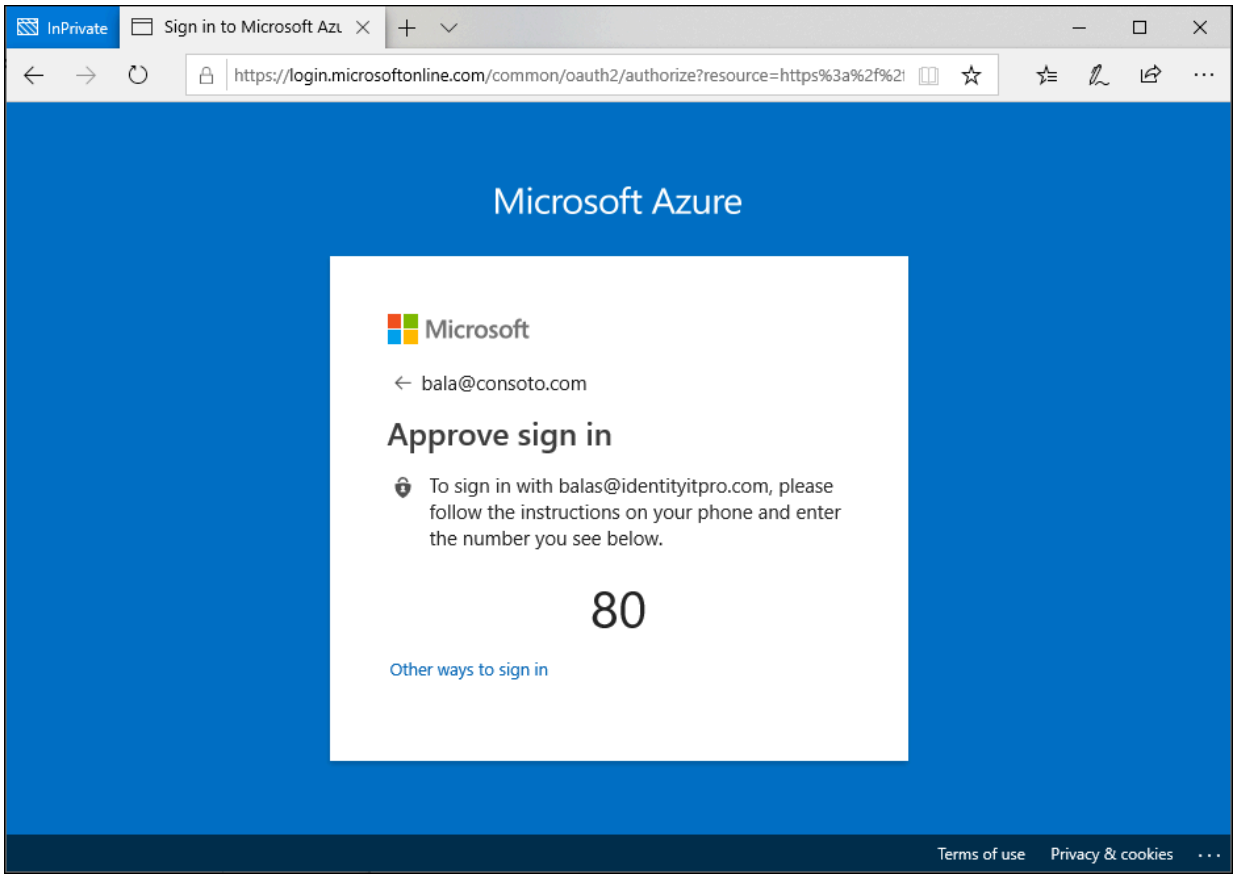
Features like multifactor authentication (MFA) are a great way to secure your organization, but users often get frustrated with the additional security layer on top of having to remember their passwords. **Passwordless** authentication methods are more convenient because the password is removed and replaced with something you have, plus something you are or something you know.

Each organization has different needs when it comes to authentication. Microsoft global Azure and Azure Government offer the following three passwordless authentication options that integrate with Azure Active Directory (Azure AD):

- Windows Hello for Business
- Microsoft Authenticator
- FIDO2 security keys



ou can also allow your employee's phone to become a passwordless authentication method. You may already be using the Authenticator app as a convenient multi-factor authentication option in addition to a password. You can also use the Authenticator App as a passwordless option.



