

**Practice Test 2**

Completed on 15-June-2020

**Attempt**

01

**Marks Obtained**

44 / 55

**Your score**

80%

**Time Taken**

00 H 30 M 59 S

**Result**

Congratulations! Passed

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**Domains wise Quiz Performance Report**

No	1
Domain	Create and Deploy Apps
Total Question	6
Correct	5
Incorrect	1
Unattempted	0
Marked for review	0

No	2	
Domain		Deploy and Configure Infrastructure
Total Question	20	
Correct	16	
Incorrect	4	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	
No	3	
Domain		Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage
Total Question	9	
Correct	8	
Incorrect	1	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	
No	4	
Domain		Implement Workloads and Security
Total Question	2	
Correct	0	
Incorrect	2	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	
No	5	
Domain		Implement Authentication and Secure Data
Total Question	3	
Correct	3	
Incorrect	0	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	
No	6	
Domain		Implements Workloads and Security
Total Question	15	
Correct	12	
Incorrect	3	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	
Total		Total
All Domain		All Domain
Total Question	55	
Correct	44	
Incorrect	11	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	

Review the Answers

Sorting by

All

Question 1

Correct

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

Your company needs to host a function using the Function App Service. It needs to be ensured that the Function App can support Session Affinity. It also needs to be ensured that costs are minimized. You decide to create the Function App as part of a consumption plan
Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes
- B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

When a Function App is created as part of the consumption plan, there are no instances provided as part of the plan which would allow the support of session affinity.

For more information on Azure Functions, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 2

Incorrect

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

Your company needs to host a function using the Function App Service. It needs to be ensured that the Function App can support Session Affinity. It also needs to be ensured that costs are minimized. You decide to create the Function App as part of a Basic App Service plan
Would this solution fulfill the requirement?

- A. Yes 
- B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, the Function App should be made part of an App Service Plan. If you want to minimize costs, then ensure the Function App is created as part of the Basic App Service Plan.

Once you create the Function App as part of the Basic App Service Plan and then go onto Application Settings

The screenshot shows the Azure Functions Overview page for the 'whizlabsfunction' app. The left sidebar lists 'Function Apps' and the selected 'whizlabsfunction' app. The main area displays the app's status (Running), subscription (Pay-As-You-Go), resource group (whizlabs-rg), and URL (<https://whizlabsfunction.azurewebsites.net>). Below this, the 'Configured features' section includes links for 'Function app settings' and 'Application settings'. A red arrow points to the 'Application settings' link. To the right of the application settings link is a blue cloud icon with a lightning bolt. Text below the icon says 'You have created a function app!' and 'Now it is time to add your code...'. At the top of the main area, there is a yellow warning bar stating 'Application Insights is not configured. Configure Application Insights to capture function logs.'

You can then enable session affinity

A Application Insights is not configured. Configure Application Insights to capture function logs.

Overview

Platform features

Application settings



Save

Discard

General settings

PHP version

5.6

Platform

32-bit

64-bit

Web sockets

Off

On

Always On

Off

On

HTTP Version

1.1

2.0

You can improve the performance of your stateless applications by turning off the Affinity Cookie, stateful applications should keep the Affinity Cookie turned on for increased compatibility. Click to learn more.

ARR Affinity

Off

On

Auto Swap

Upgrade to enable



For more information on Azure Functions, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 3

Correct

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

Your company needs to host a function using the Function App Service. It needs to be ensured that the Function App can support Session Affinity. It also needs to be ensured that costs are minimized. You decide to create the Function App as part of an Isolated App Service plan. Would this solution fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

This option will not minimize costs. You should ideally use the Basic App service plan for the Function App if you want to minimize on costs.

- For more information on Azure Functions, please visit the below URL
- <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/pricing/details/app-service/plans/>
- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-overview>

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Question 4

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company needs to deploy 5 Virtual Machines. Below are the requirements for the Virtual Machines

- Each Virtual Machine needs to have a Private IP address
- Each Virtual Machine needs to have a Public IP address
- The same inbound and outbound security group rules

What is the minimum number of Network interfaces required for this requirement?

