

# Practice Test - 5 - Results

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## Attempt 1

All domains

85 all

0 correct

0 incorrect

85 skipped

0 marked

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### Question 1 Skipped

**True or False: Private endpoints provide secure access to Azure resources over the public internet.**

Correct answer

**False**

**True**

### Overall explanation

This statement is false. Private endpoints provide secure access to Azure resources, but they do so without using the public internet. Private endpoints allow resources to be accessed privately through the Azure backbone network, enhancing security by avoiding exposure to the public internet.

**Reference:** <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/private-link/private-link-overview>

### Question 2 Skipped

**Which of the following Azure Migrate features can be used to discover and assess physical servers?**

## Hyper-V discovery

Correct answer

### Agent-based discovery

### Dependency visualization

### Agent-less discovery

## Overall explanation

The keyword here is 'physical' servers. The correct answer is '**Agent-Based Discovery**'. Agent-based discovery is the correct choice for discovering and assessing **physical** servers. This method requires the installation of agents on the physical servers, which then collect and report data back to Azure Migrate for assessment.

## Other Options -

- **Dependency visualization** is a feature within Azure Migrate that helps you understand the dependencies between servers, applications, and services. It doesn't directly discover or assess physical servers.
- **Hyper-V discovery** is used to discover and assess virtual machines running on Hyper-V hosts. It is not designed for discovering and assessing physical servers.
- **Agentless discovery** is a method used by Azure Migrate to discover and assess virtual machines in virtualized environments, such as VMware or Hyper-V, without the need for installing agents on the source virtual machines. It is not intended for discovering and assessing physical servers.

**Reference:** <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/agent-based-migration-architecture>

### Question 3 Skipped

**Which cloud benefit ensures that a system or application can continue to operate without disruption in the event of a failure?**

**Scalability**

**Correct answer**

**Fault tolerance**

**High availability**

**Elasticity**

### Overall explanation

The correct answer is Fault tolerance.

**Fault tolerance** refers to the ability of a system or application to continue operating without disruption in the event of a failure. This is achieved through redundancy and failover mechanisms that ensure that if one component fails, another component takes over seamlessly, without any downtime or interruption of service.

**Scalability** refers to the ability to increase or decrease resources as needed to meet changing demands, while elasticity refers to the ability to dynamically provision and de-provision resources based on demand.

**High availability** refers to the ability of a system or application to remain operational and accessible for a high percentage of time, typically measured as a percentage of uptime over a given period.

Reference: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/overview/what-is-cloud-computing/>

### Question 4 Skipped

Yes or No:

**To utilize a hybrid cloud model, you must deploy resources to the public cloud while having some resources on-prem/ on a private cloud.**

No

**Correct answer**

Yes

### **Overall explanation**

A hybrid cloud is a **combination** of an on-prem deployment or private cloud, and public cloud. Therefore, to create a hybrid cloud, you must deploy resources to a public cloud.

**Reference:** <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/overview/what-are-private-public-hybrid-clouds/>

### **Question 5 Skipped**

**Which of the following is not a valid authentication method for Azure AD?**

**Biometric authentication**

**Certificates**

**Correct answer**

**None of the above**

**Passwords**

## Overall explanation

The correct answer is - **None of the above.**

Azure AD supports multiple authentication methods for user sign-in, including passwords, certificates, and biometric authentication. Passwords are the most commonly used authentication method and are supported by all Azure AD editions. Certificates can be used for machine authentication and require a client certificate to be installed on the device. Biometric authentication uses unique physical characteristics, such as fingerprints or facial recognition, to authenticate users.

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authentication-methods>

## Question 6 Skipped

If you want to keep tabs on Azure itself, especially the services and regions you depend on, you should choose \_\_\_\_\_.

**Azure Monitor**

**Azure Arc**

**Azure Advisor**

**Correct answer**

**Azure Service Health**

## Overall explanation

**From the Official Azure Documentation:**

If you want to keep tabs on Azure itself, especially the services and regions you depend on, you want to choose **Azure Service Health**. You can view the current status of the Azure services you rely on, upcoming planned outages, and services that will be sunset. You can set up alerts that help you stay on top of incidents and upcoming downtime without having to visit the dashboard regularly.

However, if you want to keep track of the performance or issues related to your specific VM or container instances, databases, your applications, and so on, you want to visit **Azure Monitor** and create reports and notifications to help you understand how your services are performing or diagnose issues related to your Azure usage.

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/monitoring-fundamentals/3-analyze-decision-criteria>

### Question 7 Skipped

\_\_\_\_\_ provide organizations with the ability to manage the compliance of Azure resources across multiple subscriptions.

**Azure Subscriptions**

Correct answer

**Azure Policy**

**Azure Resource Groups**

**Azure Management Groups**

**Azure Conditional Access and MFA**

### Overall explanation

**From the Official Azure Documentation:**

**Azure Policy** helps to enforce organizational standards and to assess compliance at-scale. Through its compliance dashboard, it provides an aggregated view to evaluate the overall state of the environment, with the ability to drill down to the per-resource, per-policy granularity. It also helps to bring your resources to compliance through bulk remediation for existing resources and automatic remediation for new resources.

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

All Azure Policy data and objects are encrypted at rest. For more information, see [Azure data encryption at rest](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview).

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

### Question 8 Skipped

If your workload can tolerate interruptions and its execution time is flexible, which of the following pricing plans would be BEST suited to save costs?

Reserved Instances

Dedicated Hosts

Pay-as-you-go

Correct answer

Spot Pricing

### Overall explanation

From the official Azure website :

### Spot pricing

Purchase unused compute capacity at deep discounts – up to 90 per cent compared to pay-as-you-go prices.\*

If your workload can tolerate interruptions and its execution time is flexible, then using spot VMs can significantly reduce the cost of running your workload in Azure. Run your workloads on Virtual Machines or Virtual Machine Scale Sets.

\* Actual discounts may vary based on region, VM type and Azure compute capacity available when the workload is deployed.

Recommended for:

- Customers who want to significantly lower their costs.
- Interruptible applications. You can receive a notification 30 seconds in advance before your application is evicted.
- Workloads that do not require completion within a predetermined time frame or an SLA.

**Reference :** <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/pricing/details/virtual-machines/linux/>

## Question 9 Skipped

**What is a key security feature of Azure Data Box devices that ensures data is unreadable if intercepted during the shipping process?**

**Correct answer**

**Data-at-rest encryption**

**Data transfer over HTTPS**

**Firewall protection**

**Multi-factor authentication**

## Overall explanation

The correct answer is : **Data-at-rest encryption**. This is a key security feature of Azure Data Box devices that ensures data is unreadable if intercepted during the shipping process. Data-at-rest encryption ensures that data is encrypted when it is stored on the device, making it **impossible** for anyone to access the data without the encryption key. This is an important security measure that protects against data theft or loss during the shipping process.

**Other options:**

- **Firewall protection:** This is incorrect because it refers to a network security measure that protects against unauthorized access to a network, but it is not directly related to the security of data during the shipping process.
- **Multi-factor authentication:** This is also incorrect because it is a security measure that verifies a user's identity using multiple methods, such as a password and a fingerprint or a security token. This is not directly related to the security of data during the shipping process.
- **Data transfer over HTTPS:** This is incorrect because it refers to a network protocol that encrypts data during transmission between a web server and a client, but it does not protect data during the shipping process.

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databox/data-box-security>

### Question 10 Skipped

**Which of the following can you use to calculate your estimated hourly or monthly costs for using Azure?**

Azure TCO Calculator

Correct answer

Azure Pricing Calculator

Azure Billing

Azure Advisor

Azure Cost Management

### Overall explanation

**From the Official Azure Documentation:**

**Pricing calculator**  
Configure and estimate the costs for Azure products

**Disclaimer :** Prices are estimates and are not intended as actual price quotes. Actual prices may vary depending on the date of purchase, currency of payment and type of agreement that you enter into with Microsoft. Contact a Microsoft sales representative for additional information on pricing.

**Reference :** <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/pricing/calculator/>

### Question 11 Skipped

**Which Azure service allows you to provide a self-service sign-up experience for customers accessing your application?**

Azure Multi-Factor Authentication

Azure Active Directory Domain Services

Azure B2B Collaboration

Correct answer

Azure Active Directory B2C

### Overall explanation

Azure Active Directory B2C (Business-to-Customer) is designed to handle customer identities and provides a self-service sign-up experience. It enables organizations to customize and control how customers sign up, sign in, and manage their profiles when accessing applications.

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

### Question 12 Skipped

**What is the primary benefit of using private endpoints for connecting to Azure services?**

**Reduced cost for outbound data transfer.**

**Compatibility with legacy protocols.**

**Correct answer**

**Improved security by bypassing the public internet.**

**Faster network performance compared to public endpoints.**

### Overall explanation

One of the primary benefits of using private endpoints is improved security. By utilizing private endpoints, you can establish a direct connection to Azure services from within your virtual network, bypassing the public internet. This helps in reducing the exposure of your resources to potential security risks associated with public internet traffic.

**Reference:** <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/private-link/private-link-overview>

### Question 13 Skipped

**What is the primary goal of Infrastructure as Code (IaC) in cloud computing?**

**To manage cloud billing and cost optimization.**

**Correct answer**

**To manage and provision infrastructure using code.**

**To automate the creation of virtual machines.**

**To eliminate the need for network security measures.**

### **Overall explanation**

**Infrastructure as Code (IaC)** is a key DevOps practice that involves the management of infrastructure, such as networks, compute services, databases, storages, and connection topology, in a descriptive model. IaC allows teams to develop and release changes faster and with greater confidence. Infrastructure as Code (IaC) allows you to define and manage infrastructure resources such as virtual machines, networks, and storage using code. This approach enhances consistency, repeatability, and scalability in deploying and managing resources.

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

### **Question 14 Skipped**

**Which of the following is a private connection from your on-premises infrastructure to your Azure infrastructure wherein the data does not travel through the internet?**

**Azure VPN Gateway**

**Azure Arc**

## Azure DNS

Correct answer

**Azure ExpressRoute**

### Overall explanation

#### From the Official Azure Documentation:

With **ExpressRoute**, your data doesn't travel over the public internet, so it's not exposed to the potential risks associated with internet communications. ExpressRoute is a private connection from your on-premises infrastructure to your Azure infrastructure. However, even if you have an ExpressRoute connection, DNS queries, certificate revocation list checking, and Azure Content Delivery Network requests are still sent over the public internet.

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/azure-networking-fundamentals/express-route-fundamentals>

## Question 15 Skipped

**True or False:**

**There is no programmatic access to the Blob, Queue, Table, and File services in Azure, though you can access VMs using API calls.**

Correct answer

**False**

**True**

### Overall explanation

## From the Official Azure Documentation:

The REST APIs for the Microsoft Azure storage services offer programmatic access to the Blob, Queue, Table, and File services in Azure or in the development environment via the storage emulator.

All storage services are accessible via REST APIs. Storage services may be accessed from within a service running in Azure, or directly over the Internet from any application that can send an HTTP/HTTPS request and receive an HTTP/HTTPS response.

### **Important:**

The Azure storage services support both HTTP and HTTPS; however, using HTTPS is highly recommended.

### **Storage Account**

All access to storage services takes place through the storage account. The storage account is the highest level of the namespace for accessing each of the fundamental services. It is also the basis for authorization.

The REST APIs for storage services expose the storage account as a resource.

