Expert-Level Miscellaneous Questions - Results

Back to result overview

Attempt 1

All domains

27 all | 0 correct | 0 incorrect | **27 skipped** | 0 marked

Collapse all questions

Question 1 Skipped

You have an on-premises network that uses an IP address space of 172.16.0.0/16.

You plan to deploy 30 virtual machines to a new Azure subscription.

You identify the following technical requirements:

- All Azure virtual machines must be placed on the same subnet named Subnet1.
- All the Azure virtual machines must be able to communicate with all on-premises servers.
- The servers must be able to communicate between the on-premises network and Azure by using a site-to-site VPN.

You need to recommend a subnet design that meets the technical requirements.

What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, drag the appropriate network addresses to the correct subnets. Each network address may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Network Addresses	Answer Area
172.16.0.0/16	
172.16.1.0/27	Subnet1:
192.168.0.0/24	Gateway Subnet:
192.168.1.0/27	

Subnet1:
172.16.0.0/16

Subnet1:
172.16.1.0/27

Correct selection

Subnet1:
192.168.0.0/24

Subnet1:
192.168.1.0/27

Gateway Subnet:
172.16.0.0/16

Gateway Subnet:
172.16.1.0/27

Gateway Subnet:
192.168.0.0/24

Correct selection

Gateway Subnet:

192.168.1.0/27

Overall explanation

Network Addresses
172.16.0.0/16
172.16.1.0/27
192.168.0.0/24
192.168.1.0/27

Answer Area

Subnet1:	192.168.0.0/24
Gateway Subnet:	192.168.1.0/27

Subnet1: 192.168.0.0/24

- This subnet can accommodate the Azure virtual machines with a range of IP addresses from 192.168.0.1 to 192.168.0.254, providing ample room for the 30 virtual machines.

Gateway Subnet: 192.168.1.0/27

- The gateway subnet will be used for the site-to-site VPN connection. With a /27 subnet mask, you have a range of IP addresses from 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.30 available for this subnet.

Question 2 Skipped

Your on-premises network contains a file server named Server1 that stores 500 GB of data.

You need to use Azure Data Factory to copy the data from Server1 to Azure Storage.

You add a new data factory.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

From Server1:

- Install an Azure File Sync agent.
- Install a self-hosted integration runtime.
- Install the File Server Resource Manager role service.

From the data factory:

- Create a pipeline.
- Create an Azure Import/Export job.
- Provision an Azure SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) runtime.

From Server1:

Install an Azure File Sync agent.

Correct selection

From Server1:

Install a self-hosted integration runtime.

From Server1:

Install the File Server Resource Manager role service.

Correct selection

From the data factory:

Create a pipeline.

From the data factory:

Create an Azure Import/Export job.

From the data factory:

Provision an Azure SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) runtime.

Overall explanation

Answer Area

From Server1:

- Install an Azure File Sync agent.
- Install a self-hosted integration runtime.
- Install the File Server Resource Manager role service.

From the data factory:

- Create a pipeline.
- Create an Azure Import/Export job.
- Provision an Azure SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS) runtime.

Install a self-hosted integration runtime: If your data store is located inside an on-premises network, an Azure virtual network, or Amazon Virtual Private Cloud, you need to configure a self-hosted integration runtime to connect to it. The Integration Runtime is to be used to connect to the data store. You can use Azure Integration Runtime or Self-hosted Integration Runtime (if your data store is located in a private network). If not specified, it uses the default Azure Integration Runtime.

Create a pipeline: You perform the Copy activity with a pipeline.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/connector-file-system

Question 3 Skipped

You have the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Resource group
VM1	Azure virtual machine	RG1
VM2	On-premises virtual machine	Not applicable

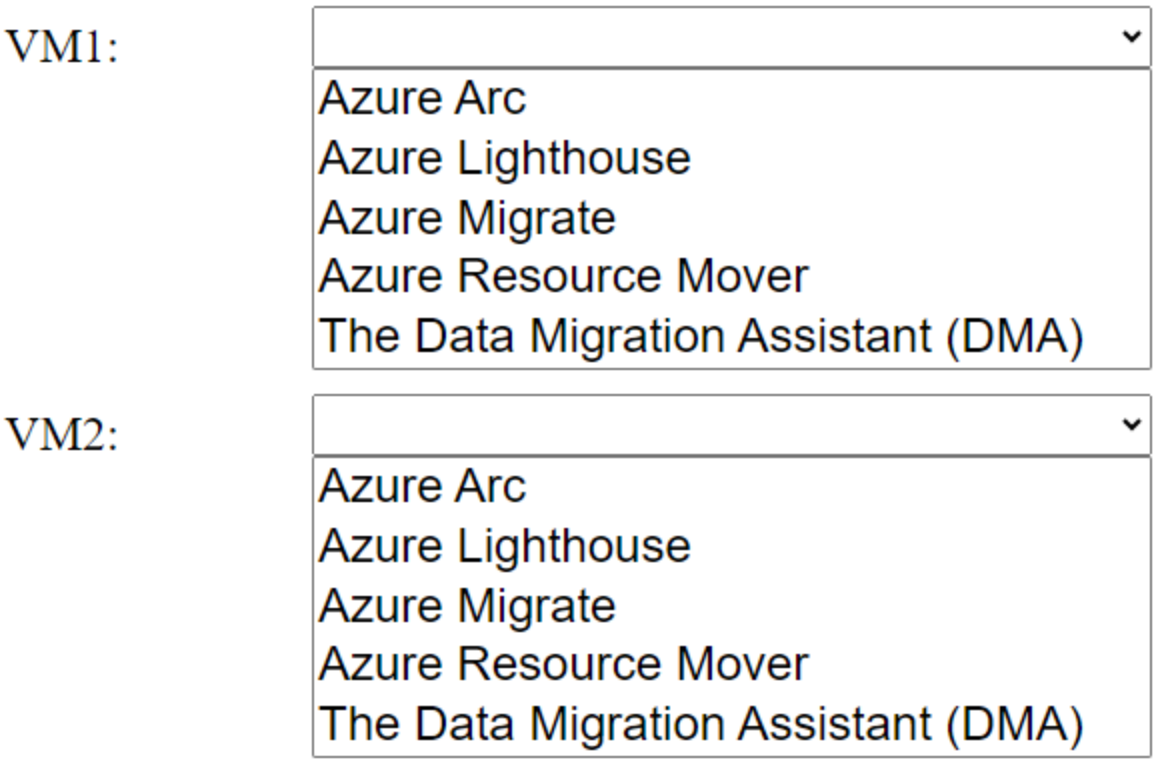
You create a new resource group in Azure named RG2.

You need to move the virtual machines to RG2.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



VM1:

Azure Arc

VM1:

Azure Lighthouse

VM1:

Azure Migrate

Correct selection

VM1:

Azure Resource Mover

VM1:

The Data Migration Assistant (DMA)

VM2:

Azure Arc

VM2:

Azure Lighthouse

Correct selection

VM2:

Azure Migrate

VM2:

Azure Resource Mover

VM2:

The Data Migration Assistant (DMA)

Overall explanation

Answer Area

VM1:

- Azure Arc
- Azure Lighthouse
- Azure Migrate
- Azure Resource Mover
- The Data Migration Assistant (DMA)

VM2:

- Azure Arc
- Azure Lighthouse
- Azure Migrate
- Azure Resource Mover
- The Data Migration Assistant (DMA)

Azure Resource Mover: To move Azure VMs to another region, Microsoft now recommends using Azure Resource Mover.

Azure Migrate provides a centralized hub to assess and migrate on-premises servers, infrastructure, applications, and data to Azure. Azure migrate includes Azure Migrate Server Migration: Migrate VMware VMs, Hyper-V VMs, physical servers, other virtualized servers, and public cloud VMs to Azure.

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

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-tutorial-migrate

Question 4 Skipped

You have the Azure resources shown in the following table.

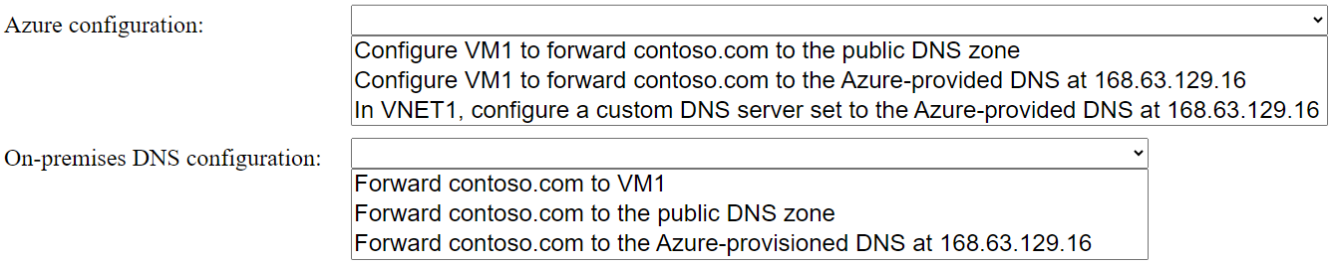
Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Connected to an on-premises network by using ExpressRoute
VM1	Virtual machine	Configured as a DNS server
SQLDB1	Azure SQL Database	Single instance
PE1	Private endpoint	Provides connectivity to SQLDB1
contoso.com	Private DNS zone	Linked to VNET1 and contains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

You need to design a solution that provides on-premises network connectivity to SQLDB1 through PE1.

How should you configure name resolution? To answer select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



Azure configuration:

Configure VM1 to forward contoso.com to the public DNS zone

Azure configuration:

Configure VM1 to forward contoso.com to the Azure-provided DNS at 168.63.129.16

Correct selection

Azure configuration:

In VNET1, configure a custom DNS server set to the Azure-provided DNS at 168.63.129.16

Correct selection

On-premises DNS configuration:

Forward contoso.com to VM1

On-premises DNS configuration:

Forward contoso.com to the public DNS zone

On-premises DNS configuration:

Forward contoso.com to the Azure-provisioned DNS at 168.63.129.16

Overall explanation

Answer Area

Azure configuration:

- Configure VM1 to forward contoso.com to the public DNS zone
- Configure VM1 to forward contoso.com to the Azure-provided DNS at 168.63.129.16
- In VNET1, configure a custom DNS server set to the Azure-provided DNS at 168.63.129.16

On-premises DNS configuration:

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

In VNET1, configure a custom DNS server set to the Azure-provided DNS at 168.63.129.16: Virtual network workloads without custom DNS server. This configuration is appropriate for virtual network workloads without a custom DNS server. In this scenario, the client queries for the private endpoint IP address to the Azure-provided DNS service 168.63.129.16. Azure DNS will be responsible for the DNS resolution of the private DNS zones.