A. 5

B. 10

C. 15

D. 20

Explanation:

Answer – A

When you look at a Network interface for a Virtual Machine, you can see that the network interface gets a Private IP address and can also get allocated a Public IP address.

Hence, we just need to have one network interface per virtual machine

demovm - Networking

Network Interface: demovm985

Virtual network/subnet: whizlabs-rg-vnet/default

Public IP: 51.143.144.97 Private IP: 10.0.0.4

Accelerated networking: Disabled

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Since this is evident from the implementation, all other options are invalid.

For more information on working with network interfaces, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface>

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Question 5

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company needs to deploy 5 Virtual Machines. Below are the requirements for the Virtual Machines

- Each Virtual Machine needs to have a Private IP address
- Each Virtual Machine needs to have a Public IP address
- The same inbound and outbound security group rules

What is the minimum number of Network Security Groups required for this requirement?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 5
- D. 10

Explanation:

Answer – A

You can associate a Network Security Group with multiple network interfaces as shown below

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing a Network Security Group (NSG). The left sidebar lists several options: Overview, Activity log (selected), Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings, Inbound security rules, Outbound security rules, and Network interfaces. Two red arrows point from the 'Inbound security rules' and 'Outbound security rules' sections towards the 'Network interfaces' section. The main pane displays the 'Associate' screen for the NSG 'demovm-nsg'. It shows a table with columns: NAME, PUBLIC IP ADDRESS, PRIVATE IP ADDRESS, and VIRTUAL MACHINE. Two entries are listed: 'demovm985' with Public IP 52.151.103.143 and Private IP 10.0.0.4, and 'secondary' with Public IP '-' and Private IP 10.0.0.5, both associated with the virtual machine 'demovm'. A search bar at the top of the main pane says 'Search network interfaces'.

NAME	PUBLIC IP ADDRESS	PRIVATE IP ADDRESS	VIRTUAL MACHINE
demovm985	52.151.103.143	10.0.0.4	demovm
secondary	-	10.0.0.5	demovm

Hence since both the Inbound and Outbound network security rules are the same , we can just have one Network Security Group overall for all of the network interfaces.

For more information on working with network security groups, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-network-security-group>

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Question 6

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has an Azure Subscription. They have the following Networks defined



whizlabs-net1

10.1.0.0/16

SubnetA

10.1.1.0/24

whizlabs-net2

10.10.0.0/16

SubnetB

10.10.1.0/24

whizlabs-net3

172.16.0.0/16

SubnetC

172.16.1.0/24

The following Virtual Machines are defined



whizlabsvmA

10.1.1.4

SubnetA

whizlabsvmB

10.10.1.4

SubnetB

whizlabsvmC

172.16.1.4

SubnetC

The following Peering Connections are defined

Virtual Network

Peering Network

whizlabs-net1

whizlabs-net3

whizlabs-net2

whizlabs-net3

whizlabs-net3

whizlabs-net1

On all virtual machines, ICMP traffic is allowed

From the above configuration, is peering successful between whizlabsvmA and whizlabsvmC?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer - A

Below is the infrastructure diagram representing the infrastructure in the question.

An important point to remember is that for a peering connection to be active between 2 virtual networks, a peering connection needs to be created into both VNet.

Also VNet peering is a non-transitive relationship between two VNets.

whizlabs-net1

<...> 10.1.0.0/16



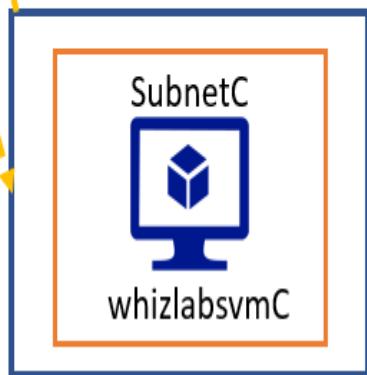
whizlabs-net2

<...> 10.10.0.0/16



→
Peering Connections

whizlabs-net3
<...> 172.16.0.0/16



Since there is a peering connection between whizlabs-net1 and whizlabs-net3, the connection is possible between the virtual machines.