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/>

### **Question 16 Skipped**

**Which of the following does not affect a storage account billing?**

**Redundancy**

**Data Egress outside a region**

**Access Tier**

**Correct answer**

**Data Ingress within the same AZ**

## Account Type

## Region

### Overall explanation

#### From the Official Azure Documentation:

An Azure storage account contains all of your Azure Storage data objects, including blobs, file shares, queues, tables, and disks. The storage account provides a unique namespace for your Azure Storage data that's accessible from anywhere in the world over HTTP or HTTPS. Data in your storage account is durable and highly available, secure, and massively scalable.

Azure Storage bills based on your storage account usage. All objects in a storage account are billed together as a group. Storage costs are calculated according to the following factors:

- **Region** refers to the geographical region in which your account is based.
- **Account type** refers to the type of storage account you're using.
- **Access tier** refers to the data usage pattern you've specified for your general-purpose v2 or Blob Storage account.
- **Capacity** refers to how much of your storage account allotment you're using to store data.
- **Redundancy** determines how many copies of your data are maintained at one time, and in what locations.
- **Transactions** refer to all read and write operations to Azure Storage.
- **Data egress** refers to any data transferred out of an Azure region. When the data in your storage account is accessed by an application that isn't running in the same region, you're charged for data egress. For information about using resource groups to group your data and services in the same region to limit egress charges, see [What is an Azure resource group?](#).

The [Azure Storage pricing page](#) provides detailed pricing information based on account type, storage capacity, replication, and transactions. The [Data Transfers pricing details](#) provides detailed pricing information for data egress. You can use the [Azure Storage pricing calculator](#) to help estimate your costs.

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

### Question 17 Skipped

**You have to run business critical workloads using Azure Virtual Machines, SQL Databases, Data Explorer, and Blob Storage for the next 3 years. Which of the following would provide the MOST cost savings?**

**Correct answer**

**By Purchasing Reservations**

**Stopping the Virtual Machines every night**

**By using Resources judiciously**

**Using a Pay-As-You-Go subscription**

### Overall explanation

**From the Official Azure Documentation:**

Azure **Reservations** help you save money by committing to one-year or three-year plans for multiple products. Committing allows you to get a discount on the resources you use. Reservations can significantly reduce your resource costs by up to 72% from pay-as-you-go prices. Reservations provide a billing discount and don't affect the runtime state of your resources. After you purchase a reservation, the discount automatically applies to matching resources.

You can pay for a reservation up front or monthly. The total cost of up-front and monthly reservations is the same and you don't pay any extra fees when you choose to pay monthly. Monthly payment is available for Azure reservations, not third-party products.

### Why buy a reservation?

If you have consistent resource usage that supports reservations, buying a reservation gives you the option to reduce your costs. For example, when you continuously run instances of a service without a reservation, you're charged at pay-as-you-go rates. When you buy a reservation, you immediately get the reservation discount. The resources are no longer charged at the pay-as-you-go rates.

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/reservations/save-compute-costs-reservations>

### Question 18 Skipped

**What is the benefit of utilizing Microsoft Purview for regulatory compliance?**

**It integrates with external cloud providers for data storage.**

**It provides a compliance score for Azure subscriptions.**

**Correct answer**

**It helps classify and manage data to meet regulatory requirements.**

**It automatically generates reports for financial audits.**

### Overall explanation

Microsoft Purview helps organizations classify and manage data according to regulatory requirements. It allows data to be categorized based on sensitivity, helping organizations comply with data protection regulations and policies.

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

### Question 19 Skipped

\_\_\_\_\_ enables centralizing your organization's file shares in Azure Files, while keeping the flexibility, performance, and compatibility of a Windows file server.

**Azure File Manager**

**Azure Arc**

**Azure Data Box Gateway**

**Correct answer**

**Azure File Sync**

**Azure Resource Manager**

### **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.

Azure file shares can be used in two ways: by directly mounting these serverless Azure file shares (SMB) or by caching Azure file shares on-premises using Azure File Sync. Which deployment option you choose changes the aspects you need to consider as you plan for your deployment.

- **Direct mount of an Azure file share:** Since Azure Files provides SMB access, you can mount Azure file shares on-premises or in the cloud using the standard SMB client available in Windows, macOS, and Linux. Because Azure file shares are serverless, deploying for production scenarios does not require managing a file server or NAS device. This means you don't have to apply software patches or swap out physical disks.

- **Cache Azure file share on-premises with Azure File Sync:** Azure File Sync enables you to centralize your organization's file shares in Azure Files, while keeping the flexibility, performance, and compatibility of an on-premises file server. Azure File Sync transforms an on-premises (or cloud) Windows Server into a quick cache of your Azure file share.

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

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

## Question 20 Skipped

**What is a key advantage of using Infrastructure as Code (IaC) in cloud deployments?**

Correct answer

**It enables version control and automated provisioning.**

**It reduces the need for data backups.**

**It increases physical hardware utilization.**

**It eliminates the need for network monitoring.**

## Overall explanation

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

Also, Infrastructure as Code (IaC) allows you to store your infrastructure configuration as code in version control systems. This enables tracking changes over time, collaborating with team members, and automating the provisioning and management of resources.

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

## Question 21 Skipped

**Which of the following can you use to track resource usage and manage costs across all of your clouds with a single, unified view?**

Azure Pricing Calculator

Azure Trust Center

Correct answer

Azure Cost Management + Billing

Azure Monitor

## Overall explanation

**From the Official Azure Documentation:**

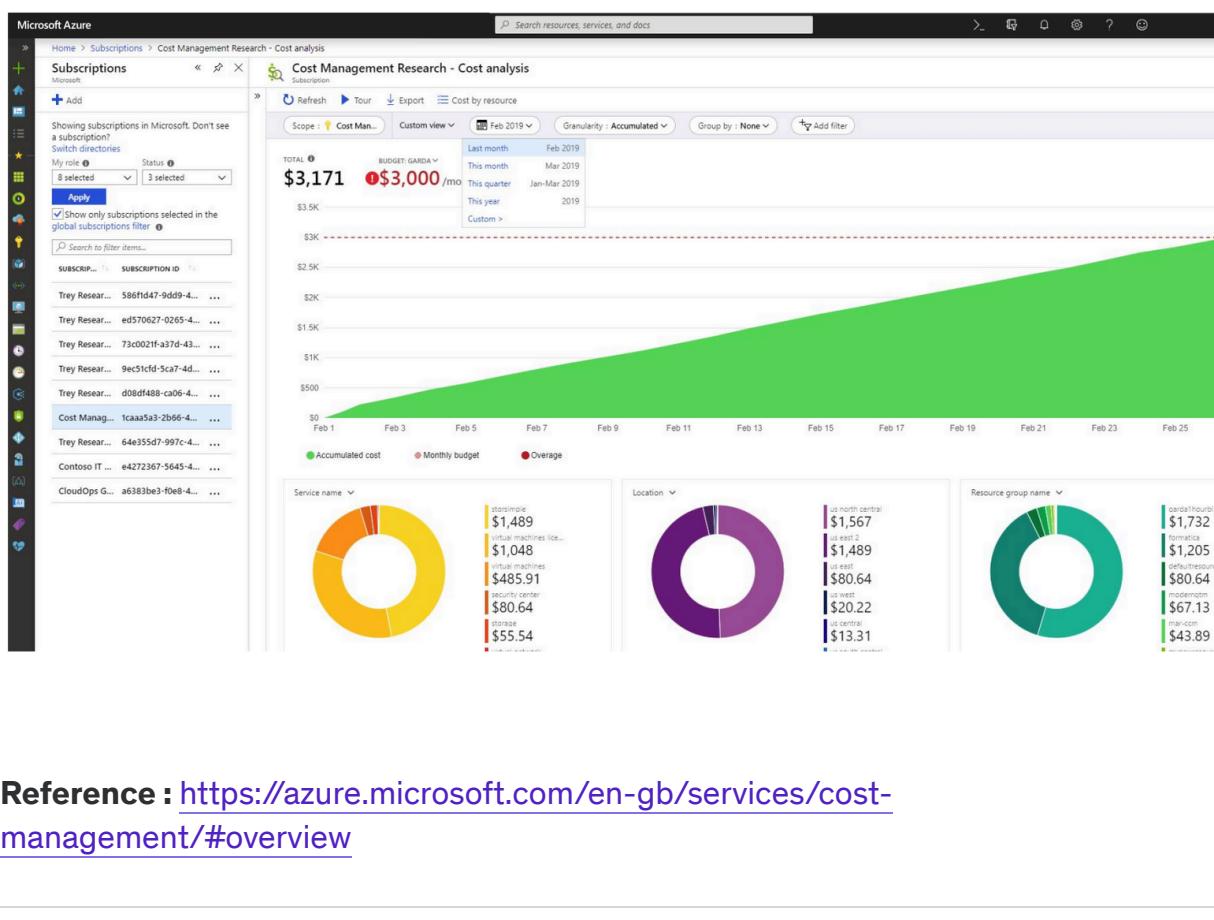
### Monitor cloud spending

Track resource usage and manage costs across all of your clouds with a single, unified view, and access rich operational and financial insights to make informed decisions.

[Learn about cost analysis >](#)



The following depicts the single unified view to track resource usage as well as manage costs.



**Reference :** <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/services/cost-management/#overview>

## Question 22 Skipped

**Data that is stored in the Archive access tier of an Azure Storage account**

**must be requested from Azure by calling the helpline.**

**must be recovered before the data can be accessed**

**can only be read by using Azure Instant Access**

**Correct answer**

**must be rehydrated before the data can be accessed**

## Overall explanation

**From the Official Azure Documentation:**

Azure storage offers different access tiers: **hot, cool and archive**.

The archive access tier has the lowest storage cost. But it has higher data retrieval costs compared to the hot and cool tiers. Data in the archive tier can take several hours to retrieve.

While a blob is in archive storage, the blob data is offline and can't be read, overwritten, or modified. To read or download a blob in archive, **you must first rehydrate it to an online tier**.

Example usage scenarios for the archive access tier include: Long-term backup, secondary backup, and archival datasets

Original (raw) data that must be preserved, even after it has been processed into final usable form.

Compliance and archival data that needs to be stored for a long time and is hardly ever accessed.

**References:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers?tabs=azure-portal#archive-access-tier>

### Question 23 Skipped

**Which of the following Azure AD features allows users to use their existing corporate credentials to sign in to cloud-based applications?**

**Azure AD Domain Services**

**Azure AD B2B**

**Correct answer**

**Azure AD B2C**

### Overall explanation

The correct option is - **Azure AD B2C**. It allows users to use their existing corporate credentials, social accounts, or local accounts to sign in to cloud-based applications.

Other options -

- Azure AD Connect, is used to synchronize identities between on-premises Active Directory and Azure AD.
- Azure AD B2B, enables collaboration between users in different organizations by allowing external users to access resources in a partner organization's Azure AD.
- Azure AD Domain Services, provides managed domain services such as domain join, group policy, LDAP, and Kerberos/NTLM authentication without the need for domain controllers.

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/saas-apps/overview>

### Question 24 Skipped

Yes or No:

**A company can extend a private cloud by adding its own physical servers to the public cloud.**

**Correct answer**

**No**

**Yes**

## Overall explanation

You **cannot** add physical servers to the public cloud. You can only deploy virtual servers in the public cloud. You can extend a private cloud by deploying virtual servers in a public cloud. This would create a **hybrid** cloud.