Forward to the DNS server VM1:

Note: You can use the following options to configure your DNS settings for private endpoints:

- Use the host file (only recommended for testing). You can use the host file on a virtual machine to override the DNS.
- Use a private DNS zone. You can use private DNS zones to override the DNS resolution for a private endpoint. A private DNS zone can be linked to your virtual network to resolve specific domains.
- Use your DNS forwarder (optional). You can use your DNS forwarder to override the DNS resolution for a private link resource. Create a DNS forwarding rule to use a private DNS zone on your DNS server hosted in a virtual network.

Question 5 Skipped

You are designing a software-as-a-service (SaaS) application that will enable Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) users to create and publish online surveys. The SaaS application will have a front-end web app and a back-end web API. The web app will rely on the web API to handle updates to customer surveys.

You need to design an authorization flow for the SaaS application. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- To access the back-end web API, the web app must authenticate by using OAuth 2 bearer tokens.
- The web app must authenticate by using the identities of individual users.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

The access tokens will be generated by:

- Azure AD
- A web app
- A web API

Authorization decisions will be performed by:

- Azure AD
- A web app
- A web API

Correct selection

The access tokens will be generated by:
Azure AD

The access tokens will be generated by:
A web app

The access tokens will be generated by:
A web API

Authorization decisions will be performed by:
Azure AD

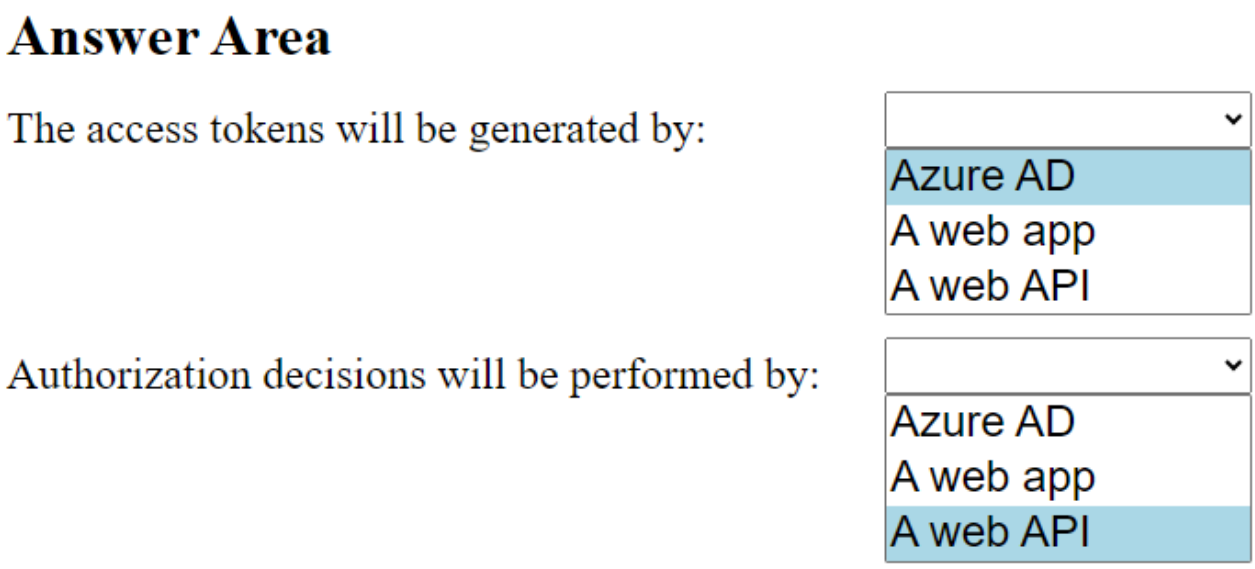
Authorization decisions will be performed by:
A web app

Correct selection

Authorization decisions will be performed by:

A web API

Overall explanation



Azure AD is the identity provider and is responsible for generating access tokens in an OAuth 2.0 flow. The web app will authenticate with Azure AD and receive an access token.

A web API, as the resource server in the OAuth 2.0 flow, is responsible for making authorization decisions. It validates the access token it receives from the web app and determines what resources the authenticated user can access.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/auth-oauth2

https://docs.microsoft.com/lb-lu/azure/architecture/multitenant-identity/web-api

Question 6 Skipped

You plan to create an Azure environment that will contain a root management group and 10 child management groups. Each child management group will contain five Azure subscriptions. You plan to have between 10 and 30 resource groups in each subscription.

You need to design an Azure governance solution. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Use Azure Blueprints to control governance across all subscriptions and resource groups.

- Ensure that Blueprints-based configurations are consistent across all the subscriptions and resource groups.
- Minimize the number of blueprint definitions and assignments.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Level at which to define the blueprints:

- The child management groups
- The root management group
- The subscriptions

Level at which to create the blueprint assignments:

- The child management groups
- The root management group
- The subscriptions

Level at which to define the blueprints:
The child management groups

Correct selection

Level at which to define the blueprints:
The root management group

Level at which to define the blueprints:
The subscriptions

Level at which to create the blueprint assignments:
The child management groups

Level at which to create the blueprint assignments:

The root management group

Correct selection

Level at which to create the blueprint assignments:

The subscriptions

Overall explanation

Answer Area

Level at which to define the blueprints:

- The child management groups
- The root management group
- The subscriptions

Level at which to create the blueprint assignments:

- The child management groups
- The root management group
- The subscriptions

The root management group: When creating a blueprint definition, you'll define where the blueprint is saved. Blueprints can be saved to a management group or subscription that you have Contributor access to. If the location is a management group, the blueprint is available to assign to any child subscription of that management group. The root management group is built into the hierarchy to have all management groups and subscriptions fold up to it. This root management group allows for global policies and Azure role assignments to be applied at the directory level.

The subscriptions: Blueprints can be saved to a management group or subscription that you have Contributor access to. If the location is a management group, the blueprint is available to assign to any child subscription of that management group.

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

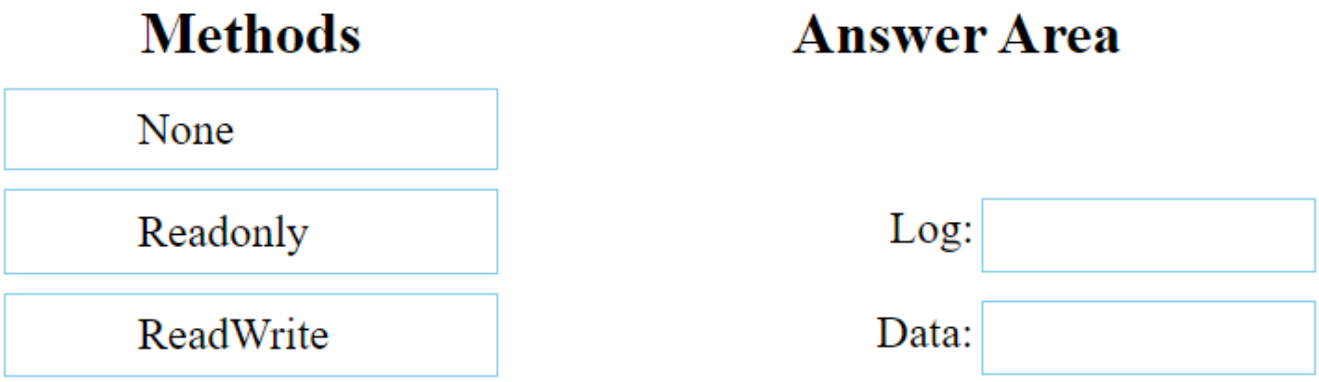
Question 7 Skipped

You are designing a virtual machine that will run Microsoft SQL Server and contain two data disks. The first data disk will store log files, and the second data disk will store data. Both disks are P40-managed disks.

You need to recommend a host caching method for each disk. The method must provide the best overall performance for the virtual machine while preserving the integrity of the SQL data and logs.

Which host caching method should you recommend for each disk? To answer, drag the appropriate methods to the correct disks. Each method may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Correct selection

Log:
None

Log:
Readonly

Log:
ReadWrite

Data:

None

Correct selection

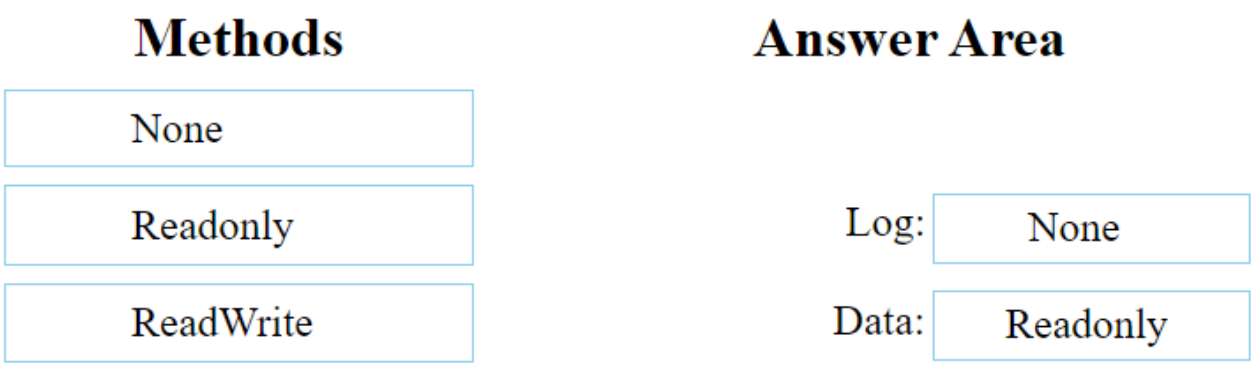
Data:

Readonly

Data:

ReadWrite

Overall explanation



None: No data disk caching for the Log files.