For more information on Virtual Networking peering, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 7

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has an Azure Subscription. They have the following Networks defined



whizlabs-net1

10.1.0.0/16

SubnetA

10.1.1.0/24

whizlabs-net2

10.10.0.0/16

SubnetB

10.10.1.0/24

whizlabs-net3

172.16.0.0/16

SubnetC

172.16.1.0/16

The following Virtual Machines are defined



whizlabsvmA

10.1.1.4

SubnetA

whizlabsvmB

10.10.1.4

SubnetB

whizlabsvmC

172.16.1.4

SubnetC

The following Peering Connections are defined

Virtual Network

Peering Network

whizlabs-net1

whizlabs-net3

whizlabs-net2

whizlabs-net3

whizlabs-net3

whizlabs-net1

On all virtual machines, ICMP traffic is allowed

From the above configuration, is peering successful between whizlabsvmB and whizlabsvmC?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer: B

Since here there is a peering connection missing from whizlabs-net3 to whizlabs-net2 , the connection is not possible between the Virtual Networks.

Below is the infrastructure diagram representing the infrastructure in the question.

An important point to remember is that for a peering connection to be active between 2 virtual networks, a peering connection needs to be created from both directions.

whizlabs-net1

<...> 10.1.0.0/16



whizlabs-net2

<...> 10.10.0.0/16



Peering Connections

whizlabs-net3
<...> 172.16.0.0/16



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

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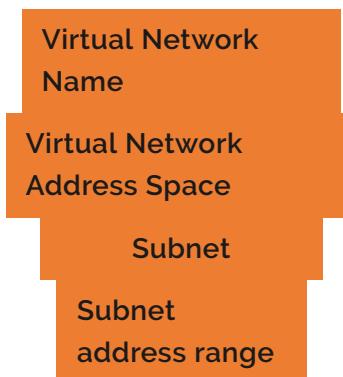
open ✓

Question 8

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has an Azure Subscription. They have the following Networks defined



whizlabs-net1

10.1.0.0/16

SubnetA

10.1.1.0/24

whizlabs-net2

10.10.0.0/16

SubnetB

10.10.1.0/24

whizlabs-net3

172.16.0.0/16

SubnetC

172.16.1.0/16

The following Virtual Machines are defined

Name**IP address****Subnet****whizlabsvmA**

10.1.1.4

SubnetA

whizlabsvmB

10.10.1.4

SubnetB

whizlabsvmC

172.16.1.4

SubnetC

The following Peering Connections are defined

Virtual Network**Peering Network****whizlabs-net1****whizlabs-net3**

whizlabs-net2

whizlabs-net3

whizlabs-net3

whizlabs-net1

On all virtual machines, ICMP traffic is allowed

From the above configuration, is peering successful between whizlabsvmB and whizlabsvmA?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer - B

Below is the infrastructure diagram representing the infrastructure in the question.

An important point to remember is that for a peering connection to be active between 2 virtual networks, a peering connection needs to be created from both directions.

whizlabs-net1

<...> 10.1.0.0/16



whizlabs-net2

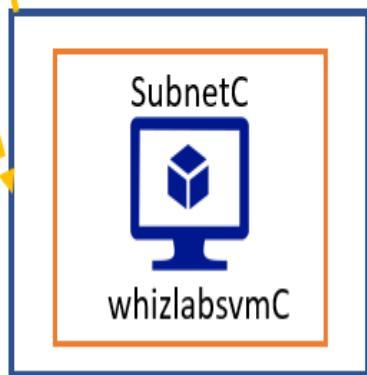
<...> 10.10.0.0/16



Peering Connections
→

whizlabs-net3

<...> 172.16.0.0/16



Since here there are no peering connections between whizlabs-net1 and whizlabs-net2 , the communication between Virtual Networks is not possible.

For more information on Virtual Networking peering, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 9

Incorrect

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

Your company has setup an Azure AD tenant with the domain name of whizlabs.onmicrosoft.com. The company has purchased the domain whizlabs.com from a domain registrar. They want to now ensure that they can define users in Azure AD with the suffix of @whizlabs.com.