**Reference:** <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/overview/what-are-private-public-hybrid-clouds/>

## Question 25 Skipped

True or False:

**The Basic service tier is automatically enabled for free as part of your Azure subscription.**

**Correct answer**

**Yes**

**No**

## Overall explanation

This is True, the basic Tier is activated and provided as part of your Azure Subscription!

## Question 26 Skipped

True or False:

Unlike RBAC, **Azure Policy is a default-allow-and-explicit-deny system.**

**No**

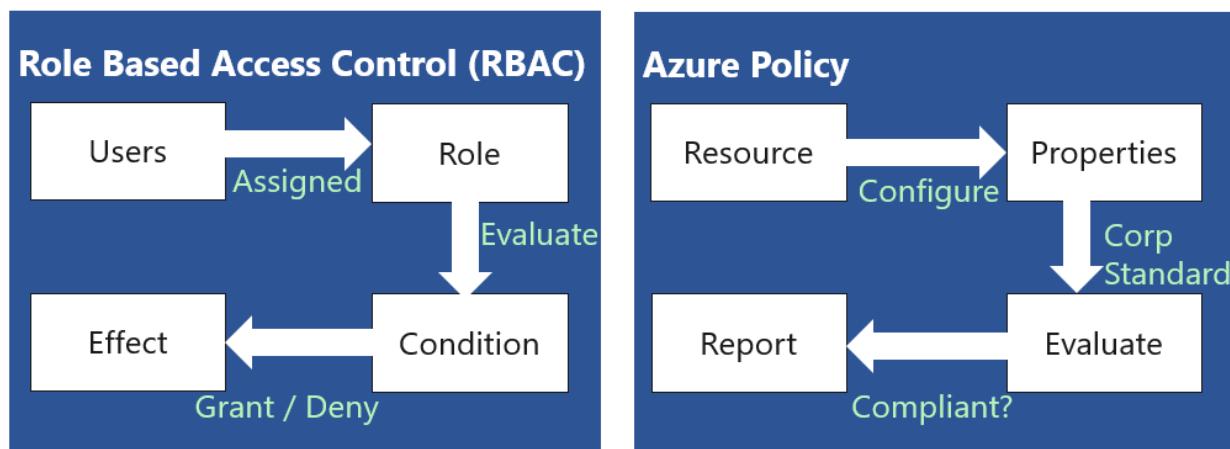
**Correct answer**

## Overall explanation

### From the Official Azure Documentation:

A few key differences between Azure Policy and RBAC exist. RBAC focuses on user actions at different scopes. You might be added to the contributor role for a resource group, allowing you to make changes to that resource group. Azure Policy focuses on resource properties during deployment and for already-existing resources. Azure Policy controls properties such as the types or locations of resources. Unlike RBAC, **Azure Policy is a default-allow-and-explicit-deny system.**

RBAC and Policies in Azure play a vital role in a governance strategy. While different, they both work together to ensure organizational business rules are followed by ensuring proper access and resource creation guidelines are met.



**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/enterprise-governance/7-azure-rbac-vs-azure-policies>

## Question 27 Skipped

**What is the key advantage of using ARM templates for resource deployment?**

Correct answer

**They ensure consistent and repeatable resource deployments.**

**They eliminate the need for Azure subscriptions.**

**They allow you to deploy resources manually.**

**They provide direct access to Azure data centers and are hence faster.**

### **Overall explanation**

ARM templates enable consistent and repeatable deployments by defining the desired state of resources in a declarative manner. This reduces manual errors and ensures a predictable environment.

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

### **Question 28 Skipped**

**What is an ARM template used for?**

**Correct answer**

**To declare the desired state of Azure resources and their dependencies.**

**To define the schema for Azure Storage.**

**To provide user authentication for Azure services.**

**To configure Azure Active Directory settings.**

### **Overall explanation**

An **ARM** template is a JSON file that defines the desired state of Azure resources, including their configuration, dependencies, and relationships. It allows you to automate resource provisioning.

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

### Question 29 Skipped

**Which Azure service can Azure Firewall integrate with to provide threat intelligence and advanced security analytics?**

**Correct answer**

**Azure Sentinel**

**Azure Active Directory**

**Azure Monitor**

**Azure Security Center**

### Overall explanation

The correct answer is **Azure Sentinel**. Azure Firewall can integrate with Azure Sentinel to provide threat intelligence and advanced security analytics. Azure Sentinel is a cloud-native security information and event management (SIEM) solution that provides intelligent security analytics and threat intelligence across the enterprise. By integrating Azure Firewall with Azure Sentinel, customers can gain visibility and control over network traffic, detect threats, and respond quickly to security incidents.

**Reference:** <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/azure-firewall/>

### Question 30 Skipped

You are migrating an application with multiple interconnected servers to Azure. To ensure minimal downtime and a smooth migration, which Azure Migrate features should you utilize?

Azure Migrate - App Service and Azure Migrate - Web App Migration

Azure Migrate - Database Assessment and Azure Migrate - Database Migration

Azure Migrate - Data Box and Azure Migrate - Data Factory

Correct answer

Azure Migrate - Server Assessment and Azure Migrate - Server Migration

### Overall explanation

The correct answer is : Azure Migrate - Server Assessment and Azure Migrate - Server Migration.

**Azure Migrate - Server Assessment** helps you to evaluate the migration readiness of your on-premises servers, identify any potential issues, and provide recommendations. **Azure Migrate - Server Migration** is designed to migrate your on-premises virtual machines or physical servers to Azure with minimal downtime. These two features work together to ensure a smooth migration of interconnected servers, as they address both the pre-migration assessment and the actual migration process.

### Other options:

- **Azure Migrate - App Service and Azure Migrate Web App Migration** - These are geared towards migrating web applications to Azure App Service and not for migrating interconnected servers.
- **Azure Migrate - Database Assessment and Azure Migrate Database Migration** - These focus on the assessment and migration of on-premises databases to Azure. They are not intended for migrating interconnected servers.

- **Azure Migrate - Data Box and Azure Migrate Data Factory** - These are used for transferring large amounts of data to Azure and for data integration, respectively. They do not address the migration of interconnected servers.

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

### Question 31 Skipped

**What does Microsoft Purview offer to assist organizations with data lineage and impact analysis?**

**Integrated machine learning models for predictive analytics.**

**Correct answer**

**Tools for visualizing data flow and understanding its origins and dependencies.**

**Real-time data replication between Azure regions.**

**Built-in ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) capabilities for data integration.**

### Overall explanation

**Microsoft Purview** provides a unified data governance solution to help manage and govern your on-premises, multicloud, and software as a service (SaaS) data. Microsoft Purview provides tools for visualizing data lineage, allowing organizations to track the flow of data, understand its origins, and analyze its dependencies. This helps in performing impact analysis and ensuring data quality.

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

### Question 32 Skipped

**Which of the following scenarios would be best suited for using Azure Active Directory (AAD) rather than Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)?**

**Limiting access to specific resource groups within an Azure subscription.**

**Managing access to a specific Azure resource for a group of users.**

**Correct answer**

**Managing user identities for a cloud-based application.**

**Providing role-based access control to an Azure Virtual Machine.**

### **Overall explanation**

The correct answer is : Managing user identities for a cloud-based application.

**Azure Active Directory (AAD)** is a cloud-based identity and access management service that is used to manage user identities and their access to various cloud-based applications and services, including those hosted in Azure. AAD provides a centralized location for managing user accounts, passwords, and access to applications.

In contrast, **Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)** is used to manage access control for specific Azure resources, including virtual machines, storage accounts, and other Azure services. RBAC provides a way to assign permissions to specific roles rather than individual users, making it easier to manage access control in large environments.

Other options -

- **Managing access to a specific Azure resource for a group of users :** This describes a scenario that would be best suited for using RBAC.
- **Providing role-based access control to an Azure Virtual Machine :** This also describes a scenario that would be best suited for using RBAC, as RBAC is used to provide role-based access control to Azure Virtual Machines.

- **Limiting access to specific resource groups within an Azure subscription:** This also describes a scenario that would be best suited for using RBAC, as it involves limiting access to specific resource groups within an Azure subscription.

Therefore, the correct answer is Managing user identities for a cloud-based application, as Azure Active Directory is best suited for managing user **identities** for cloud-based applications, whereas RBAC is best suited for managing access control to specific Azure **resources**.

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview#understanding-azure-rbac-vs-azure-ad-roles>

### Question 33 Skipped

**Which of the following is designed for enterprise big data analytics and includes a hierarchical namespace to Blob storage?**

Azure Blob Storage

Azure Stack Edge

Azure Files

Correct answer

Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2

Azure Data Box Gateway

### Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 is a set of capabilities dedicated to big data analytics, built on [Azure Blob Storage](#). Data Lake Storage Gen2 converges the capabilities of [Azure Data Lake Storage Gen1](#) with Azure Blob Storage.

### Designed for enterprise big data analytics

Data Lake Storage Gen2 makes Azure Storage the foundation for building enterprise data lakes on Azure. Designed from the start to service multiple petabytes of information while sustaining hundreds of gigabits of throughput, Data Lake Storage Gen2 allows you to easily manage massive amounts of data.

A fundamental part of **Data Lake Storage Gen2** is the addition of a [hierarchical namespace](#) to Blob storage. The hierarchical namespace organizes objects/files into a hierarchy of directories for efficient data access.

Data Lake Storage Gen2 builds on Blob storage and enhances performance, management, and security in the following ways:

- **Performance** is optimized because you do not need to copy or transform data as a prerequisite for analysis. Compared to the flat namespace on Blob storage, the hierarchical namespace greatly improves the performance of directory management operations, which improves overall job performance.
- **Management** is easier because you can organize and manipulate files through directories and subdirectories.
- **Security** is enforceable because you can define POSIX permissions on directories or individual files.

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/data-lake-storage-introduction>

### Question 34 Skipped

**A startup has deployed a set of Virtual Machines which are critical for their day-to-day operations. They need to ensure their availability even if a single data center goes down. An intern has suggested that deploying the virtual machines to two or more scale sets will solve the problem.**

### Is this suggestion correct?

**Correct answer**

No

Yes

### 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. For this question, deploying the VMs to multiple data centers / availability zones would make more sense.

### From the Official Azure Documentation:

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 35 Skipped

**Which cloud benefit allows you to rapidly deploy applications or systems across multiple regions or locations?**

Fault tolerance

Scalability

Correct answer

### Elasticity

#### Overall explanation

One of the major benefits of cloud computing is the ability to quickly and easily deploy applications or systems across **multiple regions or locations**. This is often referred to as **geographic distribution**, and it allows organizations to better serve customers in different regions by providing faster response times and reduced latency.

For example, imagine a company that has customers in both North America and Europe. By using a cloud provider's infrastructure, the company can deploy its application in data centers located in both regions, allowing customers to access the application with minimal latency. Additionally, if one data center experiences an outage or other issue, the application can fail over to another data center, ensuring that customers are still able to access the application without interruption. This is an example of the fault tolerance aspect of cloud computing.

- Scalability is incorrect because scalability refers to the ability to increase or decrease resources as needed to meet changing demands, but it does not necessarily enable rapid deployment across multiple locations.
- Fault tolerance is incorrect because fault tolerance refers to the ability of a system to continue operating in the event of a hardware or software failure. While fault tolerance is important for ensuring system availability, it does not necessarily enable rapid deployment across multiple locations.
- Elasticity is incorrect because elasticity refers to the ability to automatically adjust resources in response to changing demand. While elasticity is related to scalability, it does not necessarily enable rapid deployment across multiple locations.