ReadOnly: Guidelines to optimize performance for your SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines (VMs) include:

- Set host caching to read-only for data file disks.
- Set host caching to none for log file disks.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/virtual-machines/windows/performance-guidelines-best-practices-storage

Question 8 Skipped

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

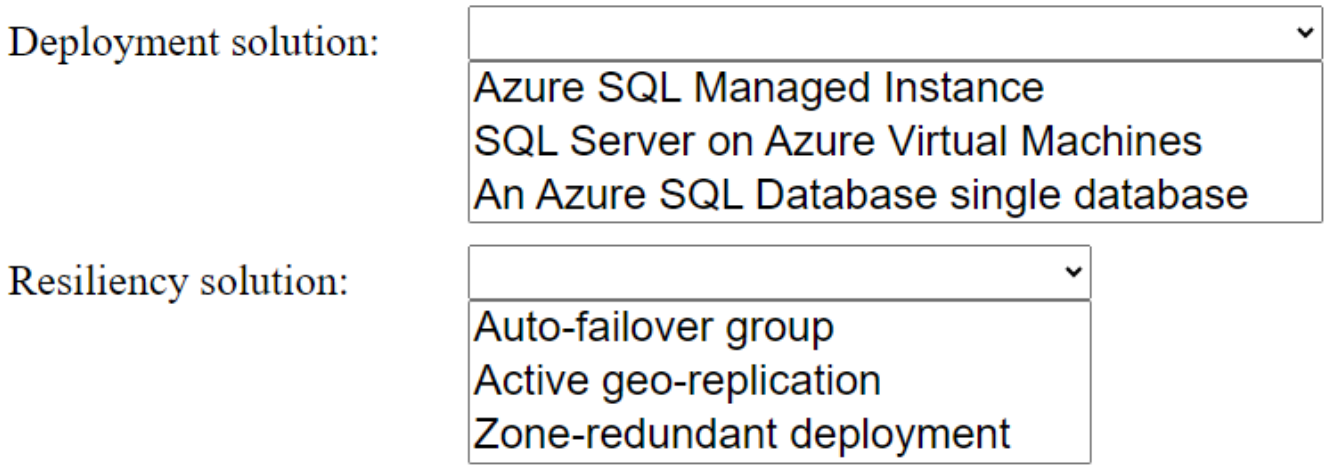
You need to recommend a deployment and resiliency solution that meets the following requirements:

- Supports user-initiated backups
- Supports multiple automatically replicated instances across Azure regions
- Minimizes administrative effort to implement and maintain business continuity

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



Correct selection

Deployment solution:
Azure SQL Managed Instance

Deployment solution:
SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines

Deployment solution:
An Azure SQL Database single database

Correct selection

Resiliency solution:

Auto-failover group

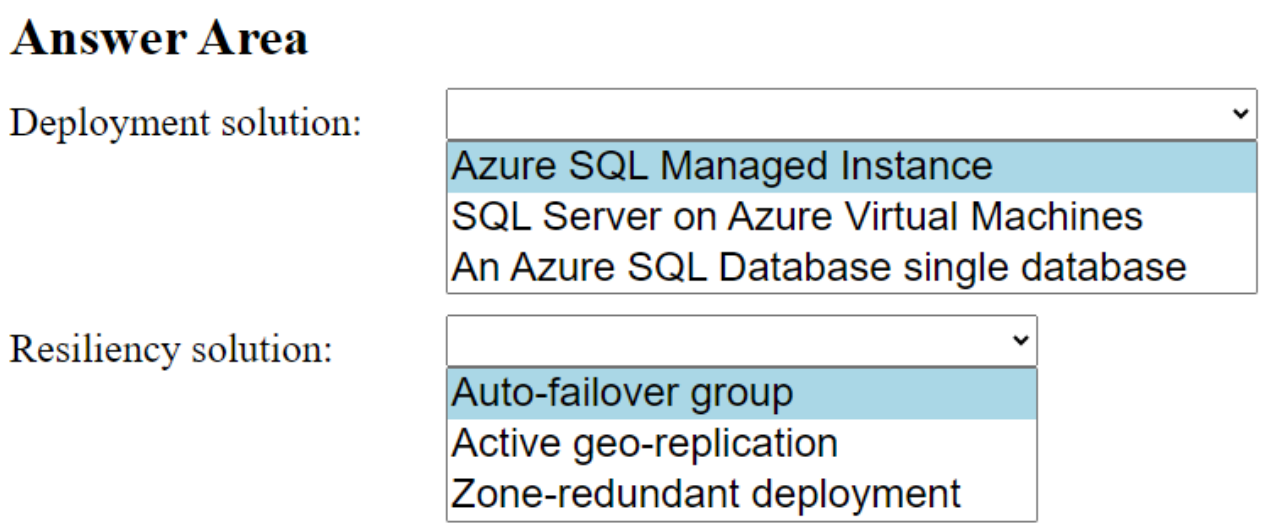
Resiliency solution:

Active geo-replication

Resiliency solution:

Zone-redundant deployment

Overall explanation



Azure SQL Managed Instance: Supports User Initiated Backups and minimizes administrative effort for business continuity.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/sql-managed-instance-paas-overview

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/services/data/azure-sql-managed-instance/reliability

Question 9 Skipped

You manage a database environment for a Microsoft Volume Licensing customer named Contoso, Ltd. Contoso uses License Mobility through Software Assurance.

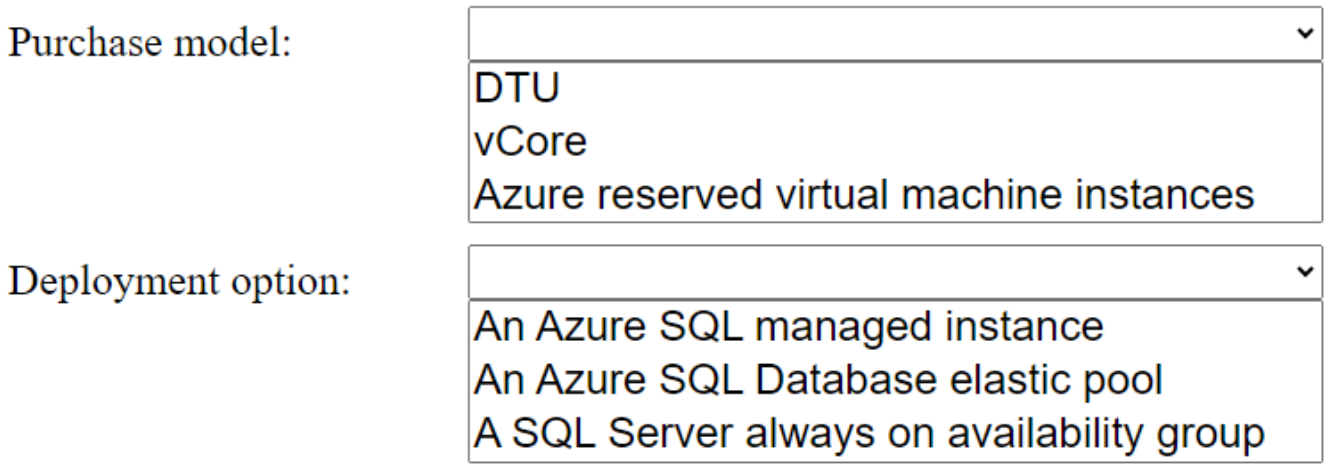
You need to deploy 50 databases. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support automatic scaling.
- Minimize Microsoft SQL Server licensing costs.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



Purchase model:
DTU

Correct selection

Purchase model:
vCore

Purchase model:
Azure reserved virtual machine instances

Deployment option:

An Azure SQL managed instance

Correct selection

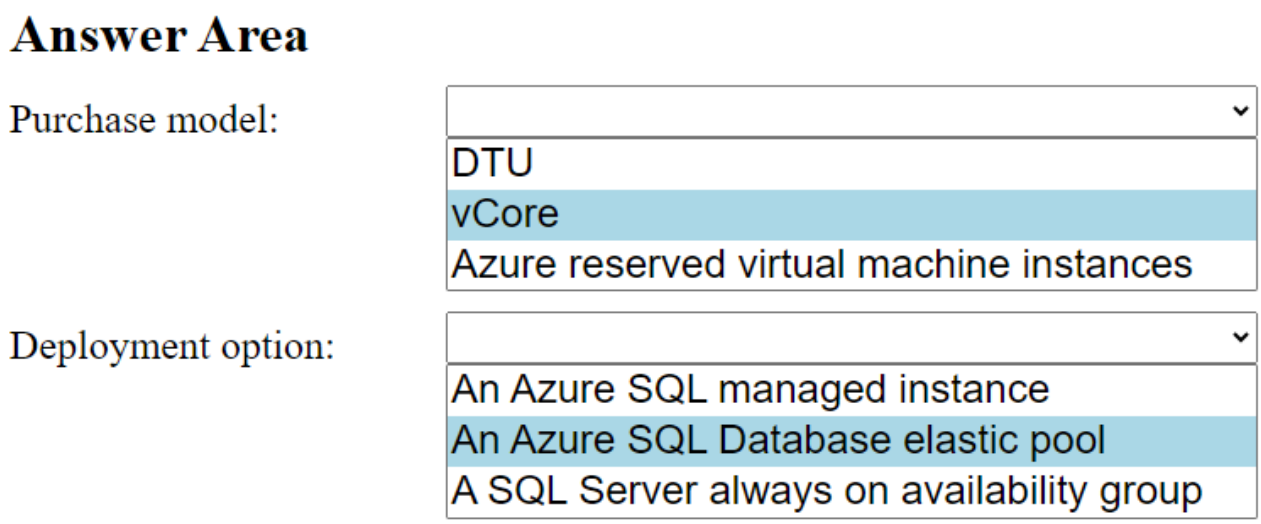
Deployment option:

An Azure SQL Database elastic pool

Deployment option:

A SQL Server always on availability group

Overall explanation



vCore: You can only apply the Azure Hybrid licensing model when you choose a vCore-based purchasing model and the provisioned compute tier for your Azure SQL Database. Azure Hybrid Benefit isn't available for service tiers under the DTU-based purchasing model or for the serverless compute tier.

Azure SQL Database elastic pools are a simple, cost-effective solution for managing and scaling multiple databases that have varying and unpredictable usage demands. The databases in an elastic pool are on a single server and share a set number of resources at a set price. Elastic pools in SQL Database enable software-as-a-service (SaaS) developers to optimize the price performance for a group of databases within a prescribed budget while delivering performance elasticity for each database.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/azure-hybrid-benefit

https://docs.microsoft.com/ko-kr/azure/azure-sql/database/elastic-pool-overview

Question 10 Skipped

You are designing a cost-optimized solution that uses Azure Batch to run two types of jobs on Linux nodes. The first job type will consist of short-running tasks for a development environment. The second job type will consist of long-running Message Passing Interface (MPI) applications for a production environment that requires timely job completion.