Which of the following steps would you need to implement for this? Choose 3 answers from the options given below

- A. Add an Azure AD tenant
- B. Create an Azure DNS zone x
- C. Verify the domain in Azure AD ✓
- D. Add a record in the domain registrar ✓
- E. Add a custom domain name ✓

Explanation:

Answer – C,D and E

The steps for this are given in the Microsoft documentation

First add the custom domain

Add your custom domain name to Azure AD

1

After you create your directory, you can add your custom domain name.

1. Select **Custom domain names**, and then select **Add custom domain**.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with various service icons and a 'Custom domain names' item highlighted. The main content area has a title 'Fabrikam - Custom domain names'. At the top right of this area is a red box highlighting a blue 'Add custom domain' button. Below it is a search bar and some navigation links. The main content area displays a table with one row, showing a domain name 'fabrikam.onmicrosoft.com' with a status of 'Available' and a checked 'Primary' checkbox.

NAME	STATUS	FEDERATED	PRIMARY
fabrikam.onmicrosoft.com	Available		✓

Next add the DNS information to the domain registrar

Add your DNS information to the domain registrar

2

After you add your custom domain name to Azure AD, you must return to your domain registrar and add the Azure AD DNS information from your copied TXT file. Creating this TXT record for your domain "verifies" ownership of your domain name.

Finally, you can verify the custom domain name

Verify your custom domain name

3

After you register your custom domain name, you need to make sure it's valid in Azure AD. The propagation from your domain registrar to Azure AD can be instantaneous or it can take up to a few days, depending on your domain registrar.

For more information on adding custom domains in Azure AD, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain>

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Question 10

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company has developed an application and deployed it to the Azure App Service. They have defined a scale-out condition that will scale the App if the average number of Active messages in a service bus queue is greater than 1000.

You need to ensure that the App service continually scale-out with a scale-out rule.

The scale rule is given below. You have to choose the right options for the scale rule to ensure the scaling down process occurs.

Scale rule

Metric source

Current resource (demoplan)



Resource type

App Service plans



Resource

demoplan



Criteria

* Time aggregation ⓘ

Minimum



* Metric name

Select a metric



1440 minute time grain

* Time grain statistic ⓘ

Average



* Operator

Greater than



* Threshold

1000



* Duration (in minutes) ⓘ

5



Action

* Operation

Increase count by



* Instance count

1

Which of the following would you choose as the metric source?

- A. Current resource(demoplan)
- B. Storage queue
- C. Service Bus queue
- D. Application Insights

Explanation:

Answer – C

Since there is already a scale out condition based on the service bus queue, hence we need to ensure that we create a rule for the scale down again based on the service bus queue.

Because of this reasoning, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the scaling process in Azure Web Apps, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-scale>

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Question 11

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company has developed an application and deployed it to the Azure App Service. They have defined a scale-out condition that will scale the App if the average number of Active messages in a service bus queue is greater than 1000.

You need to ensure that the App service continually scale-out with a scale-out rule.

The scale rule is given below. You have to choose the right options for the scale rule to ensure the scaling process occurs.

Scale rule

Metric source

Current resource (demoplan)



Resource type

App Service plans



Resource

demoplan



Criteria

* Time aggregation ⓘ

Minimum



* Metric name

Select a metric



1440 minute time grain

* Time grain statistic ⓘ

Average



* Operator

Greater than



* Threshold

1000



* Duration (in minutes) ⓘ

5



Action

* Operation

Increase count by



* Instance count

1

Which of the following would you choose for the Metric?

- A. Successful requests
- B. Incoming requests
- C. Count of active messages
- D. Size

Explanation:

Answer - C

Since the metric for the scale out condition is based on the active message count, we need to also ensure that we choose the same metric for the scale down rule. The metric that can be chosen is shown below

The screenshot shows a dropdown menu titled "Select a metric". The options listed are:

- Successful Requests (Preview)
- Server Errors. (Preview)
- User Errors. (Preview)
- Throttled Requests. (Preview)
- Incoming Requests (Preview)
- Incoming Messages (Preview)
- Outgoing Messages (Preview)
- ActiveConnections (Preview)
- Size (Preview)
- Count of messages in a Queue/Topic. (Preview)
- Count of active messages in a Queue/Topic. (Preview)** (highlighted with a red box)
- Count of dead-lettered messages in a Queue/Topic. (Preview)
- Count of scheduled messages in a Queue/Topic. (Preview)

Because of this reasoning, all other options are incorrect

Scaling out = increase No. of VM in parallel to spread out a load.