Geographic distribution is the correct answer because it refers to the ability to deploy applications or systems across multiple regions or locations, which can help improve performance, reduce latency, and provide redundancy in case of a disaster or outage.

**Reference:** <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/overview/what-is-cloud-computing/>

**When a company thinks of migrating to the public cloud (like Azure), which of the following expense gets reduced?**

**Secondary Expense**

**Primary Expense**

**Operational Expense**

**Correct answer**

**Capital Expense**

### **Overall explanation**

Migrating to the public cloud saves a lot of Capex upfront and one of the biggest advantages is the ability to Pay as you go!

### **Question 37 Skipped**

You can link virtual networks together by using virtual network \_\_\_\_\_.

**seeding**

**connectivity**

**cloning**

**Correct answer**

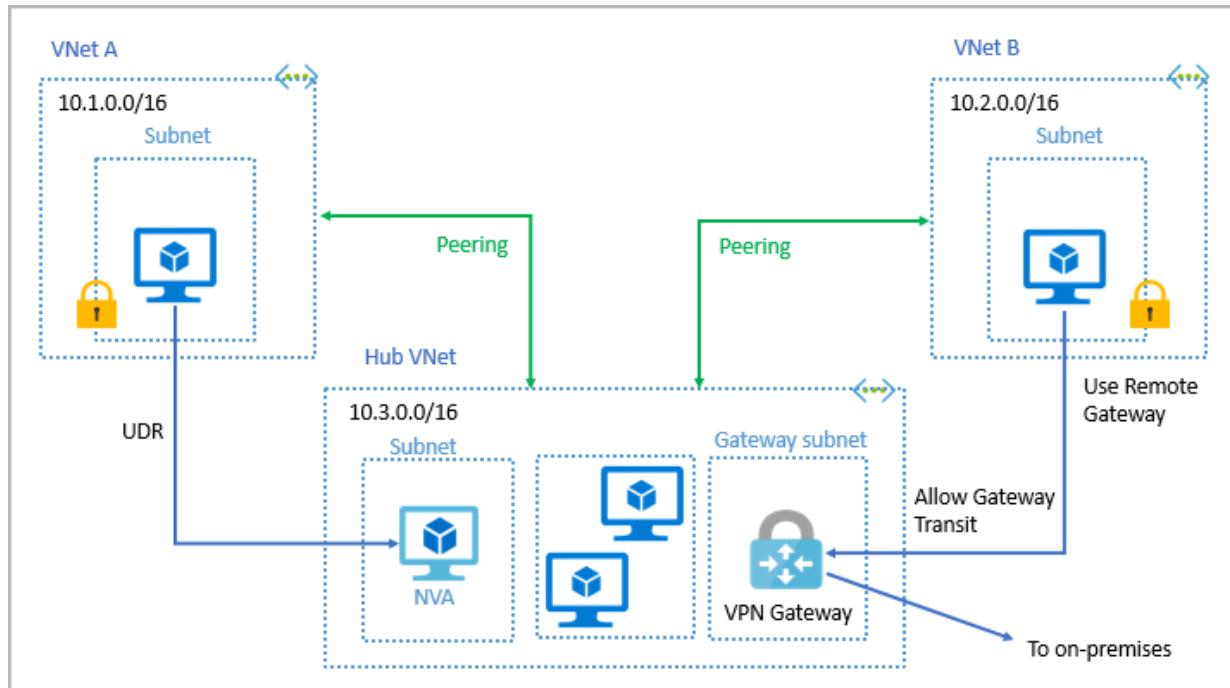
**peering**

## 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 38 Skipped

**A company wants to deploy a set of Azure Virtual Machines and wants to understand their pricing. Which 2 of the following affect Virtual Machine (VM) costs in Azure?**

**The Virtual Network the VM belongs to**

## The branding of the VM

Correct selection

### The Size of the Virtual Machine (VM)

Correct selection

### The Region the Virtual Machine is located in

### The Scale Set the VM belongs to

### The Resource group the VM belongs to

### The Data Center the VM resides in

## Overall explanation

From the Azure Pricing Calculator, we can see that:

Virtual Machines

REGION: West US	OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows	TYPE: (OS Only)	TIER: Standard
INSTANCE: D2 v3: 2 vCPU(s), 8 GB RAM, 50 GB Temporary storage, \$0.209/hour		VIRTUAL MACHINES 1 x 730 Hours	

Region and Instance size affects Virtual Machine costs!

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

## Question 39 Skipped

Your company is looking for a tool that can help with the following:

1) Upload, download and manage Azure Storage blobs, files, queues and tables, as well as Azure Data Lake Storage entities.

2) Configure storage permissions and access controls, tiers and rules.

**Which of the following is the right choice?**

**ARM Templates**

**Azure VM Scale Sets**

**Azure Data Box Gateway**

**Azure Policy**

**Correct answer**

**Azure Storage Explorer**

**Azure Blueprint**

**Azure AzCopy**

**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. You can easily use it to do the following - Upload, download and manage Azure Storage blobs, files, queues and tables, as well as Azure Data Lake Storage entities and Azure Managed Disks. Configure storage permissions and access controls, tiers and rules.

### Question 40 Skipped

**Which of the following Azure plans should you choose for Trial and non-production environments?**

**Professional Direct**

**Premier**

**Correct answer**

**Developer**

**Standard**

### Overall explanation

**From the official documentation:**

	DEVELOPER	STANDARD	PROFESSIONAL DIRECT	PREMIER
Best for:	Trial and non-production environments	Production workload environments	Business-critical dependence	Substantial dependence across multiple products

**Reference:** <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/pricing/#product-pricing>

### Question 41 Skipped

**Which of the following are free?**

**Data transfer from one region to another**

## Correct selection

### Data transfer within same Availability Zone

## Correct selection

### Data Ingress

## Correct selection

### Data transfer within the same region

## Overall explanation

### From the Official Azure Documentation:

#### Data transferred out of Azure data centers

Bandwidth refers to data moving in and out of Azure data centres, as well as data moving between Azure data centres; other transfers are explicitly covered by the Content Delivery Network, ExpressRoute pricing or Peering.

#### Explore pricing options

Apply filters to customise pricing options to your needs.

Prices are estimates only and are not intended as actual price quotes. Actual pricing may vary depending on the type of agreement entered with Microsoft, date of purchase, and the currency exchange rate. Prices are calculated based on US dollars and converted using Thomson Reuters benchmark rates refreshed on the first day of each calendar month. Sign in to the [Azure pricing calculator](#) to see pricing based on your current programme/offer with Microsoft. Contact an [Azure sales specialist](#) for more information on pricing or to request a price quote. See [frequently asked questions](#) about Azure pricing.

Currency:

United States – Dollar (\$) USD

Data Transfer	Price
Data Transfer In	Free
Data transfer between Availability Zones(Egress and Ingress)*	\$0.01 per GB
Data transfer within same Availability Zone	Free
Data transfer from Azure origin to Azure CDN**	Free
Data transfer from Azure origin to Azure Front Door	Free

**Reference:** <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/pricing/details/bandwidth/>

## Question 42 Skipped

## Which tier of Azure Files allows you to enable Azure File Sync?

**Standard**

**Correct answer**

**Both Premium and Standard**

**None of the above**

**Premium**

### Overall explanation

Azure File Sync supports **both** Premium and Standard tiers of Azure Files, which means you can enable Azure File Sync on either tier depending on your performance and cost requirements.

**Premium tier** offers higher performance with lower latency, but at a higher cost compared to the Standard tier. However, it is not the only tier supported for Azure File Sync. **Standard tier** provides cost-effective storage but with lower performance compared to the Premium tier.

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

### Question 43 Skipped

**Which of the following are like a physical disk in an on-premises server but, virtualized?**

**Azure Tapes**

## Azure SQL Databases

Correct answer

**Azure Managed Disks**

**Azure Virtual Machines**

**Azure Blobs**

### Overall explanation

#### From the Official Azure Documentation:

Azure managed disks are block-level storage volumes that are managed by Azure and used with Azure Virtual Machines. Managed disks are like a physical disk in an on-premises server but, virtualized. With managed disks, all you have to do is specify the disk size, the disk type, and provision the disk. Once you provision the disk, Azure handles the rest.

The available types of disks are ultra disks, premium solid-state drives (SSD), standard SSDs, and standard hard disk drives (HDD). For information about each individual disk type, see [Select a disk type for IaaS VMs](#).

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/managed-disks-overview>

### Question 44 Skipped

**Since your company has shifted to a fully-remote working model, they are looking to provide employees with the best virtualized experience while saving costs by using existing eligible Windows licences. They also want to enable Bring your own device (BYOD) to access their desktop and applications over the Internet.**

**Which of the following would you suggest?**

## Azure Kubernetes

Correct answer

## Azure Virtual Desktop

## Azure ExpressRoute

## Azure FileSync

## Azure Virtual Machines

## Azure Arc

### Overall explanation

#### From the Official Azure Documentation:

**Azure Virtual Desktop** allows you to enable a secure remote desktop experience from virtually anywhere. You can set up Azure Virtual Desktop (formerly Windows Virtual Desktop) in minutes to enable secure remote work. It is also possible to provide the familiarity and compatibility of Windows 11 with the new scalable multi-session experience for your end users and save costs by using existing eligible Windows licences.



Deliver Windows 11 desktops and applications virtually anywhere

Provide employees with the best virtualised experience with the only solution fully optimised for Windows 11 and Microsoft 365.



Built-in intelligent security

Help keep your applications and data secure and compliant with security capabilities that can proactively detect threats and take remedial action.



Deploy and scale in minutes

Simplify deployment and management of your infrastructure and scale quickly based on your business needs.



Reduce cost using existing licences

Use existing eligible licences to reduce costs with a modern cloud-based virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI), and only pay for what you use.

Reference: <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/services/virtual-desktop/#features>

## Question 45 Skipped

Which of the following is not a valid way to connect your on-premise data center to Azure?

**Site-to-site virtual private networks**

**Correct answer**

**Network virtual appliances**

**Point-to-site virtual private networks**

**Azure ExpressRoute**

### Overall explanation

#### From the Official Azure Documentation:

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

- **Network security groups** A network security group is an Azure resource that can contain multiple inbound and outbound security rules. You can define these rules to allow or block traffic, based on factors such as source and destination IP address, port, and protocol.
- **Network virtual appliances** A network virtual appliance is a specialized VM that can be compared to a hardened network appliance. A network virtual appliance carries out a particular network function, such as running a firewall or performing wide area network (WAN) optimization.

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 46 Skipped

**Your organization has decided to migrate a large amount of on-premises data to Azure Blob Storage. Due to bandwidth limitations and a strict migration timeline, you are considering using Azure Data Box to expedite the process. Which of the following factors should you take into account when choosing the appropriate Data Box device for your migration?**

**Your organization's budget for the migration**

**Your available network bandwidth**

**The type of data you are transferring**

**Correct answer**

**The total amount of data you need to transfer**

## Overall explanation

The correct answer is : **The total amount of data you need to transfer.**

When choosing the appropriate Data Box device for a migration, it is important to consider the total amount of data that needs to be transferred, as different devices have different capacity limits.

- **The available network bandwidth** is also an important factor, as it affects the speed of the transfer.
- **The type of data being transferred** may affect the choice of device, as some types of data may require specialized hardware or encryption capabilities.
- **The organization's budget for the migration** is not necessarily a factor in choosing the appropriate Data Box device, as the cost of the devices is fixed and does not vary based on the amount of data being transferred.