You need to recommend the pool type and node type for each job type. The solution must minimize compute charges and leverage Azure Hybrid Benefit whenever possible.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

First job:

- Batch service and dedicated virtual machines
- User subscription and dedicated virtual machines
- User subscription and low-priority virtual machines

Second job:

- Batch service and dedicated virtual machines
- User subscription and dedicated virtual machines
- User subscription and low-priority virtual machines

First job:

Batch service and dedicated virtual machines

First job:

User subscription and dedicated virtual machines

Correct selection

First job:

User subscription and low-priority virtual machines

Correct selection

Second job:

Batch service and dedicated virtual machines

Second job:

User subscription and dedicated virtual machines

Second job:

User subscription and low-priority virtual machines

Overall explanation

Answer Area

First job:

- Batch service and dedicated virtual machines
- User subscription and dedicated virtual machines
- User subscription and low-priority virtual machines

Second job:

- Batch service and dedicated virtual machines
- User subscription and dedicated virtual machines
- User subscription and low-priority virtual machines

User subscription and low-priority virtual machines: The first job type will consist of short-running tasks for a development environment. Among the many ways to purchase and consume Azure resources are Azure low-priority VMs and Spot VMs. These virtual machines are computing instances allocated from spare capacity, offered at a highly discounted rate compared to on-demand VMs. This means they can be a great option for cost savings for the right workloads.

Batch service and dedicated virtual machines: The second job type will consist of long-running Message Passing Interface (MPI) applications for a production environment that requires timely job completion. Azure Batch Service is a cloud-based job scheduling and compute management platform that enables running large-scale parallel and high-performance computing applications efficiently in the cloud. Azure Batch Service provides job scheduling and in automatically scaling and managing virtual machines running those jobs.

https://www.parkmycloud.com/blog/azure-low-priority-vms

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/batch/

Question 11 Skipped

You have two Azure AD tenants named contoso.com and fabrikam.com. Each tenant is linked to 50 Azure subscriptions. Contoso.com contains two users named User1 and User2.

You need to meet the following requirements:

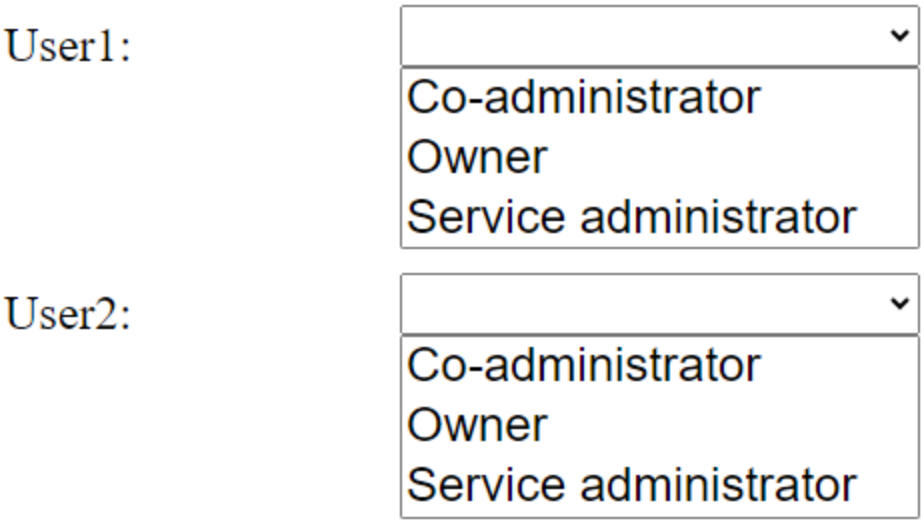
- Ensure that User1 can change the Azure AD tenant linked to specific Azure subscriptions.
- If an Azure subscription is liked to a new Azure AD tenant, and no available Azure AD accounts have full subscription-level permissions to the subscription, elevate the access of User2 to the subscription.

The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which role should you assign to each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



User1:

Co-administrator

Correct selection

User1:

Owner

User1:

Service administrator

User2:

Co-administrator

Correct selection

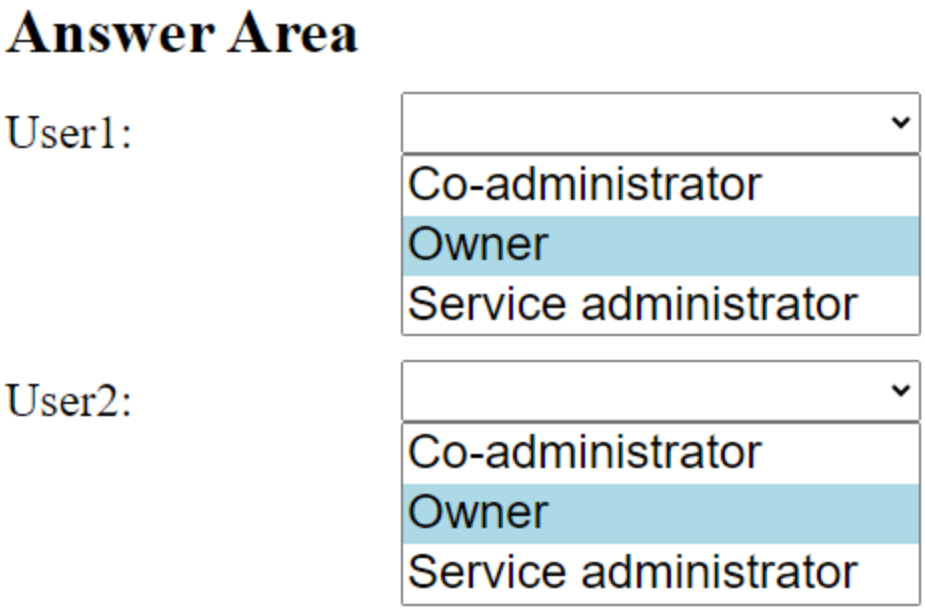
User2:

Owner

User2:

Service administrator

Overall explanation



Before you can associate or add your subscription, do the following steps:

- Sign in using an account that: Has an Owner role assignment for the subscription.

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

Question 12 Skipped

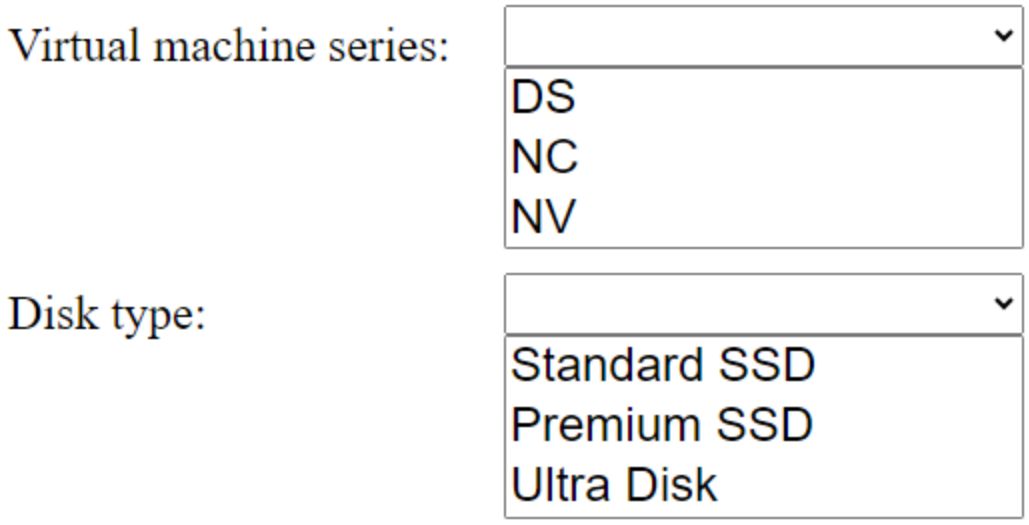
You need to deploy an instance of SQL Server on Azure Virtual Machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support 15,000 disk IOPS.
- Support SR-IOV.
- Minimize costs.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



Correct selection

Virtual machine series:

DS

Virtual machine series:

NC

Virtual machine series:

NV

Disk type:

Standard SSD

Correct selection

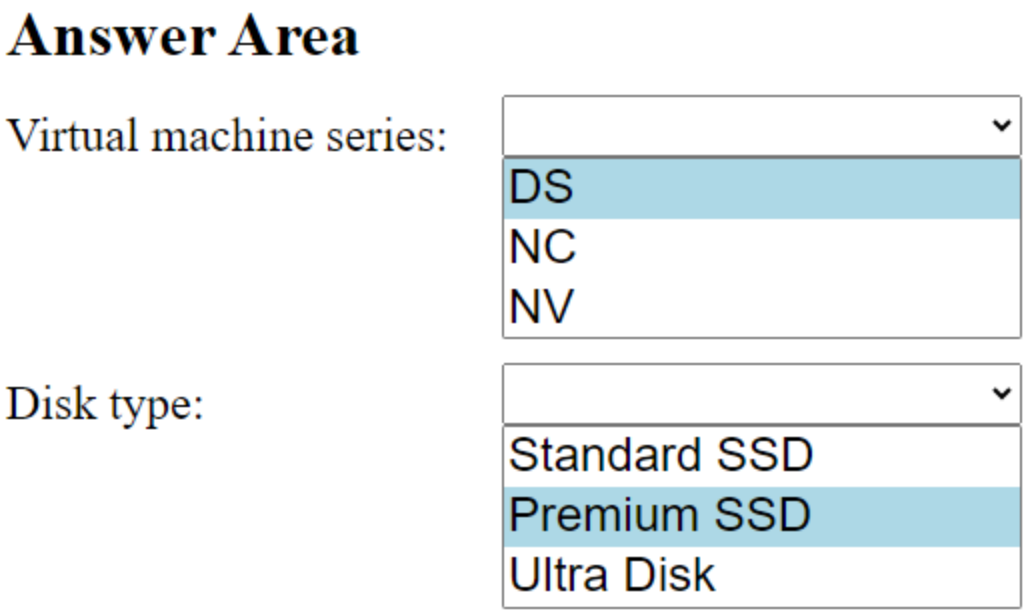
Disk type:

Premium SSD

Disk type:

Ultra Disk

Overall explanation



DS: The DS series Azure Virtual Machines are designed for applications that require high storage performance and are ideal for SQL Server instances. The DSv3 and Dsv4-series, for instance, support Azure's premium SSDs and offer good I/O throughput, making them suitable for SQL Server workloads. NC and NV series are more oriented towards GPU-intensive and AI workloads, which are not the requirement in this case. SR-IOV is supported by DS series VMs.