Scaling in = decrease No. of VM in parallel to spread out a load.

Scaling up = keeps the same number of VMs, but makes the VMs more ("up") powerful. Power is measured in memory, CPU speed, disk space, etc. Vertical scaling has more limitations

Scaling Down = keeps the same number of VMs, but makes the VMs less ("down") powerful. Power is measured in memory, CPU speed, disk space, etc. Vertical scaling has more limitations

For more information on the scaling process in Azure Web Apps, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-scale>

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Question 12

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company has developed an application and deployed it to the Azure App Service. They have defined a scale-out condition that will scale the App if the average number of Active messages in a service bus queue is greater than 1000.

You need to ensure that the App service continually scale-out with a scale-out rule.

The scale rule is given below. You have to choose the right options for the scale rule to ensure the scaling down process occurs.

Scale rule

Metric source

Current resource (demoplan) 

Resource type

App Service plans 

Resource

demoplan 

Criteria

* Time aggregation 

Minimum 

* Metric name

Select a metric 

1440 minute time grain

* Time grain statistic 

Average 

* Operator

Greater than 

* Threshold

1000 

* Duration (in minutes) 

5 

Action

* Operation

Increase count by 

* Instance count

1

Which of the following would you choose as the Time grain statistic?

A. Average 

B. Minimum

C. Maximum

D. Sum

Explanation:

Answer - A

Since the metric for the scale out condition is based on the "average" active message count, we need to also ensure that we choose the same metric for the scale down rule. The metric that can be chosen is shown below

A screenshot of a configuration interface. At the top, it says "★ Time grain statistic ⓘ". Below is a dropdown menu with the following options: "Average" (selected and highlighted with a red box), "Minimum", "Maximum", and "Sum". At the bottom of the dropdown is a text input field containing "1000" with a green checkmark icon.

Because of this reasoning, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the scaling process in Azure Web Apps, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-scale>

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Question 13

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company has developed an application and deployed it to the Azure App Service. They are planning to a "Scale Out" Plan for application deployed in App Services that will decrease the No of VM running the App, if the CPU Usage < =50% for a duration of 10 minutes. The scale down rule is given below.

Metric source
Current resource (az010)

Resource type
App Service plans

Resource
az010

Criteria

- * Time aggregation ⓘ
Average
- * Metric name
CPU Percentage
1 minute time grain
- * Time grain statistic ⓘ
Average
- * Operator
?
- * Threshold
50
- * Duration (in minutes) ⓘ
10

Action

- * Operation
Decrease count by
- * Instance count
1
- * Cool down (minutes) ⓘ

Add

You must choose the correct Options of the Criteria for the scale in rule.

- A. Greater than
- B. Less than
- C. Less than or equal to
- D. Equal to

Explanation:

Answer - C

Autoscaling has 2 feature

Vertical scaling

1. scale up: Increase VM Size in response to work load
2. scale down: decrease VM Size in response to work load

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-vertical-scale-reprovision>

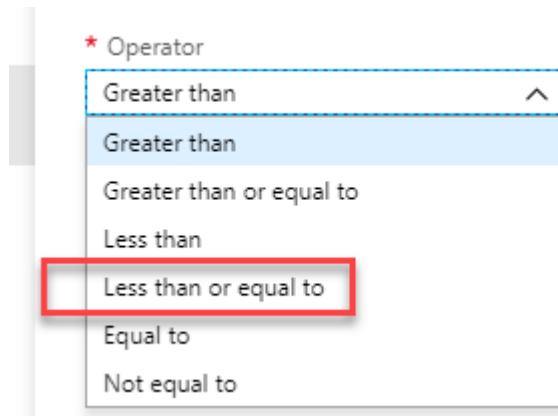
Horizontal Scaleing

1. Scale In: Reduce the No. of VM
2. Scale out: Increase the No. of VM

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-autoscale-overview#scheduled-autoscale>

Since the metric for the scale in condition is based on the number CPU Utilization, we need to also ensure that we choose the operator as "Less than or equal to".