**Reference:** <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databox/data-box-overview>

## Question 47 Skipped

**The Azure Data Box family provides a range of physical devices and a virtual device to help customers with their offline and online data transfer needs, respectively called Data Box, Data Box Disk, Data Box Heavy, and Data Box \_\_\_\_\_.**

Ultra

Node

Corner

**Correct answer**

Edge

## Overall explanation

The correct answer is "Edge". The full list of Azure Data Box devices is: Data Box, Data Box Disk, Data Box Heavy, Data Box Edge.

**Reference:** <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/blog/expanding-the-azure-data-box-family/>

## Question 48 Skipped

**What is the primary purpose of Azure Arc?**

Correct answer

**To manage and monitor on-premises and multi-cloud environments from a single Azure portal.**

**To facilitate communication between Azure regions.**

**To provide virtual machine hosting services in Azure.**

**To enable AI-powered analytics for Azure resources.**

## Overall explanation

Azure Arc allows organizations to manage and monitor not only Azure resources but also on-premises and multi-cloud environments using the Azure portal. It extends Azure management capabilities to a broader range of resources and locations.

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

## Question 49 Skipped

**Your company plans to migrate all on-premises data to Azure.**

**However, before this, the legal department has asked you to fetch all information such as Audit and Compliance Reports to identify whether Azure complies with the company's regional requirements.**

**Which of the following can help with this?**

**The Azure portal**

**The Knowledge Center**

**Azure Marketplace**

**Correct answer**

**The Trust Center**

### **Overall explanation**

You can use the **Trust Center** to check the Audit and Compliance requirements (compliance manager).

# Audit Reports

Review the available independent audit reports for Microsoft's Cloud services, which provide information about compliance with data protection standards and regulatory requirements, such as International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Service Organization Controls (SOC), National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP), and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)



SOC



FedRAMP



ISO 27001



PCI/DSS

[View all Audit Reports >](#)

## Documents & Resources



### Compliance Manager

Compliance Manager makes it easy to perform risk assessments of Microsoft's cloud services. Use Compliance Manager to manage your organization's compliance activities from implementation to reporting.

### Pen Tests & Security Assessments

View reports from independent third-party penetration tests and security assessments of Microsoft's cloud services

### Azure Blueprints

Define a repeatable set of Azure resources that implement and adhere to your organization's standards, patterns, and requirements and rapidly build new environments with a set of built-in components to speed up development and delivery

### White Papers, FAQs, & Compliance Guides

Review the wealth of available security implementation and design information with the goal of making it easier for you to meet regulatory compliance objectives by understanding how Microsoft Cloud services keep your data secure



## Industry Compliance

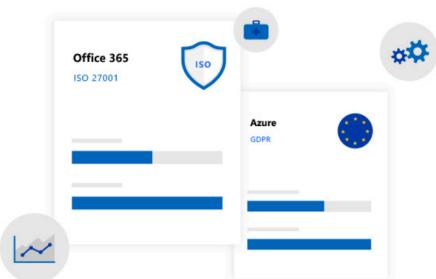
The world's most security conscious industries rely on Microsoft technology to enable digital transformation. Discover our solutions for your organization.

[Financial Services >](#)

## Microsoft Services Risk Assessments

Get the documents and data you need to perform a [risk assessment](#) of Microsoft cloud services, including compliance with national and regional standards.





## Regional Solutions

Check out our library of regional compliance materials that make it easier for you to comply with local standards and regulations when using the Microsoft Cloud

[Australia Resources >](#)

[Germany Compliance Resources >](#)

[Navigating your way to cloud in Europe >](#)

[UK Compliance Resources >](#)

## Security & Compliance Center

Microsoft can help your organization protect the data you store in our cloud services and comply with legal and regulatory standards. The Office 365 Security & Compliance Center includes a variety of features and tools for data governance and protection.



**Reference:** <https://servicetrust.microsoft.com/>

### Question 50 Skipped

**True or False: Business-to-Customer (B2C) scenarios in Azure AD are primarily focused on internal employee collaboration.**

**Correct answer**

**False**

**True**

### Overall explanation

This statement is false. Business-to-Customer (B2C) scenarios in Azure AD are focused on managing **customer** identities and providing a tailored sign-up and sign-in experience for external customers using your applications.

From the official documentation: Azure AD B2C is a Customer Identity and Access Management (CIAM) solution that lets you build user journeys for consumer- and customer-facing apps. If you're a business or individual developer creating customer-facing apps, you can scale to millions of consumers, customers, or citizens by using

Azure AD B2C. Developers can use Azure AD B2C as the full-featured CIAM system for their applications.

With Azure AD B2C, customers can sign in with an identity they've already established (like Facebook or Gmail). You can completely customize and control how customers sign up, sign in, and manage their profiles when using your applications.

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

## Question 51 Skipped

### How does Azure Arc enable governance across hybrid environments?

Correct answer

**By extending Azure Policy and Blueprints to on-premises and multi-cloud environments.**

**By providing exclusive access to on-premises resources and extra security through NSGs.**

**By enforcing limitations on network connectivity both on-premises and in a multi-cloud environment.**

**By restricting all management operations to Azure regions only.**

## Overall explanation

Azure Arc extends Azure Policy and Blueprints to on-premises and multi-cloud environments, allowing you to enforce governance policies consistently across the entire hybrid environment.

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

## Question 52 Skipped

**Your company is building a mission critical application and wants asynchronous message management for communication between application components, whether they are running in the cloud, on the desktop, on-premises, or on mobile devices. They also expect sudden bursts of requests and are looking to prevent servers from being overwhelmed.**

Which of the following is the right choice?

**Correct answer**

**Azure Queue Storage**

**Azure Table Storage**

**Azure FileSync**

**Azure Files**

**Azure Async Manager**

**Azure Data Box Gateway**

### **Overall explanation**

#### **From the Official Azure Documentation:**

You can use Azure Queue Storage to build flexible applications and separate functions for better durability across large workloads. When you design applications for scale, application components can be decoupled, so that they can scale independently. Queue storage gives you asynchronous message queueing for communication between application components, whether they are running in the cloud, on the desktop, on-premises, or on mobile devices

You can also use Queue Storage to rightsize your service deployment. Applications absorb unexpected traffic bursts, which prevents servers from being overwhelmed by

a sudden flood of requests. Monitor queue length to add elasticity to your application, and deploy or hibernate additional worker nodes based on customer demand

**Reference:** <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/services/storage/queues/#features>

### Question 53 Skipped

**What is the key benefit of using Azure AD B2C for managing customer identities?**

**Correct answer**

**Customizable user experiences for sign-up and sign-in processes.**

**Ability to enforce security policies on internal applications.**

**Integration with on-premises Active Directory.**

**Centralized management of employee identities and access.**

### Overall explanation

Azure AD B2C allows you to provide **custom** user experiences during sign-up and sign-in processes for your applications. This enhances customer engagement and satisfaction by delivering a branded and consistent identity experience.

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

### Question 54 Skipped

**You have deployed a new Azure SQL Database in a VNet and want to restrict the ports, as well as allow or deny communication based on the connection state of the flow record.**

## What should you use?

An Azure DNS Record

An Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) role

Correct answer

An Azure Network Security Group (NSG)

An Azure Blueprint

An Azure ExpressRoute

An Azure Policy

### Overall explanation

Restricting Internet access to your VMs in Azure can be achieved by making use of Azure Network Security Groups.

### From the Official Azure Documentation:

We 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.

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

## Question 55 Skipped

Yes or No:

**When you apply a lock at a parent scope, all resources within that scope inherit the same lock. Even resources you add later inherit the same parent lock. The most unrestrictive lock in the inheritance takes precedence.**

**Correct answer**

**No**

**Yes**

### Overall explanation

#### From the Official Azure Documentation:

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.

When you apply a lock at a parent scope, all resources within that scope inherit the same lock. Even resources you add later inherit the same parent lock. The most **restrictive** lock in the inheritance takes precedence.

If you have a **Delete** lock on a resource and attempt to delete its resource group, the feature blocks the whole delete operation. Even if the resource group or other resources in the resource group are unlocked, the deletion doesn't happen. You never have a partial deletion.

When you [cancel an Azure subscription](#):

- A resource lock doesn't block the subscription cancellation.
- Azure preserves your resources by deactivating them instead of immediately deleting them.
- Azure only deletes your resources permanently after a waiting period.

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

### Question 56 Skipped

**Which of the following can you use to estimate the cost savings you can get by migrating your workloads to Azure?**

**Correct answer**

**Azure TCO Calculator**

**Azure Advisor**

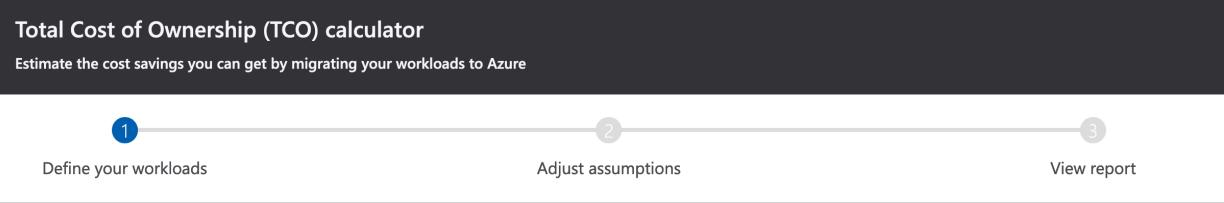
**Azure Cost Management**

**Azure Pricing Calculator**

### Overall explanation

**From the Official Azure Documentation:**

**Azure Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) Calculator** helps you estimate the cost savings you can realise by migrating your workloads to Azure



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

## Question 57 Skipped

Which of the following can be leveraged for transferring data to the cloud such as cloud archival, disaster recovery, or if there is a need to process your data at cloud scale?

Azure Sentinel

Azure CosmosDB

Azure File Sync

Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2

Azure Arc

Correct answer

Azure Data Box Gateway

### Overall explanation

#### From the Official Azure Documentation:

**Azure Data Box Gateway** is a storage solution that enables you to seamlessly send data to Azure. This article provides you an overview of the Azure Data Box Gateway solution, benefits, key capabilities, and the scenarios where you can deploy this device.

Data Box Gateway is a virtual device based on a virtual machine provisioned in your virtualized environment or hypervisor. The virtual device resides in your premises and you write data to it using the NFS and SMB protocols. The device then transfers your data to Azure block blob, page blob, or Azure Files.

#### Use cases:

**Data Box Gateway can be leveraged for transferring data to the cloud such as cloud archival, disaster recovery, or if there is a need to process your data at cloud scale.** Here are the various scenarios where Data Box Gateway can be used for data transfer.

- **Cloud archival** - Copy hundreds of TBs of data to Azure storage using Data Box Gateway in a secure and efficient manner. The data can be ingested one time or an ongoing basis for archival scenarios.
- **Continuous data ingestion** - Continuously ingest data into the device to copy to the cloud, regardless of the data size. As the data is written to the gateway device, the device uploads the data to Azure Storage.
- **Initial bulk transfer followed by incremental transfer** - Use Data Box for the bulk transfer in an offline mode (initial seed) and Data Box Gateway for incremental transfers (ongoing feed) over the network.