Premium SSD: To achieve 15,000 IOPS, you would need Premium SSDs. Standard SSDs offer lower performance in terms of IOPS and throughput, and while Ultra Disks could provide the necessary IOPS, they are more expensive and hence not the optimal choice for minimizing costs.

Question 13 Skipped

Your company has offices in New York City, Sydney, Paris, and Johannesburg.

The company has an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy a new Azure networking solution that meets the following requirements:

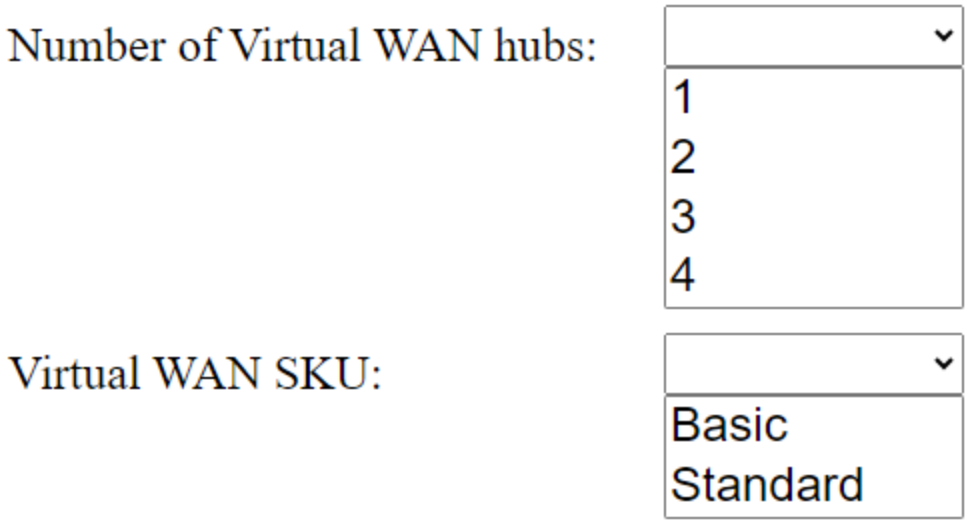
- Connects to ExpressRoute circuits in the Azure regions of East US, Southeast Asia, North Europe, and South Africa
- Minimizes latency by supporting connection in three regions
- Supports Site-to-site VPN connections
- Minimizes costs

You need to identify the minimum number of Azure Virtual WAN hubs that you must deploy, and which virtual WAN SKU to use.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



Number of Virtual WAN hubs:
1

Number of Virtual WAN hubs:
2

Number of Virtual WAN hubs:
3

Correct selection

Number of Virtual WAN hubs:

4

Virtual WAN SKU:

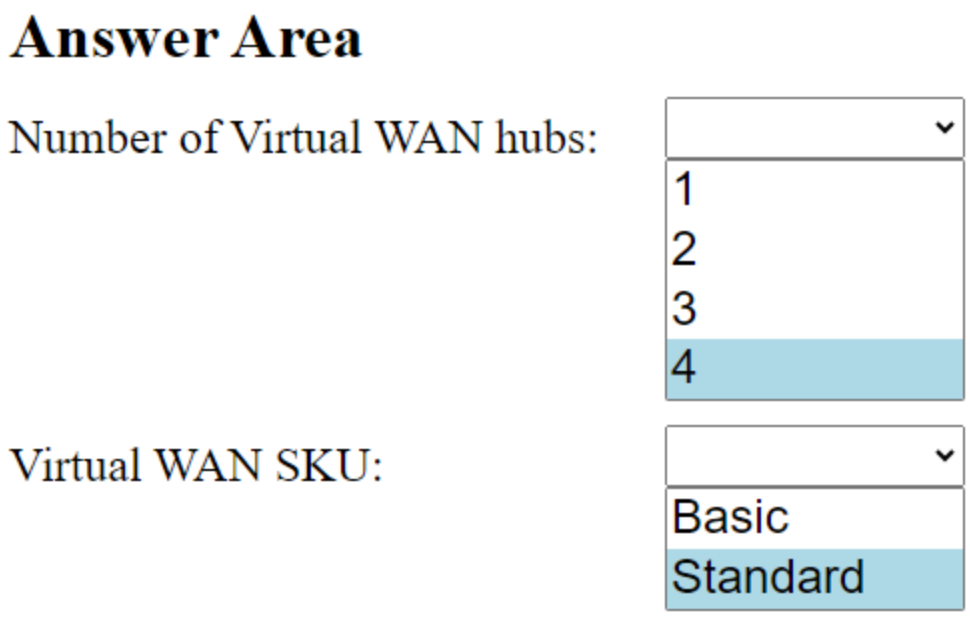
Basic

Correct selection

Virtual WAN SKU:

Standard

Overall explanation



- The requirement states that the solution should connect to ExpressRoute circuits in four Azure regions: East US, Southeast Asia, North Europe, and South Africa. To ensure connectivity to all four regions, you need to deploy a Virtual WAN hub in each of these regions.
- By deploying four Virtual WAN hubs, one in each of the specified Azure regions, you can establish connections to the ExpressRoute circuits and meet the requirements.

- Additionally, having multiple hubs helps distribute traffic and provides redundancy for failover scenarios.

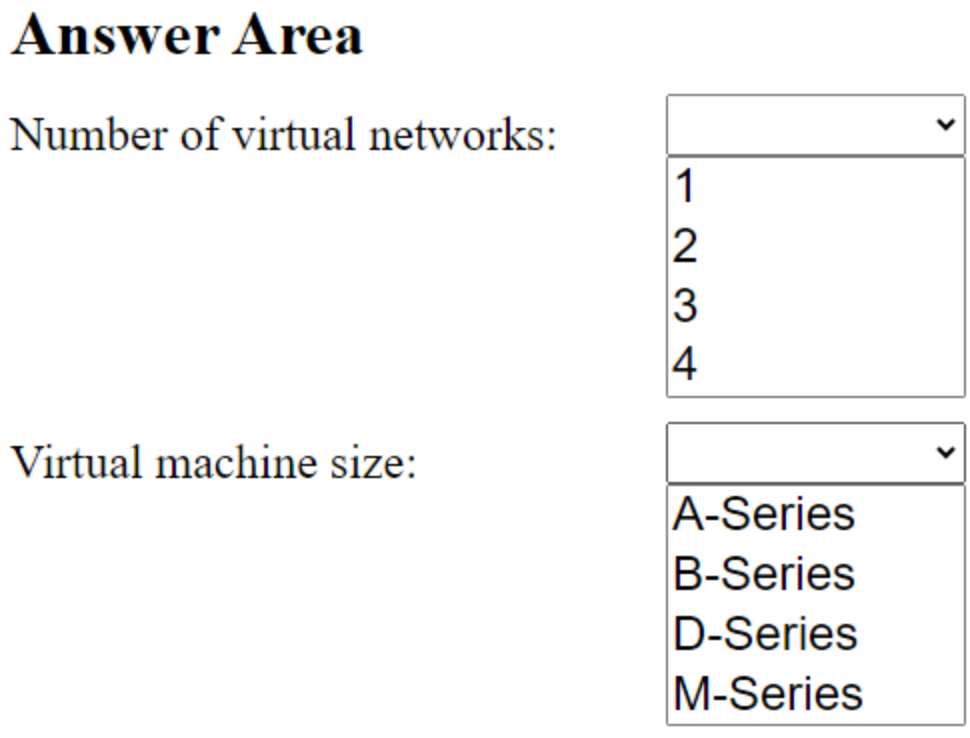
Question 14 Skipped

You are developing a multi-tier app named App1 that will be hosted on Azure virtual machines. The peak utilization periods for App1 will be from 8 AM to 9 AM and 4 PM to 5 PM on weekdays.

You need to deploy the infrastructure for App1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support virtual machines deployed to four availability zones across two Azure regions.
- Minimize costs by accumulating CPU credits during periods of low utilization.

What is the minimum number of virtual networks you should deploy, and which virtual machine size should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.



Number of virtual networks:

1

Correct selection

Number of virtual networks:

2

Number of virtual networks:

3

Number of virtual networks:

4

Virtual machine size:

A-Series

Correct selection

Virtual machine size:

B-Series

Virtual machine size:

D-Series

Virtual machine size:

M-Series

Overall explanation

Answer Area

Number of virtual networks:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

Virtual machine size:

- A-Series
- B-Series
- D-Series
- M-Series

Number of Virtual Networks: You need at least one virtual network per Azure region for the local resources, hence since you have two Azure regions, you'll need at least 2 virtual networks.

Virtual machine size: The B-Series VM size is the best choice here because of the ability to bank CPU credits during periods of low utilization. The B-series are burstable VMs that accumulate CPU credits during idle times and then consume these credits during periods of high CPU usage. This matches well with your requirement to minimize costs by accumulating CPU credits during periods of low utilization. Other series like A-Series, D-Series, and M-Series do not have this functionality.

Question 15 Skipped

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 and Linux.

You need to use Azure Monitor to design an alerting strategy for security-related events.

Which Azure Monitor Logs tables should you query? To answer, drag the appropriate tables to the correct log types. Each table may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Tables	Answer Area	
AzureActivity	Events from Windows event logs:	
AzureDiagnostics	Events from Linux system logging:	
Event		
Syslog		

Events from Windows event logs:
AzureActivity

Events from Windows event logs:
AzureDiagnostics

Correct selection

Events from Windows event logs:
Event

Events from Windows event logs:
Syslog

Events from Linux system logging:
AzureActivity

Events from Linux system logging:
AzureDiagnostics

Events from Linux system logging:
Event

Correct selection

Events from Linux system logging:

Syslog

Overall explanation

Tables	Answer Area	
AzureActivity	Events from Windows event logs:	Event
AzureDiagnostics	Events from Linux system logging:	Syslog
Event		
Syslog		

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/data-sources-windows-events

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/data-sources-syslog

Question 16 Skipped

Your on-premises network contains a server named Server1 that runs an ASP.NET application named App1.

You have a hybrid deployment of Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

You need to recommend a solution to ensure that users sign in by using their Azure AD account and Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) when they connect to App1 from the internet.