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

Question 71 Skipped

Which of the following can be included as artifacts in an Azure Blueprint? (Select all that apply)

Correct selection

Resource groups

Correct selection

Policy assignments

Correct selection

Azure Resource Manager templates

Correct selection

Role assignments

Overall explanation

All the options are correct. From the official docs: Azure Blueprints deploy a new environment based on all of the requirements, settings, and configurations of the associated artifacts. Artifacts can include things such as:

- Role assignments
- Policy assignments
- Azure Resource Manager templates
- Resource groups

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-features-tools-azure-for-governance-compliance/2-describe-purpose-of-azure-blueprints

Question 72 Skipped

Which of the following is the strongest way to protect sensitive customer data?

Correct answer

Encrypt the data both at rest and in transit.

Encrypt the data at rest.

Don't store sensitive data at all.

Encrypt the data in transit.

Overall explanation

From the official Azure docs:

To help protect data in the cloud, you need to account for the possible states in which your data can occur, and what controls are available for that state. Best practices for Azure data security and encryption relate to the following data states:

1) At rest: This includes all information storage objects, containers, and types that exist statically on physical media, whether magnetic or optical disk.

2) In transit: When data is being transferred between components, locations, or programs, it's in transit. Examples are transfer over the network, across a service bus (from on-premises to cloud and vice-versa, including hybrid connections such as ExpressRoute), or during an input/output process.

Reference : https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/data-encryption-best-practices

Question 73 Skipped

_____ copies your data synchronously across three Azure availability zones in the primary region. For applications requiring high availability.

Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)

Correct answer

Zone Redundant Storage (ZRS)

Planet-redundant storage (PRS)

Locally redundant storage (LRS)

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Data in an Azure Storage account is always replicated three times in the primary region. Azure Storage offers two options for how your data is replicated in the primary region:

- **Locally redundant storage (LRS)** copies your data synchronously three times within a single physical location in the primary region. LRS is the least expensive replication option, but isn't recommended for applications requiring high availability or durability.

- **Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)** copies your data synchronously across three Azure availability zones in the primary region. For applications requiring high availability, Microsoft recommends using ZRS in the primary region, and also replicating to a secondary region.

- **Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)** combines the high availability provided by redundancy across availability zones with protection from regional outages provided by geo-replication. Data in a GZRS storage account is copied across three Azure availability zones in the primary region and is also replicated to a secondary geographic region for protection from regional disasters.

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

Question 74 Skipped

_____ devices can easily move data to Azure when busy networks aren't an option.

Azure File Sync

Correct answer

Azure Data Box

Azure Migrate

Azure Storage Explorer

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Data Box devices easily move data to Azure when busy networks aren't an option. Move large amounts of data to Azure when you're limited by time, network availability, or costs, using common copy tools such as Robocopy. All data is AES-encrypted, and the devices are wiped clean after upload, in accordance with NIST Special Publication 800-88 revision 1 standards.

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

Question 75 Skipped

Which of the following services allows you to easily run popular open source frameworks including Apache Hadoop, Spark, and Kafka for open source analytics?

Azure Cosmos DB

Correct answer

Azure HDInsight

Azure Data Lake Analytics

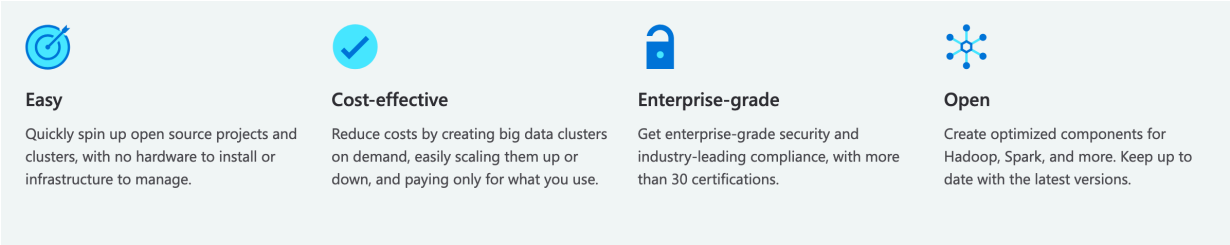
Azure Cognitive Services

Overall explanation

VERY IMPORTANT!