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

### Question 58 Skipped

**Which of the following would be ideal to store flexible datasets like user data for web applications, address books, device information, or other types of metadata your service requires?**

Azure Queue Storage

Azure Data Lake Storage Gen1

Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2

Azure SQL Database

Azure File Sync

Correct answer

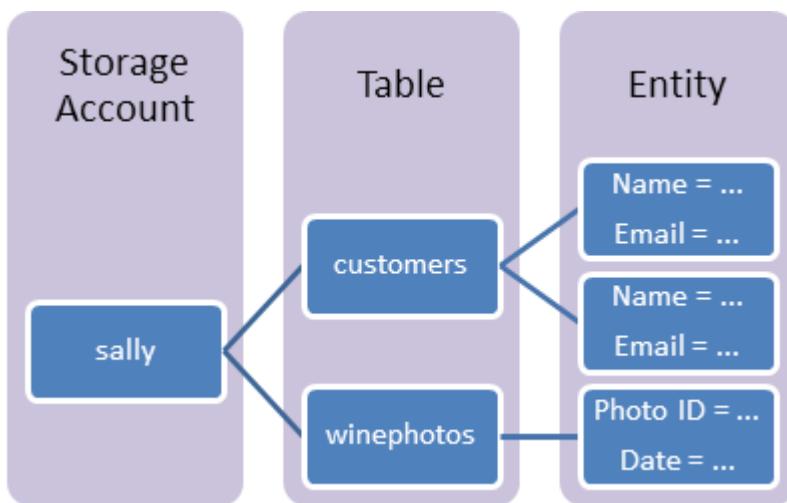
### Overall explanation

#### From the Official Azure Documentation:

**Azure Table storage** is a service that stores non-relational structured data (also known as structured NoSQL data) in the cloud, providing a key/attribute store with a schemaless design. Because Table storage is schemaless, it's easy to adapt your data as the needs of your application evolve. Access to Table storage data is fast and cost-effective for many types of applications, and is typically lower in cost than traditional SQL for similar volumes of data.

You can use Table storage to store flexible datasets like user data for web applications, address books, device information, or other types of metadata your service requires. You can store any number of entities in a table, and a storage account may contain any number of tables, up to the capacity limit of the storage account.

#### Table storage contains the following components:



**Note:** The Cosmos DB Table API offers higher performance and availability, global distribution, and automatic secondary indexes. It is also available in a consumption-based **serverless** mode. There are some **feature differences** between Table API in Azure Cosmos DB and Azure table storage. For more information, see [Azure Cosmos DB Table API](#)

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/tables/table-storage-overview>

## Question 59 Skipped

You can use \_\_\_\_\_ to create private connections between Azure datacenters and infrastructure on your premises or in a colocation environment.

Correct answer

**Azure ExpressRoute**

**Azure DNS**

**Azure Firewall**

**Azure Network Security Groups**

### Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

#### Make your connections fast, reliable, and private

Use Azure ExpressRoute to create private connections between Azure datacenters and infrastructure on your premises or in a colocation environment. ExpressRoute connections don't go over the public Internet, and they offer more reliability, faster speeds, and lower latencies than typical Internet connections. In some cases, using ExpressRoute connections to transfer data between on-premises systems and Azure can give you significant cost benefits.

With ExpressRoute, establish connections to Azure at an ExpressRoute location, such as an Exchange provider facility, or directly connect to Azure from your existing WAN network, such as a multiprotocol label switching (MPLS) VPN, provided by a network service provider.



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### Use a virtual private cloud for storage, backup, and recovery

ExpressRoute gives you a fast and reliable connection to Azure with bandwidths up to 100 Gbps, which makes it excellent for scenarios like periodic data migration, replication for business continuity, disaster recovery, and other high-availability strategies. It can be a cost-effective option for transferring large amounts of data, such as datasets for high-performance computing applications, or moving large virtual machines between your dev-test environment in an Azure virtual private cloud and your on-premises production environments.

### Extend and connect your datacenters

Use ExpressRoute to both connect and add compute and storage capacity to your existing datacenters. With high throughput and fast latencies, Azure will feel like a natural extension to or between your datacenters, so you enjoy the scale and economics of the public cloud without having to compromise on network performance.

### Build hybrid applications

With predictable, reliable, and high-throughput connections offered by ExpressRoute, build applications that span on-premises infrastructure and Azure without compromising privacy or performance. For example, run a corporate intranet application in Azure that authenticates your customers with an on-premises Active Directory service, and serve all of your corporate customers without traffic ever routing through the public Internet.

**Reference:** <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/expressroute/#partners>

### Question 60 Skipped

**Upon creating a new Virtual Machine in Azure, will you be billed separately for its local disk storage?**

**Yes**

**Correct answer**

**No**

### Overall explanation

**From the Official Azure Documentation:**

All new virtual machines have an operating system disk and a local disk (or “resource disk”). Azure doesn't charge for local disk storage. The operating system disk is charged at the standard rate for disks. [See all virtual machine configurations.](#)

### Question 61 Skipped

**You own a streaming-service website and notice extremely high spikes in traffic whenever a new movie is launched on your platform. However, during the rest of the month you experience moderate traffic.**

**Which of the following benefits does having your website hosted on Azure provide you given this scenario?**

**Correct answer**

**Elasticity**

**Fault Tolerance**

**Auto-Rollovers**

**High Latency**

**Load Balancing**

### **Overall explanation**

#### **From the Official Azure Documentation:**

**Elasticity** in this case is the ability to provide additional compute resource when needed and reduce the compute resource when not needed to reduce costs.

Autoscaling is an example of elasticity. Here you don't need to provision lot of resources in advance. You will incur costs by allocating more resources only when demand increases!

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-gb/overview/what-is-elastic-computing/>

## Question 62 Skipped

An Insurance company is planning to migrate sensitive client records to Azure. They are concerned about the security of their data during the transfer process. They have decided to use Azure Data Box for this migration. Which of the following security features can they rely on to ensure their data remains secure during the transfer process?

**Firewall protection**

Correct selection

**Data-at-rest encryption**

**Multi-factor authentication**

Correct selection

**Tamper-resistant storage**

## Overall explanation

Azure Data Box offers several security features to protect data during the transfer process, including **data-at-rest encryption** and tamper-resistant storage. Data-at-rest encryption ensures that data is encrypted while it is being stored on the Data Box device. **Tamper-resistant storage** is designed to help protect against unauthorized access or tampering during the transit.

## Other Options:

- **Firewall protection** is not a security feature of Azure Data Box devices during the transfer process. Firewalls are typically used to protect networks from external threats.

- **Multi-factor authentication** is not a security feature of Azure Data Box devices during the transfer process. Multi-factor authentication is typically used to authenticate users to access systems and applications.

**Reference:** <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databox/data-box-overview#benefits>

### Question 63 Skipped

**Which of the following is the most flexible category of cloud services?**

Correct answer

**Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)**

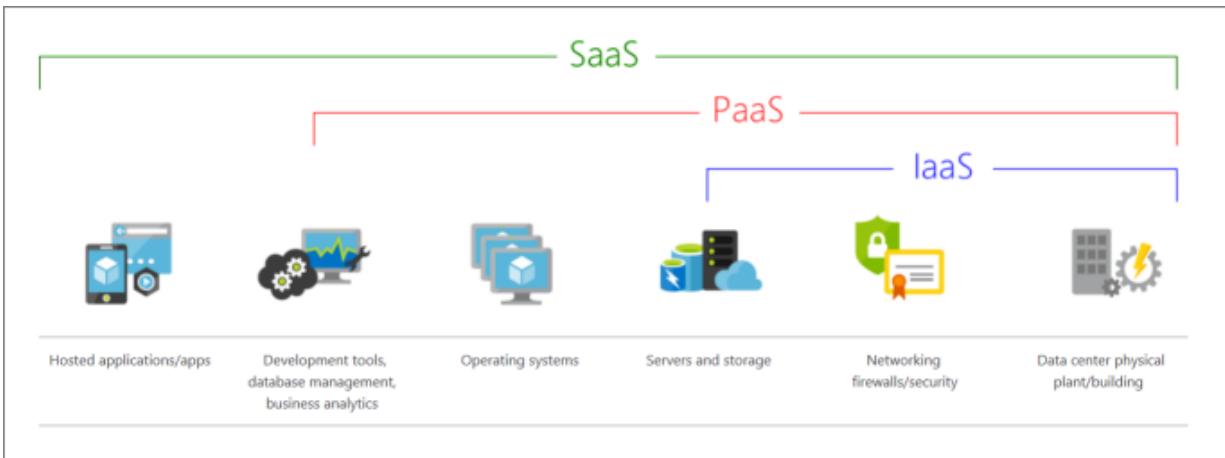
**Platform as a Service (PaaS)**

**Software as a Service (SaaS)**

### Overall explanation

**From the Official Azure Documentation:**

IaaS is the most flexible category of cloud services. It aims to give you complete control over the hardware that runs your application. Instead of buying hardware, with IaaS, you rent it.



**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/fundamental-azure-concepts/categories-of-cloud-services>

## Question 64 Skipped

**Which tool should you use to perform a lift-and-shift migration of your on-premises virtual machines to Azure?**

**Correct answer**

**Azure Migrate - Server Migration**

**Azure Site Recovery**

**Azure Data Factory**

**Azure Database Migration Service**

## Overall explanation

The correct answer is **Azure Migrate - Server Migration**.

**Azure Migrate - Server Migration** is the right tool for performing a lift-and-shift migration of your on-premises virtual machines to Azure. It supports various virtualization platforms like VMware, Hyper-V, and physical servers. The tool simplifies the migration process, automates tasks, and ensures minimal downtime during migration.

## Other Options -

- **Azure Site Recovery** is primarily designed for disaster recovery, enabling you to replicate, failover, and recover workloads from on-premises to Azure or another on-premises location. While it can be used for migration purposes, Azure Migrate: Server Migration is specifically tailored for lift-and-shift migrations.

- **Azure Database Migration Service** is designed for migrating on-premises databases to Azure cloud services, such as Azure SQL Database, Azure SQL Managed Instance, or Azure Cosmos DB. It is not intended for migrating on-premises virtual machines.
- **Azure Data Factory** is a cloud-based data integration service that helps to move and transform data from various sources to Azure data stores. It is not designed for migrating on-premises virtual machines to Azure.

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/tutorial-migrate-vmware>

### Question 65 Skipped

**Select the valid options to pay for Azure? ( Choose 3 )**

Correct selection

**Azure Website**

**Xbox Website**

**Microsoft Stores**

Correct selection

**Microsoft Representative**

**Any 3rd Party Vendor**

Correct selection

**Azure Partner**

## Overall explanation

From the Official Azure Documentation:

## Ways to pay for Azure

Explore options for purchasing Azure. Pay through the Azure website, talk to a Microsoft representative or purchase through an [Azure partner](#).

[Learn more >](#)

For sales help, call 1-855-270-0615

Reference : <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/pricing/#product-pricing>

## Question 66 Skipped

Yes or No:

**Availability zones are implemented in all Azure regions.**

**Yes**

**Correct answer**

**No**

## Overall explanation

This might actually come as a shock to you, but **not all** Azure regions support Availability zones.

## Azure regions with Availability Zones

Americas	Europe	Africa	Asia Pacific
Brazil South	France Central	South Africa North*	Australia East
Canada Central	Germany West Central		Japan East
Central US	North Europe		Korea Central*
East US	UK South		Southeast Asia
East US 2	West Europe		
South Central US			
US Gov Virginia			
West US 2			
West US 3*			

\* To learn more about Availability Zones and available services support in these regions, contact your Microsoft sales or customer representative. For the upcoming regions that will support Availability Zones, see [Azure geographies](#).