An example of this is shown below



Full Rule is as follows

Metric source
Current resource (az010)

Resource type
App Service plans

Resource
az010

Criteria

* Time aggregation ⓘ
Average

* Metric name
CPU Percentage
1 minute time grain

* Time grain statistic ⓘ
Average

* Operator
Less than or equal to

* Threshold
50

* Duration (in minutes) ⓘ
10

Action

* Operation
Decrease count by

* Instance count
1

* Cool down (minutes) ⓘ

Add

Because of this reasoning, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the scaling process in Azure Web Apps, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-scale>

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Question 14

Incorrect

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company has developed an application and deployed it to the Azure App Service. They are planning to a "Scale Out" Plan for application deployed in App Services that will increase the No of VM running the App, if the CPU Usage > 70% for a duration of 5 minutes. The scale out rule is given below.

Metric source
Current resource (az010)

Resource type
App Service plans

Resource
az010

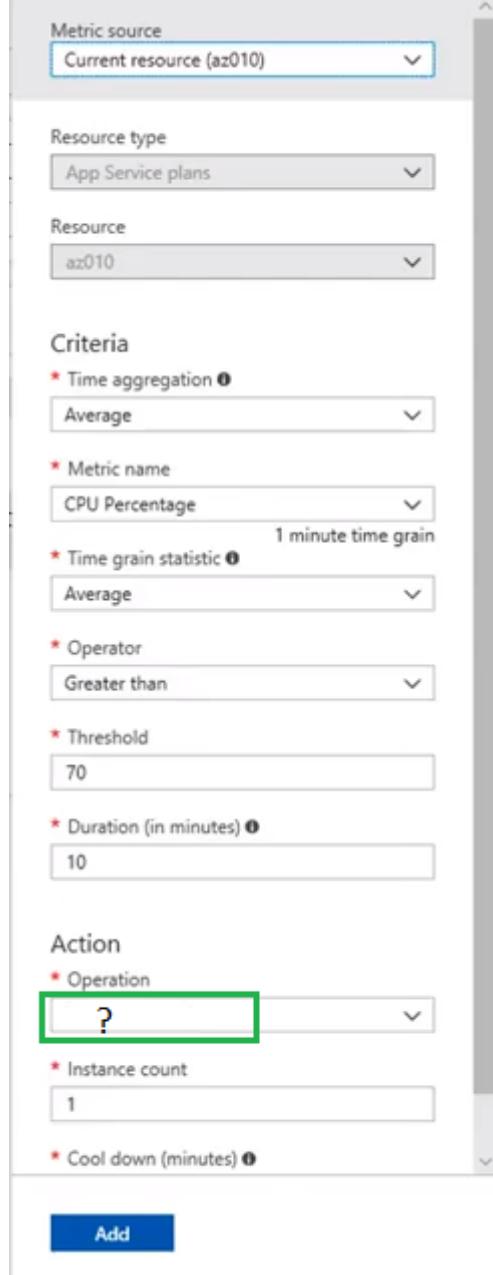
Criteria

- * Time aggregation ⓘ
Average
- * Metric name
CPU Percentage
1 minute time grain
- * Time grain statistic ⓘ
Average
- * Operator
Greater than
- * Threshold
70
- * Duration (in minutes) ⓘ
10

Action

- * Operation
?
- * Instance count
1
- * Cool down (minutes) ⓘ

Add



You must choose the correct Options of the Action for the scale out rule.

- A. Increase count by ✓
- B. Increase percent by
- C. Decrease count by ✗
- D. Decrease percent by

Explanation:

Answer - A

The scale down rule should be used to decrease the number of instances, so we can use the "Increase count by" rule to increase the instances by a particular number.