Which three features should you recommend be deployed and configured in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate features from the list of features to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Features	Answer Area
a public Azure Load Balancer	
a managed identity	
an internal Azure Load Balancer	
a Conditional Access policy	
an Azure App Service plan	
Azure AD Application Proxy	
an Azure AD enterprise application	

Feature 1 - an Azure AD enterprise application
Feature 2 - Azure AD Application Proxy
Feature 3 - a Conditional Access policy

Feature 1 - a public Azure Load Balancer
Feature 2 - an Azure AD enterprise application
Feature 3 - an Azure App Service Plan

Correct answer

Feature 1 - Azure AD Application Proxy
Feature 2 - an Azure AD enterprise application
Feature 3 - a Conditional Access policy

Feature 1 - an internal Azure Load Balancer
Feature 2 - a managed identity
Feature 3 - Azure AD Application Proxy

Overall explanation

Features	Answer Area
a public Azure Load Balancer	Azure AD Application Proxy
a managed identity	an Azure AD enterprise application
an internal Azure Load Balancer	a Conditional Access policy
a Conditional Access policy	
an Azure App Service plan	
Azure AD Application Proxy	
an Azure AD enterprise application	

1. **Azure AD Application Proxy**

   Start by enabling communication to Azure data centers to prepare your environment for Azure AD Application Proxy.

2. **an Azure AD enterprise application**

   Add an on-premises app to Azure AD.

   Now that you've prepared your environment and installed a connector, you're ready to add on-premises applications to Azure AD.

   - Sign in as an administrator in the Azure portal.
   - In the left navigation panel, select Azure Active Directory.
   - Select Enterprise applications, and then select New Application.

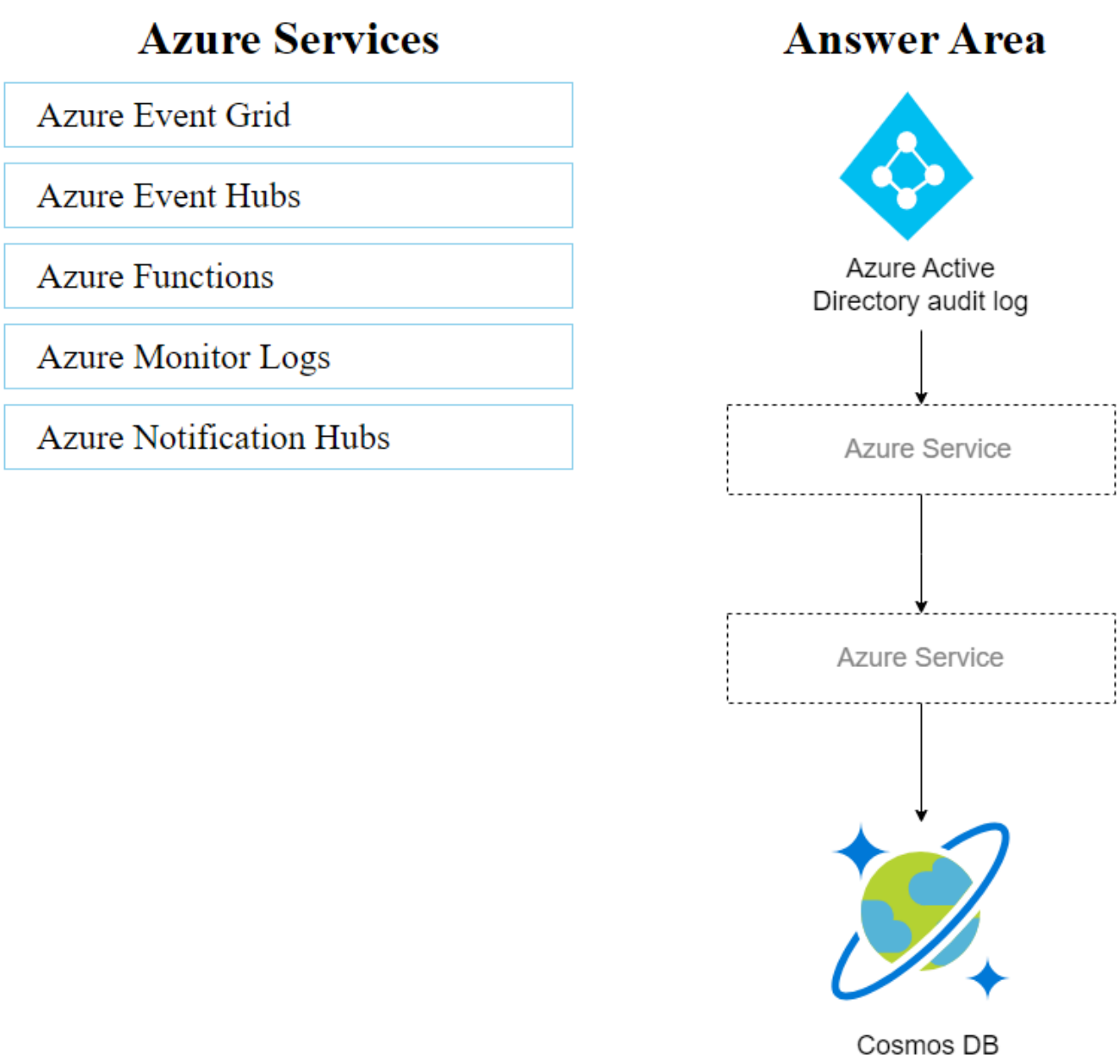
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/app-proxy/application-proxy-add-on-premises-application

Question 17 Skipped

You need to design an architecture to capture the creation of users and the assignment of roles. The captured data must be stored in Azure Cosmos DB.

Which services should you include in the design? To answer, drag the appropriate services to the correct targets. Each service may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Azure Service 1 - Azure Event Grid
Azure Service 2 - Azure Functions

Correct answer

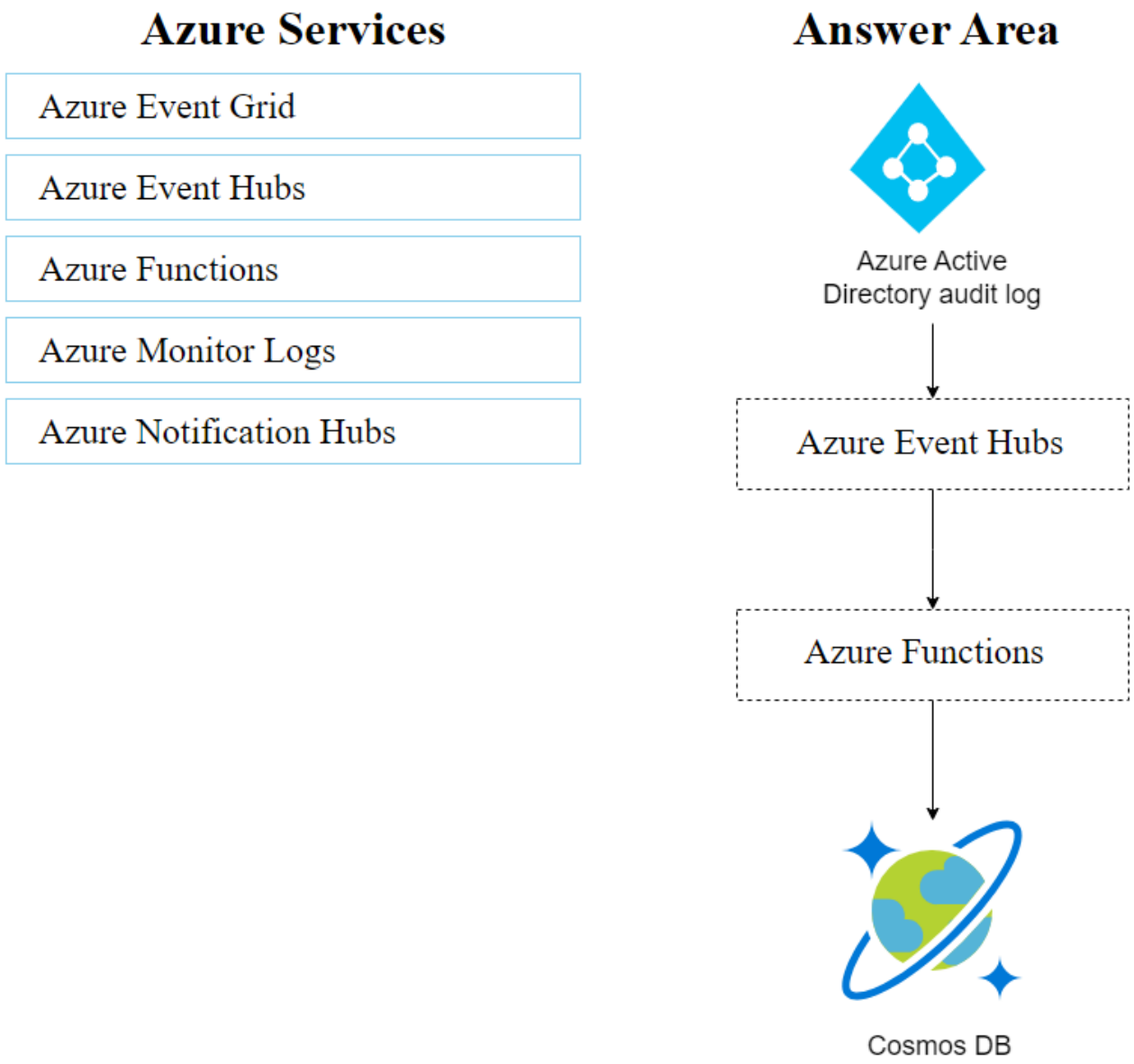
Azure Service 1 - Azure Event Hubs
Azure Service 2 - Azure Functions

Azure Service 1 - Azure Notification Hubs
Azure Service 2 - Azure Functions

Azure Service 1 - Azure Monitor Logs

Azure Service 2 - Azure Functions

Overall explanation



Azure Event Hubs - You can route Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) activity logs to several endpoints for long-term retention and data insights. The Event Hub is used for streaming.

Azure Function - Use an Azure Function along with a Cosmos DB change feed, and store the data in Cosmos DB.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/reports-monitoring/concept-activity-logs-azure-monitor

Question 18 Skipped

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

Name	Type	Account kind	Location
storage1	Azure Storage account	Storage (general purpose v1)	East US
storage2	Azure Storage account	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	East US
Workspace1	Azure Log Analytics workspace	Not applicable	East US
Workspace2	Azure Log Analytics workspace	Not applicable	East US
Hub1	Azure event hub	Not applicable	East US

You create an Azure SQL database named DB1 that is hosted in the East US Azure region.