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/availability-zones/az-region#azure-regions-with-availability-zones>

### Question 67 Skipped

**Which of the following is a key benefit of using Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in Azure?**

**RBAC provides authentication and authorization services for Azure resources.**

**Correct answer**

**RBAC allows you to assign permissions to specific roles rather than individual users.**

**RBAC provides a centralized directory for managing user accounts and access to resources.**

**RBAC allows you to manage user identities and access to cloud resources.**

## Overall explanation

The correct option is : RBAC allows you to assign permissions to specific roles rather than individual users.

Other options -

- **RBAC allows you to manage user identities and access to cloud resources:** This is incorrect because while RBAC is used for managing access to cloud resources, it specifically provides granular access control by allowing you to assign permissions to specific roles rather than individual users. Manage user identities are the keywords here.
- **RBAC provides authentication and authorization services for Azure resources :** This is incorrect because RBAC provides authorization services, but not authentication services. Authentication is provided by Azure AD!
- **RBAC provides a centralized directory for managing user accounts and access to resources :** This is incorrect because while RBAC does provide a centralized management interface for managing access to Azure resources, it specifically allows you to assign permissions to roles rather than manage user accounts. Again, managing user accounts is the keyword here.

**Reference:** <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview>

## Question 68 Skipped

Your \_\_\_\_\_ is your organization's ability to protect from and respond to security threats.

**security response**

**security blueprint**

**Correct answer**

**security posture**

### Overall explanation

#### From the Official Azure Documentation:

The objective of **defense in depth** is to protect information and prevent it from being stolen by those who aren't authorized to access it.

A **defense-in-depth** strategy uses a series of mechanisms to slow the advance of an attack that aims at acquiring unauthorized access to data.

Your *security posture* is your organization's ability to protect from and respond to security threats. The common principles used to define a security posture are confidentiality, integrity, and availability, known collectively as CIA.

- **Confidentiality**

The *principle of least privilege* means restricting access to information only to individuals explicitly granted access, at only the level that they need to perform their work. This information includes protection of user passwords, email content, and access levels to applications and underlying infrastructure.

- **Integrity**

Prevent unauthorized changes to information:

- At rest: when it's stored.
- In transit: when it's being transferred from one place to another, including from a local computer to the cloud.

A common approach used in data transmission is for the sender to create a unique fingerprint of the data by using a one-way hashing algorithm. The hash is sent to the receiver along with the data. The receiver recalculates the data's hash and compares it to the original to ensure that the data wasn't lost or modified in transit.

- **Availability**

Ensure that services are functioning and can be accessed only by authorized users. Denial-of-service *attacks* are designed to degrade the availability of a system, affecting its users.

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/secure-network-connectivity-azure/2-what-is-defense-in-depth>

### Question 69 Skipped

**True or False: Azure Data Box can be used to transfer data from Azure to on-premises data centers or other cloud providers.**

**False**

**Correct answer**

**True**

### Overall explanation

Yes, Azure Data Box can be used to transfer data from Azure to other cloud providers. This can be useful when customers need to move data between different cloud providers or from on-premises data centers to cloud providers other than Azure.

**Reference:** <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/databox/data-box-overview#use-cases>

### Question 70 Skipped

**Azure Locks can be set at the \_\_\_\_\_ level to prevent users from modifying or deleting a resource group or its resources.**

**Tenant**

**Resource**

**Management Group**

**Correct answer**

## **Subscription**

### **Overall explanation**

**Azure Locks can be set at the subscription level** to prevent users from modifying or deleting a resource group or its resources. When an Azure Lock is applied to a resource or resource group, it prevents all users and roles from making any changes to the resource or deleting it.

### **Other Options:**

- **Resource** is incorrect because locks can be applied to resources, but it is not the highest level at which a lock can be set. Setting a lock at the resource level would only apply to that specific resource, whereas setting a lock at the subscription level would apply to all resources within the subscription.
- **Management Group** is incorrect because although locks can be applied at the management group level, this is not the highest level at which a lock can be set. Setting a lock at the management group level would apply to all resources within that management group, but if a resource group is not within that management group, it would not be affected by the lock.
- **Tenant** is incorrect because locks cannot be set at the tenant level. The highest level at which locks can be set is the subscription level.

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

### **Question 71 Skipped**

#### **What is the key benefit of Azure Arc-enabled Kubernetes clusters?**

**Correct answer**

**They enable you to manage and configure Kubernetes clusters across multiple environments**

**They provide additional storage options for Azure VMs, reducing the chances of failures.**

**They eliminate the need for container orchestration using Kubernetes.**

**They limit your deployments to Azure regions only, savings costs.**

### **Overall explanation**

Azure Arc-enabled Kubernetes clusters allow you to manage and configure Kubernetes clusters consistently across multiple environments, including on-premises and multi-cloud, using Azure management tools.

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

### **Question 72 Skipped**

**Which of the following best describes the relationship between Azure AD and RBAC?**

**Azure AD and RBAC are two separate identity and access management solutions.**

**Azure AD and RBAC are both built into the Azure portal and are used interchangeably.**

**Azure AD is a prerequisite for RBAC, and RBAC relies on Azure AD for user authentication.**

**Correct answer**

**Azure AD and RBAC provide complementary functionality for managing access to Azure resources.**

## Overall explanation

The correct option is : Azure AD and RBAC provide complementary functionality for managing access to Azure resources.

**Azure AD** and RBAC are both related to identity and access management (IAM) in Azure, but they serve different purposes. Azure AD provides identity management services, including user authentication and authorization for cloud-based applications and services, while RBAC is used to manage access to specific Azure resources.

**RBAC** provides a way to assign permissions to specific roles rather than individual users, which makes it easier to manage access control in large environments. Azure AD provides a central location for managing user identities and their access to various applications and resources, including Azure resources.

Therefore, Azure AD and RBAC are complementary solutions that work together to provide a comprehensive IAM solution for Azure users.

Other options -

- **Azure AD and RBAC are two separate identity and access management solutions :** This option is incorrect because Azure AD and RBAC are not two separate solutions. Rather, they are two separate components of the larger Azure IAM solution. Azure AD provides identity management services, while RBAC provides a way to manage access control for specific Azure resources.
- **Azure AD is a prerequisite for RBAC, and RBAC relies on Azure AD for user authentication :** This option is incorrect because RBAC does not rely on Azure AD for user authentication. Instead, RBAC is used to manage access to specific Azure resources, and it is possible to use RBAC without using Azure AD. While Azure AD can be used to manage RBAC roles, it is not a prerequisite for using RBAC.
- **Azure AD and RBAC are both built into the Azure portal and are used interchangeably :** This option is incorrect because Azure AD and RBAC are not interchangeable solutions. Rather, they serve different purposes and provide different functionality. Azure AD is used to manage user identities and their access to various applications and resources, while RBAC is used to manage access control for specific Azure resources.

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview#understanding-azure-rbac-vs-azure-ad-roles>

By default, only the \_\_\_\_\_ can delete or modify an Azure Lock.

Reader

Contributor

User

Correct answer

Owner

### Overall explanation

By default, only the **owner** of an Azure subscription or resource group can delete or modify an Azure Lock. The owner role is the most privileged built-in role in Azure, allowing full access to all resources and management operations within a subscription or resource group.

**Contributors** can perform actions on resources but are not allowed to modify or delete locks. **Readers** can only view the resources but cannot perform any actions on them. **Users** is not a built-in role in Azure and therefore is not a valid option.

**Imp. Note** - While Azure Locks can prevent accidental or malicious deletion or modification of resources, they do not prevent users with the appropriate permissions from creating new resources or modifying existing ones.

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

### Question 74 Skipped

\_\_\_\_\_ enables large-scale parallel and high-performance computing (HPC) batch jobs with the ability to scale to tens, hundreds, or thousands of VMs.

**Azure Container Instances**

**Azure Virtual Machines**

**Azure Parallel**

**Azure Kubernetes**

**Correct answer**

**Azure Batch**

### **Overall explanation**

#### **From the Official Azure Documentation:**

Azure Batch enables large-scale parallel and high-performance computing (HPC) batch jobs with the ability to scale to tens, hundreds, or thousands of VMs.

When you're ready to run a job, Batch does the following:

- Starts a pool of compute VMs for you.
- Installs applications and staging data.
- Runs jobs with as many tasks as you have.
- Identifies failures.
- Requeues work.
- Scales down the pool as work completes.

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/azure-compute-fundamentals/azure-virtual-machines>

**Question 75 Skipped**

**Your Cloud Security team is looking to block any access from untrusted sources, such as access from unknown or unexpected locations. Which of the following can they use?**

**Correct answer**

**Conditional Access**

**Blueprints**

**Resource Locks**

**Multifactor Authentication**

**Policies**

### **Overall explanation**

#### **From the Official Azure Documentation:**

Conditional Access is a tool that Azure Active Directory uses to allow (or deny) access to resources based on identity **signals**. These signals include who the user is, where the user is, and what device the user is requesting access from.

Conditional Access is useful when you need to:

- Require multifactor authentication to access an application.  
You can configure whether all users require multifactor authentication or only certain users, such as administrators.  
You can also configure whether multifactor authentication applies to access from all networks or only untrusted networks.
- Require access to services only through approved client applications.  
For example, you might want to allow users to access Office 365 services from a mobile device as long as they use approved client apps, like the Outlook mobile

app.

- Require users to access your application only from managed devices.  
A managed device is a device that meets your standards for security and compliance.
- Block access from untrusted sources, such as access from unknown or unexpected locations.

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

### Question 76 Skipped

\_\_\_\_\_ are often used to create solutions by using a microservice architecture. This architecture is where you break solutions into smaller, independent pieces.

**Functions**

**Modules**

**Kubernetes**

**Correct answer**

**Containers**

### Overall explanation

**From the Official Azure Documentation:**

**Containers** are often used to create solutions by using a *microservice architecture*. This architecture is where you break solutions into smaller, independent pieces. For example, you might split a website into a container hosting your front end, another hosting your back end, and a third for storage. This split allows you to separate

portions of your app into logical sections that can be maintained, scaled, or updated independently.

Imagine your website back-end has reached capacity but the front end and storage aren't being stressed. You could:

- Scale the back end separately to improve performance.
- Decide to use a different storage service.
- Replace the storage container without affecting the rest of the application.