From the Official Azure docs:

We can easily run popular open source frameworks—including Apache Hadoop, Spark, and Kafka—using Azure HDInsight, a cost-effective, enterprise-grade service for open source analytics. Effortlessly process massive amounts of data and get all the benefits of the broad open source ecosystem with the global scale of Azure.



Many people get confused between Azure HDInsight and Azure Databricks -

1) Azure HDInsight brings both Hadoop and Spark under the same umbrella and enables enterprises to manage both using the same set of tools e.g. using Ambari, Apache Ranger etc. It also offers industry standard notebook experience with support for both Jupyter and Zeppelin notebooks. Enterprises that want this ease of manageability across all their big data workloads can choose to use HDInsight.

2) Azure Databricks is a premium Spark offering that is ideal for customers who want their data scientists to collaborate easily and run their Spark based workloads efficiently and at industry leading performance.

Azure Databricks is an Apache Spark-based analytics platform optimized for the Microsoft Azure cloud services platform. For more details, refer to Azure Databricks Documentation.

Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/services/hdinsight/#faq

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/26097/can-anyone-please-post-the-differences-between-azu.html

Question 76 Skipped

Azure provides native support for IaC via the _____ model.

Azure Templates

Azure Tags

Correct answer

Azure Resource Manager

Azure Arc

Overall explanation

From the official documentation:

Azure provides native support for IaC via the Azure Resource Manager model. Teams can define declarative ARM templates that specify the infrastructure required to deploy solutions.

Third-party platforms like Terraform, Ansible, Chef, and Pulumi also support IaC to manage automated infrastructure.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/devops/deliver/what-is-infrastructure-as-code

Question 77 Skipped

Your company makes use of several SQL databases. However, you want to increase their efficiency because of varying and unpredictable workloads. Which of the following can help you with this?

Scale Sets

Correct answer

Elastic Pools

Resource Tags

Region Pairs

Overall explanation

Just like Azure VM Scale Sets are used with VMs, you can use **Elastic Pools** with Azure SQL Databases!

SQL Database elastic pools 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 Azure SQL Database 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/sql-database/sql-database-elastic-pool

Question 78 Skipped

Yes or No: Cloud services provide greater control over the physical security of your data compared to on-premises infrastructure.

Yes

Correct answer

No

Overall explanation

The answer is No!

Cloud services and on-premises infrastructure have different security models, with unique strengths and weaknesses. While cloud services provide greater control over some aspects of data security, such as network security and access control, they also require a greater degree of trust in the cloud provider to maintain physical security of the data centers where the data is stored. In contrast, on-premises infrastructure provides greater control over physical security, as the organization has direct control over the physical security measures and can ensure that the data is physically secure.

This is why you'll see a lot of large organizations aren't comfortable storing sensitive data on the cloud.

Question 79 Skipped

Yes or No: Azure Site Recovery can only be used to replicate and recover virtual machines within Azure.

Yes

Correct answer

No

Overall explanation

The answer is No. Azure Site Recovery can be used to replicate and recover virtual machines not only within Azure, but also from on-premises datacenters to Azure, and between different datacenters or regions.

Azure Site Recovery is a disaster recovery solution that provides continuous replication of virtual machines and physical servers to a secondary site, allowing for rapid recovery in case of a disaster. **It supports a wide range of scenarios, including replication from VMware, Hyper-V, and physical servers to Azure, as well as replication between Azure regions or datacenters.**

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

Question 80 Skipped

A _____ can enable branch offices to share sensitive information between locations.

Correct answer

VPN

DNS

Bastion

Bridge

Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

VPNs use an encrypted tunnel within another network. They're typically deployed to connect two or more trusted private networks to one another over an untrusted network (typically the public internet). Traffic is encrypted while traveling over the untrusted network to prevent eavesdropping or other attacks.