To DB1, you add a diagnostic setting named Settings1. Settings1 archives SQLInsights to storage1 and sends SQLInsights to Workspace1.

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

Statements	Yes	No
You can add a new diagnostic setting that archives SQLInsights logs to storage2.	○	○
You can add a new diagnostic setting that sends SQLInsights logs to Workspace2.	○	○
You can add a new diagnostic setting that sends SQLInsights logs to Hub1.	○	○

Correct selection

You can add a new diagnostic setting that archives SQLInsights logs to storage2.

Yes

You can add a new diagnostic setting that archives SQLInsights logs to storage2.

No

Correct selection

You can add a new diagnostic setting that sends SQLInsights logs to Workspace2.

Yes

You can add a new diagnostic setting that sends SQLInsights logs to Workspace2.

No

Correct selection

You can add a new diagnostic setting that sends SQLInsights logs to Hub1.

Yes

You can add a new diagnostic setting that sends SQLInsights logs to Hub1.

No

Overall explanation

Statements	Yes	No
You can add a new diagnostic setting that archives SQLInsights logs to storage2.	◉	○
You can add a new diagnostic setting that sends SQLInsights logs to Workspace2.	◉	○
You can add a new diagnostic setting that sends SQLInsights logs to Hub1.	◉	○

A single diagnostic setting can define no more than one of each of the destinations. If you want to send data to more than one of a particular destination type (for example, two different Log Analytics workspaces), then create multiple settings. Each resource can have up to 5 diagnostic settings.

Note: This diagnostic telemetry can be streamed to one of the following Azure resources for analysis.

- Log Analytics workspace
- Azure Event Hubs
- Azure Storage

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/diagnostic-settings

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/metrics-diagnostic-telemetry-logging-streaming-export-configure

Question 19 Skipped

You have an Azure AD tenant that contains a management group named MG1.

You have the Azure subscriptions shown in the following table.

Name	Management group
Sub1	MG1
Sub2	MG2
Sub3	Tenant Root Group

The subscriptions contain the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Subscription
RG1	Sub1
RG2	Sub2
RG3	Sub3

The subscription contains the Azure AD security groups shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Group1	Group3
Group2	Group3
Group3	None

The subscription contains the user accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group1, Group2

You perform the following actions:

- Assign User3 the Contributor role for Sub1.
- Assign Group1 the Virtual Machine Contributor role for MG1.
- Assign Group3 the Contributor role for the Tenant Root Group.

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

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can create a new virtual machine in RG1.	○	○
User2 can grant permissions to Group2.	○	○
User3 can create a storage account in RG2.	○	○

Correct selection

User1 can create a new virtual machine in RG1.

Yes

User1 can create a new virtual machine in RG1.

No

User2 can grant permissions to Group2.

Yes

Correct selection

User2 can grant permissions to Group2.

No

Correct selection

User3 can create a storage account in RG2.

Yes

User3 can create a storage account in RG2.

No

Overall explanation

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can create a new virtual machine in RG1.	◉	○
User2 can grant permissions to Group2.	○	◉
User3 can create a storage account in RG2.	◉	○

- Since Group 1 is assigned a VM contributor to MG1, it will be able to create a new VM in RG1.
- User2 is not able to grant permission to Group 2 because it is just a member with a contributor role.
- Since Group 3 has a Contributor role for the Tenant Root Group, User3 can create a storage account in RG2.

Question 20 Skipped

You have an Azure AD tenant that contains an administrative unit named MarketingAU. MarketingAU contains 100 users.

You create two users named User1 and User2.

You need to ensure that the users can perform the following actions in MarketingAU:

- User1 must be able to create user accounts.
- User2 must be able to reset user passwords.

Which role should you assign to each user? To answer, drag the appropriate roles to the correct users. Each role may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Roles	Answer Area	
Helpdesk Administrator for MarketingAU	User1:	
Helpdesk Administrator for the tenant	User2:	
User Administrator for MarketingAU		
User Administrator for the tenant		

User1:

Helpdesk Administrator for MarketingAU

User1:

Helpdesk Administrator for the tenant

Correct selection

User1:

User Administrator for MarketingAU

User1:

User Administrator for the tenant

Correct selection

User2:

Helpdesk Administrator for MarketingAU

User2:

Helpdesk Administrator for the tenant

User2:

User Administrator for MarketingAU

User2:

User Administrator for the tenant

Overall explanation

Roles	Answer Area	
Helpdesk Administrator for MarketingAU	User1:	User Administrator for MarketingAU
Helpdesk Administrator for the tenant	User2:	Helpdesk Administrator for MarketingAU
User Administrator for MarketingAU		
User Administrator for the tenant		

- The User Administrator role provides permissions to manage user accounts, including creating new users. The Password Administrator and Helpdesk Administrator roles provide permissions to reset user passwords. Therefore, User1 needs the User Administrator role for the MarketingAU administrative unit to be able to create new user accounts. User2 needs either the Password Administrator or Helpdesk Administrator role for the MarketingAU administrative unit to be able to reset user passwords.
- Note that assigning Helpdesk Administrator for the tenant role to User2 would provide permissions to reset passwords for all users in the Azure AD tenant, not just in the MarketingAU administrative unit.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/admin-units-assign-roles

Question 21 Skipped

You have two app registrations named App1 and App2 in Azure AD. App1 supports role-based access control (RBAC) and includes a role named Writer.

You need to ensure that when App2 authenticates to access App1, the tokens issued by Azure AD include the Writer role claim.

Which blade should you use to modify each app registration? To answer, drag the appropriate blades to the correct app registrations. Each blade may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Blades	Answer Area	
API permissions	App1:	
App roles	App2:	
Token configuration		

App1:
API permissions

Correct selection

App1:
App roles

App1:
Token configuration

App2:
API permissions

App2:
App roles

Correct selection

App2:
Token configuration

Overall explanation

Blades	Answer Area	
API permissions	App1:	App roles
App roles	App2:	Token configuration
Token configuration		

App Roles

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/howto-add-app-roles-in-apps

Token configuration

This is assuming that the exam expects you to know that an application requesting a token (App2) would need to have the roles claim added via Token Configuration. While in practice, this is not the exact place to assign a role to an application, given the choices provided, this would be the most appropriate. This is because the token configuration does indeed impact the claims present in a token, and since no other suitable choice is available (API Permissions would not be used to assign a role to the application), it seems this would be the expected answer. However, please note this is not entirely accurate based on the full capabilities of Azure AD, but it's the best choice given the options. Normally, you would assign the app role to the service principal of App2 in the context of Enterprise Applications, which is not an option here.

Question 22 Skipped

You have an Azure subscription that contains the SQL servers on Azure shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Location
SQLsvr1	RG1	East US
SQLsvr2	RG2	West US

The subscription contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Location	Account kind
storage1	RG1	East US	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
storage2	RG2	Central US	BlobStorage

You create the Azure SQL databases shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Server	Pricing tier
SQLdb1	RG1	SQLsvr1	Standard
SQLdb2	RG1	SQLsvr1	Standard
SQLdb3	RG2	SQLsvr2	Premium

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
When you enable auditing for SQLdb1, you can store the audit information to storage1.	○	○
When you enable auditing for SQLdb2, you can store the audit information to storage2.	○	○
When you enable auditing for SQLdb3, you can store the audit information to storage2.	○	○

Correct selection

When you enable auditing for SQLdb1, you can store the audit information to storage1.

Yes

When you enable auditing for SQLdb1, you can store the audit information to storage1.

No

When you enable auditing for SQLdb2, you can store the audit information to storage2.

Yes

Correct selection

When you enable auditing for SQLdb2, you can store the audit information to storage2.

No

When you enable auditing for SQLdb3, you can store the audit information to storage2.

Yes

Correct selection

When you enable auditing for SQLdb3, you can store the audit information to storage2.

No

Overall explanation

Statements	Yes	No
When you enable auditing for SQLdb1, you can store the audit information to storage1.	◉	○
When you enable auditing for SQLdb2, you can store the audit information to storage2.	○	◉
When you enable auditing for SQLdb3, you can store the audit information to storage2.	○	◉

Concept to remember:

- To write into Storage, must be in the same region.
- To write in Log Analytics space, can be in different regions.

Since we are using the concept, 1 can only write into the same region. It has nothing to do with the pricing tier.

Question 23 Skipped

You plan to import data from your on-premises environment to Azure. The data is shown in the following table.

On-premises source	Azure target
A Microsoft SQL Server 2012 database	An Azure SQL database
A table in a Microsoft SQL Server 2014 database	An Azure Cosmos DB account that uses the SQL API

What should you recommend using to migrate the data? To answer, drag the appropriate tools to the correct data sources. Each tool may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Tools

- AzCopy
- Azure Cosmos DB Data Migration Tool
- Data Management Gateway
- Data Migration Assistant

Answer Area

From the SQL Server 2012 database: _____

From the table in the SQL Server 2014 database: _____

From the SQL Server 2012 database:
AzCopy

From the SQL Server 2012 database:
Azure Cosmos DB Data Migration Tool

From the SQL Server 2012 database:
Data Management Gateway

Correct selection

From the SQL Server 2012 database:
Data Migration Assistant

From the table in the SQL Server 2014 database:

AzCopy

Correct selection

From the table in the SQL Server 2014 database:

Azure Cosmos DB Data Migration Tool

From the table in the SQL Server 2014 database:

Data Management Gateway

From the table in the SQL Server 2014 database:

Data Migration Assistant

Overall explanation

Tools	Answer Area	
AzCopy		
Azure Cosmos DB Data Migration Tool	From the SQL Server 2012 database:	Data Migration Assistant
Data Management Gateway	From the table in the SQL Server 2014 database:	Azure Cosmos DB Data Migration Tool
Data Migration Assistant		

The **Data Migration Assistant (DMA)** helps you upgrade to a modern data platform by detecting compatibility issues that can impact database functionality in your new version of SQL Server or Azure SQL Database. DMA recommends performance and reliability improvements for your target environment and allows you to move your schema, data, and uncontained objects from your source server to your target server.

Azure Cosmos DB Data Migration Tool can be used to migrate a SQL Server Database table to Azure Cosmos.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/dma/dma-overview

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/cosmosdb-migrationchoices

Question 24 Skipped

You have an on-premises app named App1.

Customers use App1 to manage digital images.