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

### Question 77 Skipped

**Which of the following is the correct hierarchy for the Azure levels of scope?**

**Resource Group --> Management Group --> Subscription**

**Correct answer**

**Management Group --> Subscription --> Resource Group**

**Management Group --> Resource Group --> Subscription**

**Subscription --> Resource Group --> Management Group**

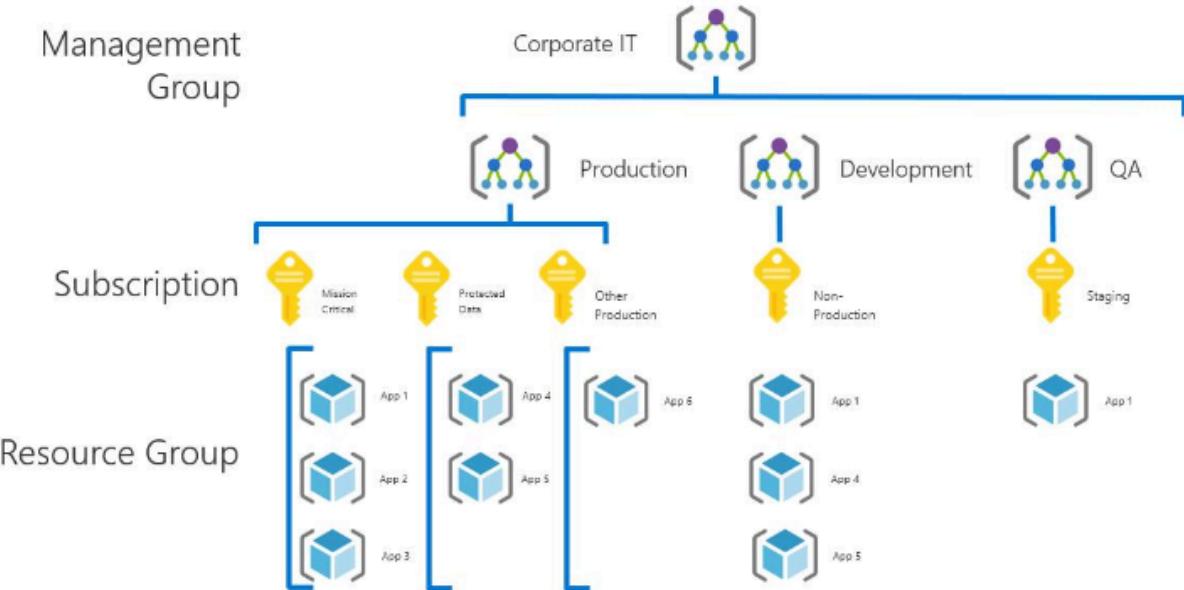
**Subscription --> Management Group --> Resource Group**

### Overall explanation

**From the Official Azure Documentation:**

Azure provides **four levels of scope**: management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, and resources. The following image shows an example of these layers. Though

not labeled as such, the blue cubes are resources.



You apply management settings at any of these levels of scope. The level you select determines how widely the setting is applied. Lower levels inherit settings from higher levels. For example, when you apply a policy to the subscription, the policy is applied to all resource groups and resources in your subscription. When you apply a policy on the resource group, that policy is applied to the resource group and all its resources. However, another resource group doesn't have that policy assignment.

You can deploy templates to management groups, subscriptions, or resource groups.

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/enterprise-governance/4-azure-hierarchy>

### Question 78 Skipped

**How does Microsoft Purview contribute to data collaboration within an organization?**

**It enables real-time communication between virtual machines.**

**It facilitates secure communication between on-premises servers and Azure services.**

**It offers a cloud-based file sharing and storage solution.**

**Correct answer**

**It provides tools to discover and share trusted data sources across teams.**

### **Overall explanation**

**Microsoft Purview** provides a unified data governance solution to help manage and govern your on-premises, multicloud, and software as a service (SaaS) data. Microsoft Purview enables data collaboration by providing tools for discovering and sharing trusted data sources across different teams and departments. It helps improve data accessibility and collaboration while maintaining governance and security.

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

### **Question 79 Skipped**

Yes or No:

**Azure Synapse Analytics is an analytics service that brings together data integration, enterprise data warehousing and big data analytics**

**No**

**Correct answer**

**Yes**

### **Overall explanation**

**Azure Synapse Analytics was previously called Azure SQL Data Warehouse!**

**Azure Synapse Analytics** is a limitless analytics service that brings together data integration, enterprise data warehousing and big data analytics. It gives you the freedom to query data on your terms, using either serverless or dedicated resources at scale. Azure Synapse brings these worlds together with a unified experience to ingest, explore, prepare, manage and serve data for immediate BI and machine-learning needs.

## Key service capabilities



### Unified analytics platform

Perform data integration, data exploration, data warehousing, big data analytics and machine learning tasks from a single, unified environment.



### Serverless and dedicated options

Support both data lake and data warehouse use cases and choose the most cost-effective pricing option for each workload.



### Enterprise data warehousing

Build your mission-critical data warehouse on the proven foundation of the industry's top-performing SQL engine.



### Data lake exploration

Bring together relational and non-relational data and easily query files in the data lake with the same service you use to build data warehousing solutions.



### Code-free hybrid data integration

Build ETL/ELT processes in a code-free visual environment to easily ingest data from more than 95 native connectors.



### Deeply integrated Apache Spark and SQL engines

Enhance collaboration among data professionals working on advanced analytics solutions. Easily use T-SQL queries on both your data warehouse and Spark engines.



### Cloud-native HTAP

Get insights from real-time transactional data stored in operational databases, such as Azure Cosmos DB, with a single click.



### Choice of language

Use your preferred language, including T-SQL, Python, Scala, Spark SQL and .Net – whether you use serverless or dedicated resources.



### Integrated AI and BI

Complete your end-to-end analytics solution with deep integration of Azure Machine Learning, Azure Cognitive Services and Power BI.



### End-to-end management and monitoring

Simplify the monotonous, but necessary, data tasks that each team must do – secure your Synapse workspace and we'll take care of the rest.

**Reference:** <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/services/synapse-analytics/#updates-announcements>

## Question 80 Skipped

Yes or No:

**All data that is copied to an Azure storage account is backed up automatically to another Azure data center.**

**Correct answer**

**No**

**Yes**

## Overall explanation

Automatically is the key word in this question that most people miss.

Data is **not** backed up **automatically** to another Azure Data Center, although it can be backed up depending on the replication option configured for the account. Locally Redundant Storage (**LRS**) is the default which maintains three copies of the data in the data center.

Geo-redundant storage (**GRS**) has cross-regional replication to protect against regional outages. Data is replicated synchronously three times in the primary region, then replicated asynchronously to the secondary region.

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

### Question 81 Skipped

**A startup is looking to deploy a tool that monitors incoming and outgoing network traffic and decides whether to allow or block specific traffic based on a defined set of security rules. Which of the following would you recommend?**

**A Gateway**

**A Router**

**A Filter**

**A Resource Group**

**Correct answer**

**A Firewall**

**A Hub**

### Overall explanation

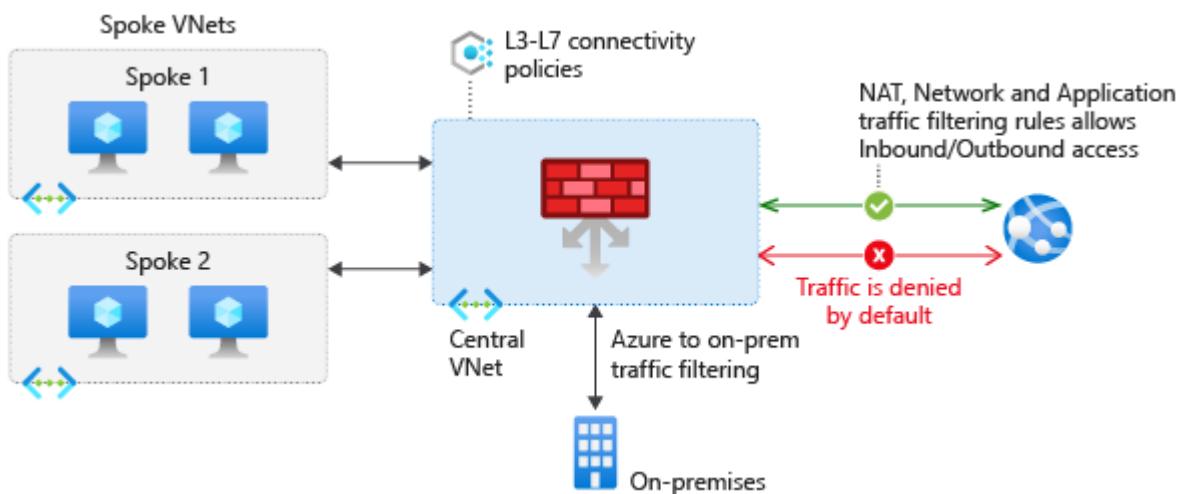
**From the Official Azure Documentation:**

A **firewall** is a network security device that monitors incoming and outgoing network traffic and decides whether to allow or block specific traffic based on a defined set of security rules. You can create firewall rules that specify ranges of IP addresses. Only clients granted IP addresses from within those ranges are allowed to access the destination server. Firewall rules can also include specific network protocol and port information.

## What's Azure Firewall?

[Azure Firewall](#) is a managed, cloud-based network security service that helps protect resources in your Azure virtual networks. A virtual network is similar to a traditional network that you'd operate in your own datacenter. It's a fundamental building block for your private network that enables virtual machines and other compute resources to securely communicate with each other, the internet, and on-premises networks.

Here's a diagram that shows a basic Azure Firewall implementation:



**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/learn/modules/secure-network-connectivity-azure/3-protect-network-azure-firewall>

## Question 82 Skipped

**You have a workload in Blob Storage that processes large datasets that need to be stored in a cost-effective way, while additional data is being gathered for processing. Which of the following Access Tiers would make the most sense?**

Luke Warm

Correct answer

**Cool**

**Archive**

**Hot**

**Efficient**

### **Overall explanation**

The keyword here is 'cost-effective'.

### **From the Official Azure Documentation:**

When your data is stored in an online access tier (either Hot or Cool), users can access it immediately. The Hot tier is the best choice for data that is in active use, while the Cool tier is ideal for data that is accessed less frequently, but that still must be available for reading and writing.

Example usage scenarios for the Hot tier include:

- Data that's in active use or is expected to be read from and written to frequently.
- Data that's staged for processing and eventual migration to the Cool access tier.

Usage scenarios for the Cool access tier include:

- Short-term data backup and disaster recovery.
- Older data sets that aren't used frequently, but are expected to be available for immediate access.
- **Large data sets that need to be stored in a cost-effective way while additional data is being gathered for processing.**

**Reference:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview>

### Question 83 Skipped

Your company wants to copy blobs or files to or from a storage account and is looking for a command-line utility to accomplish this. Which of the following is the right choice?

Azure FileSync

Azure Storage Explorer

Azure PowerShell

Correct answer

Azure AzCopy

Azure Bash

### 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.

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

### Question 84 Skipped

You have multiple offices with file servers that need to access and share the same files. Which Azure service would be the most suitable to achieve this while minimizing latency and maintaining a central copy of the data?

**Correct answer**

### Azure File Sync

### Azure Storage Service Encryption

### Azure Blob Storage

### Azure Data Lake Storage

### Overall explanation

The correct answer is **Azure File Sync**. It is the most suitable service for this scenario as it allows you to synchronize files between on-premises file servers and Azure Files. This enables multiple offices with file servers to access and share the same files while minimizing latency by using a local cache. Additionally, it maintains a central copy of the data in Azure Files, which can be accessed and managed centrally.

### Other options -

- **Azure Blob Storage** is primarily designed for storing unstructured data such as images, videos, and documents. It is not optimized for file sharing and synchronization between multiple offices.
- **Azure Storage Service Encryption** is a security feature that provides encryption for data stored in Azure Storage, but it does not address file sharing and synchronization between multiple offices.
- **Azure Data Lake Storage** is designed for big data analytics workloads and is not optimized for file sharing and synchronization between multiple offices.

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

## Question 85 Skipped

A large organization plans to migrate all their On-Prem Virtual Machines to an Azure pay-as-you-go subscription. Which of the following expenditure models would this migration follow?

**Capital**

**Scalable**

**Elastic**

**Correct answer**

**Operational**

### Overall explanation

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

This switch also requires more careful management of your costs. The benefit of the cloud is that you can fundamentally and positively affect the cost of a service you use by merely shutting down or resizing it when it's not needed.

**References:** <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/>

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