Action

* Operation

The screenshot shows a dropdown menu titled 'Increase count by' with several options listed below it: 'Increase count by', 'Increase percent by', 'Increase count to', 'Decrease count by', 'Decrease percent by', and 'Decrease count to'. Below the dropdown is a blue rectangular button with the word 'Add' in white.

Full Rule is as follows

The screenshot shows the 'Metrics' tab of an Azure Monitor rule configuration. It includes fields for 'Metric source' (set to 'Current resource (az010)'), 'Resource type' ('App Service plans'), 'Resource' ('az010'), and 'Criteria' (which includes 'Time aggregation' set to 'Average', 'Metric name' set to 'CPU Percentage' with a '1 minute time grain', 'Time grain statistic' set to 'Average', 'Operator' set to 'Greater than', 'Threshold' set to '70', and 'Duration (in minutes)' set to '10'). In the 'Action' section, the 'Operation' is set to 'Increase count by' with an 'Instance count' of '1' and a 'Cool down (minutes)' of '0'. A blue 'Add' button is located at the bottom left of the action section.

Because of this reasoning, all other options are incorrect

- For more information on the scaling process in Azure Web Apps, one can go to the below link:

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/tutorial-autoscale-performance-schedule#create-a-scale-out-rule>

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Question 15

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has an on-premise network. They want to setup a site-to-site VPN connection with an Azure Virtual Network named whizlabs-net. The Virtual Network has an address space of 10.0.0.0/16. It also has a subnet with an address space 10.0.0.0/24.

Which of the following steps would you implement for the Site to Site VPN connection? Choose 4 options.

- A. Create a gateway subnet 
- B. Create a new DNS domain
- C. Create a local gateway 
- D. Create a data gateway
- E. Create a VPN gateway 
- F. Create a VPN connection 

Explanation:

Answer - A, C, E and F

The steps are clearly provided in the Microsoft documentation

One of the first steps is to create a gateway subnet for your defined Virtual Network

3. Create the gateway subnet

1

The virtual network gateway uses specific subnet called the gateway subnet. The gateway subnet is part of the virtual network IP address range that you specify when configuring your virtual network. It contains the IP addresses that the virtual network gateway resources and services use. The subnet must be named 'GatewaySubnet' in order for Azure to deploy the gateway resources. You can't specify a different subnet to deploy the gateway resources to. If you don't have a subnet named 'GatewaySubnet', when you create your VPN gateway, it will fail.

The next step is to create a VPN gateway

4. Create the VPN gateway

2

1. On the left side of the portal page, click + and type 'Virtual Network Gateway' in search. In **Results**, locate and click **Virtual network gateway**.
2. At the bottom of the 'Virtual network gateway' page, click **Create**. This opens the **Create virtual network gateway** page.
3. On the **Create virtual network gateway** page, specify the values for your virtual network gateway.