VPNs can enable branch offices to share sensitive information between locations. For example, let's say that your offices on the East coast region of North America need to access your company's private customer data, which is stored on servers that are physically located in a West coast region. A VPN can connect your East coast offices to your West coast servers allowing your company to securely access your private customer data.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/azure-networking-fundamentals/azure-vpn-gateway-fundamentals

Question 81 Skipped

Microsoft Azure services operated by _____ in China.

Alibaba

Morgan Stanley

Xiaomi

Correct answer

21Vianet

Overall explanation

Microsoft Azure operated by **21Vianet** is the first international public cloud service that has been commercialized in China in compliance with Chinese laws and regulations.

Reference : https://docs.azure.cn/en-us/articles/azure-china-purchasing-guidance/

Question 82 Skipped

_____ copies your data synchronously three times within a single physical location in the primary region.

Worldwide Redundant Storage (WRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)

Correct answer

Locally redundant storage (LRS)

Overall explanation

From the official Azure docs:

Azure Storage always stores multiple copies of your data so that it's protected from planned and unplanned events, including transient hardware failures, network or power outages, and massive natural disasters. Redundancy ensures that your storage account meets its availability and durability targets even in the face of failures.

Redundancy in the primary region

Data in an Azure Storage account is always replicated three times in the primary region. Azure Storage offers two options for how your data is replicated in the primary region:

- **Locally redundant storage (LRS)** copies your data synchronously three times within a single physical location in the primary region. LRS is the least

expensive replication option, but isn't recommended for applications requiring high availability or durability.

-
- **Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)** copies your data synchronously across three Azure availability zones in the primary region. For applications requiring high availability, Microsoft recommends using ZRS in the primary region, and also replicating to a secondary region.

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

Question 83 Skipped

What types of threats does Defender for Cloud help detect across Azure PaaS services?

Physical security breaches within datacenters.

Correct answer

Threats targeting Azure services like Azure App Service, Azure SQL, and Azure Storage Account.

Denial of service (DoS) attacks against network resources.

Threats related to physical hardware vulnerabilities.

Overall explanation

Defender for Cloud helps detect threats targeting various Azure services, such as Azure App Service, Azure SQL, and Azure Storage Account - these are PaaS services anyway. It provides monitoring and protection for these services to enhance their security.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-azure-identity-access-security/9-describe-microsoft-defender-for-cloud

Question 84 Skipped

How does the syntax of commands differ between Azure PowerShell and the Azure CLI?

Azure PowerShell uses Bash scripts, while the Azure CLI uses JSON configuration files.

There is no difference in command syntax between Azure PowerShell and the Azure CLI.

Azure PowerShell uses Python scripts, while the Azure CLI uses Ruby scripts.

Correct answer

Azure PowerShell uses PowerShell commands, while the Azure CLI uses Bash commands.

Overall explanation

From the official Azure docs:

The Azure CLI is functionally equivalent to Azure PowerShell, with the primary difference being the syntax of commands. While Azure PowerShell uses PowerShell commands, the Azure CLI uses Bash commands.

The Azure CLI provides the same benefits of handling discrete tasks or orchestrating complex operations through code. It's also installable on Windows, Linux, and Mac platforms, as well as through Azure Cloud Shell.

Due to the similarities in capabilities and access between Azure PowerShell and the Bash based Azure CLI, it mainly comes down to which language you're most familiar with.

Reference: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/describe-features-tools-manage-deploy-azure-resources/2-describe-interacting-azure

Question 85 Skipped

Your streaming website experiences a burst of heavy traffic whenever you launch a new web-series, but relatively moderate traffic on other days. Which of the following would be a great benefit if you migrate your setup to Azure?

High Availibility

Load Balancing

Low Latency

Correct answer

Elasticity

Overall explanation

From the official Azure docs:

Elastic computing is the ability to quickly expand or decrease computer processing, memory, and storage resources to meet changing demands without worrying about capacity planning and engineering for peak usage. Typically controlled by system monitoring tools, elastic computing matches the amount of resources allocated to the amount of resources actually needed without disrupting operations.

With cloud elasticity, a company avoids paying for unused capacity or idle resources and doesn't have to worry about investing in the purchase or maintenance of additional resources and equipment.

References : https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/overview/what-is-elastic-computing/