You plan to migrate App1 to Azure.

You need to recommend a data storage solution for App1. The solution must meet the following image storage requirements:

- Encrypt images at rest.
- Allow files up to 50 MB.
- Manage access to the images by using Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) on Azure Front Door.

The solution must meet the following customer account requirements:

- Support automatic scale out of the storage.
- Maintain the availability of App1 if a Datacenter fails.
- Support reading and writing data from multiple Azure regions.

Which service should you include in the recommendation for each type of data? To answer, drag the appropriate services to the correct type of data. Each service may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Services	Answer Area	
Azure Blob storage		
Azure Cosmos DB	Image Storage:	
Azure SQL Database	Customer accounts:	
Azure Table storage		

Correct selection

Image Storage:
Azure Blob storage

Image Storage:
Azure Cosmos DB

Image Storage:
Azure SQL Database

Image Storage:
Azure Table storage

Customer accounts:
Azure Blob storage

Correct selection

Customer accounts:
Azure Cosmos DB

Customer accounts:
Azure SQL Database

Customer accounts:
Azure Table storage

Overall explanation

Services	Answer Area	
Azure Blob storage		
Azure Cosmos DB	Image Storage:	Azure Blob storage
Azure SQL Database	Customer accounts:	Azure Cosmos DB
Azure Table storage		

Azure Blob storage - The requirement to be accessible through a WAF limit the options for Blob storage.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/frontdoor/scenario-storage-blobs

Azure Cosmos DB - Concurrent writes from multiple regions make this the only option.

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/introduction

Question 25 Skipped

Your company identifies the following business continuity and disaster recovery objectives for virtual machines that host sales, finance, and reporting applications in the company's on-premises data center:

- The sales application must be able to fail over to a second on-premises data center.
- The reporting application must be able to recover point-in-time data at a daily granularity. The RTO is eight hours.
- The finance application requires that data be retained for seven years. In the event of a disaster, the application must be able to run from Azure. The recovery time objective (RTO) is 10 minutes.

You need to recommend which services meet the business continuity and disaster recovery objectives. The solution must minimize costs.

What should you recommend for each application? To answer, drag the appropriate services to the correct applications. Each service may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Services	Answer Area	
Azure Backup only	Sales:	
Azure Site Recovery and Azure Backup	Finance:	
Azure Site Recovery only	Reporting:	

Sales:
Azure Backup only

Sales:
Azure Site Recovery and Azure Backup

Correct selection

Sales:
Azure Site Recovery only

Finance:
Azure Backup only

Correct selection

Finance:
Azure Site Recovery and Azure Backup

Finance:
Azure Site Recovery only

Correct selection

Reporting:
Azure Backup only

Reporting:

Azure Site Recovery and Azure Backup

Reporting:

Azure Site Recovery only

Overall explanation

Services	Answer Area	
Azure Backup only	Sales:	Azure Site Recovery only
Azure Site Recovery and Azure Backup	Finance:	Azure Site Recovery and Azure Backup
Azure Site Recovery only	Reporting:	Azure Backup only

Azure Site Recovery only - Coordinates virtual-machine and physical-server replication, failover, and fullback. DR solutions have low Recovery point objectives; DR copy can be behind by a few seconds/minutes. DR needs only operational recovery data, which can take hours to a day. Using DR data for long-term retention is not recommended because of the fine-grained data capture. Disaster recovery solutions have smaller Recovery time objectives because they are more in sync with the source. Remote monitor the health of machines and create customizable recovery plans.

Azure Site Recovery and Azure Backup - Backup ensures that your data is safe and recoverable while Site Recovery keeps your workloads available when/if an outage occurs.

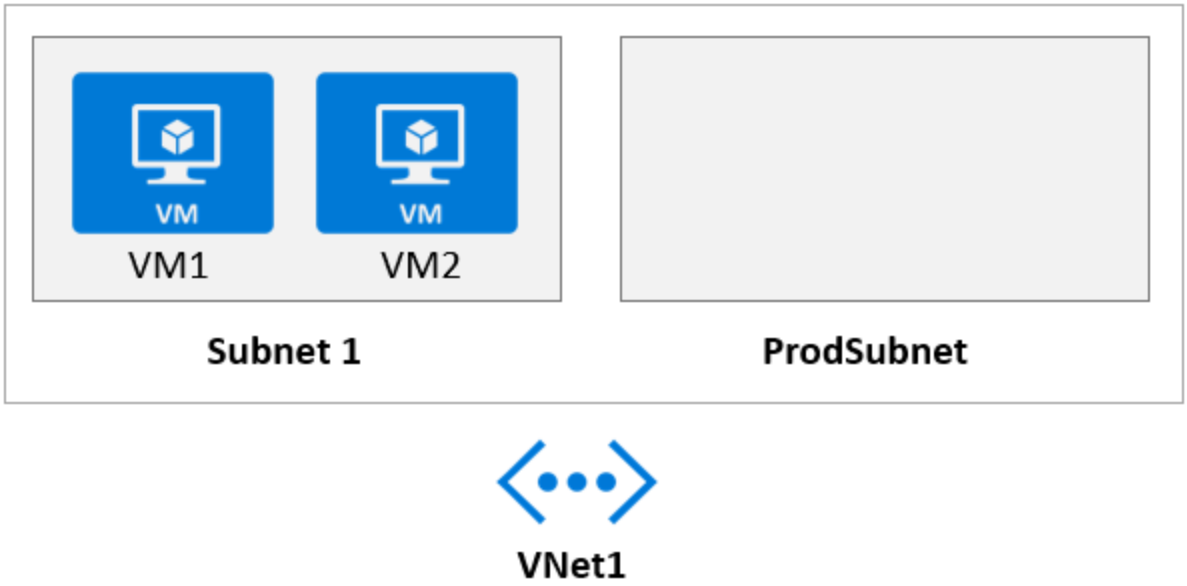
Azure Backup only - Backs up data on-premises and in the cloud have wide variability in their acceptable Recovery point objective. VM backups usually one day while database backups are as low as 15 minutes. Backup data is typically retained for 30 days or less. From a compliance view, data may need to be saved for years. Backup data is ideal for archiving in such instances. Because of a larger Recovery point objective, the amount of data a backup solution needs to process is usually much higher, which leads to a longer Recovery time objective.

https://lighthousemsp.com/whats-the-difference-between-azure-backup-and-azure-site-recovery/

Question 26 Skipped

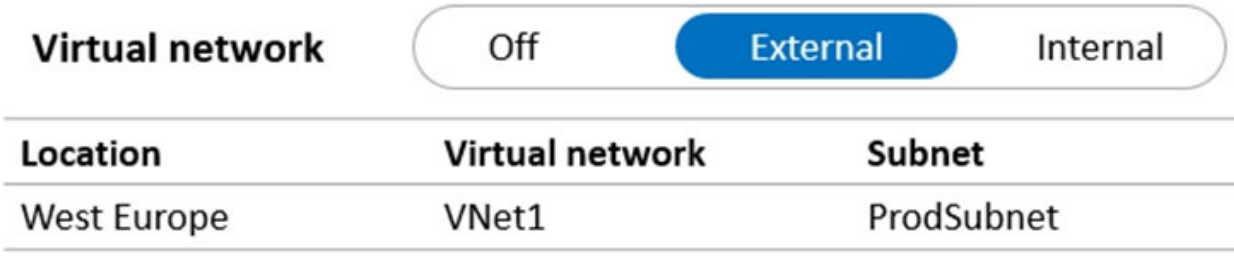
Your company develops a web service that is deployed to an Azure virtual machine named VM1. The web service allows an API to access real-time data from VM1.

The current virtual machine deployment is shown in the Deployment exhibit.



The chief technology officer (CTO) sends you the following email message: "Our developers have deployed the web service to a virtual machine named VM1. Testing has shown that the API is accessible from VM1 and VM2. Our partners must be able to connect to the API over the Internet. Partners will use this data in applications that they develop."

You deploy an Azure API Management (APIM) service. The relevant API Management configuration is shown in the API exhibit.



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
The API is available to partners over the Internet.	○	○
The APIM instance can access real-time data from VM1.	○	○
A VPN gateway is required for partner access.	○	○

Correct selection

The API is available to partners over the Internet.
Yes

The API is available to partners over the Internet.
No

Correct selection

The APIM instance can access real-time data from VM1.
Yes

The APIM instance can access real-time data from VM1.
No

A VPN gateway is required for partner access.
Yes

Correct selection

A VPN gateway is required for partner access.
No

Overall explanation

Statements	Yes	No
The API is available to partners over the Internet.	◉	○
The APIM instance can access real-time data from VM1.	◉	○
A VPN gateway is required for partner access.	○	◉

Yes - Because we are using an APIM, deployed to a VNET but configured to be "External".

Yes - Because the APIM is deployed in the same vNET as VM1 just in a different subnet. Communication between subnets is enabled by default and there is no mention of otherwise.

No - VPN is required because the APIM is accessible from the internet by virtue of it being configured as "External".

Question 27 Skipped

Your company has an existing web app that runs on Azure virtual machines.

You need to ensure that the app is protected from SQL injection attempts and uses a layer-7 load balancer. The solution must minimize disruptions to the code of the app.

What should you recommend? To answer, drag the appropriate services to the correct targets. Each service may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Services	Answer Area	
Web Application Firewall (WAF)	Azure service:	
Azure Application Gateway	Feature:	
Azure Load Balancer		
Azure Traffic Manager		
SSL offloading		
URL-based content routing		

Azure service:

Web Application Firewall (WAF)

Correct selection

Azure service:

Azure Application Gateway

Azure service:

Azure Load Balancer

Azure service:

Azure Traffic Manager

Azure service:

SSL offloading

Azure service:

URL-based content routing

Correct selection

Feature:

Web Application Firewall (WAF)

Feature:

Azure Application Gateway

Feature:

Azure Load Balancer

Feature:

Azure Traffic Manager

Feature:

SSL offloading

Feature:

URL-based content routing

Overall explanation

Services	Answer Area	
Web Application Firewall (WAF)	Azure service:	Azure Application Gateway
Azure Application Gateway	Feature:	Web Application Firewall (WAF)
Azure Load Balancer		
Azure Traffic Manager		
SSL offloading		
URL-based content routing		

The Azure Application Gateway Web Application Firewall (WAF) provides protection for web applications. These protections are provided by the Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) Core Rule Set (CRS).

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/application-gateway-customize-waf-rules-portal

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