Create virtual network gateway

* Name
VNet1GW

Gateway type i
 VPN ExpressRoute

VPN type i
 Route-based Policy-based

* SKU i
VpnGw1

Enable active-active mode i

* Virtual network i
Choose a virtual network >

Then create the local network gateway

5. Create the local network gateway 3

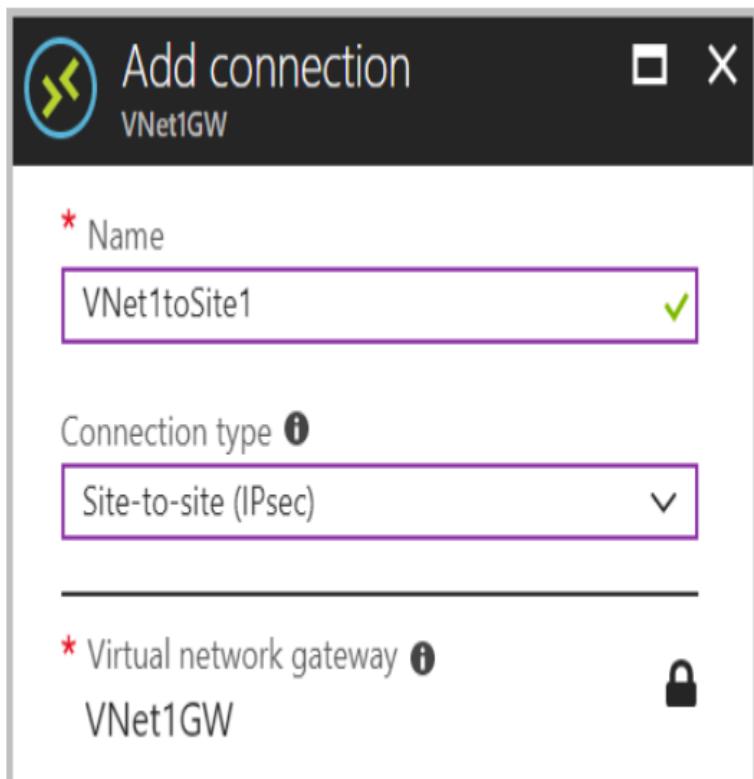
The local network gateway typically refers to your on-premises location. You give the site a name by which Azure can refer to it, then specify the IP address of the on-premises VPN device to which you will create a connection. You also specify the IP address prefixes that will be routed through the VPN gateway to the VPN device. The address prefixes you specify are the prefixes located on your on-premises network. If your on-premises network changes or you need to change the public IP address for the VPN device, you can easily update the values later.

And then create the VPN connection

7. Create the VPN connection 4

Create the Site-to-Site VPN connection between your virtual network gateway and your on-premises VPN device.

1. Navigate to and open the page for your virtual network gateway. There are multiple ways to navigate. You can navigate to the gateway 'VNet1GW' by going to **TestVNet1 -> Overview -> Connected devices -> VNet1GW**.
2. On the page for VNet1GW, click **Connections**. At the top of the Connections page, click **+Add** to open the **Add connection** page.



For more information on creating a site to site VPN connection, one can go to the below link

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

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Question 16

Incorrect

Domain :Implement Workloads and Security

A company has defined an Azure AD tenant. There is a requirement to secure the sign-in process for administrators. Below are the key requirements

- Ensure that administrators use a verification code to access the Azure Portal
- Ensure that administrators can only access the Azure portal from the on-premise network

Which of the following would you configure for this requirement?

- A. A role in Azure AD Privileged Identity Management
- B. The multi-factor authentication service settings 
- C. A sign-in risk policy defined in Azure AD Identity Protection 
- D. A role-based access policy

Explanation:

Answer – B

In Azure AD, if you go to the Multi-Factor Authentication setting and then choose "Additional cloud-based MFA settings"

Dashboard > Default Directory > Multi-Factor Authentication

Multi-Factor Authentication

Getting started Settings Account lockout Block/unblock users Fraud alert Notifications OATH tokens Phone call settings Providers	<p>Azure Multi-Factor Authentication</p> <p>Use MFA to protect your users and data. There are many ways of deploying MFA with Azure AD. The best way is to use Azure MFA in the cloud and to apply it to your users using conditional access.</p> <p>Configure</p> <p>Additional cloud-based MFA settings</p> <p>Learn more</p> <p>Deploy cloud-based Azure Multi-Factor Authentication</p> <p>Configure Azure Multi-Factor Authentication</p> <p>What is conditional access in Azure Active Directory?</p> <p>Best practices for conditional access in Azure Active Directory</p> 
--	---

You can then set the trusted IP's here.

multi-factor authentication

users service settings

app passwords ([learn more](#))

- Allow users to create app passwords to sign in to non-browser apps
- Do not allow users to create app passwords to sign in to non-browser apps

trusted ips ([learn more](#))

- Skip multi-factor authentication for requests from federated users on my intranet

Skip multi-factor authentication for requests from following range of IP address subnets

192.168.1.0/27

192.168.1.0/27

192.168.1.0/27

So if you set the Trusted IP's for your on-premise network, for a conditional access policy , you can set the condition to ensure that MFA is required for users who log in from Trusted locations.

New

Conditions

Locations

Info

* Name

Example: 'Device compliance app policy'

Assignments

Users and groups

0 users and groups selected

Cloud apps

0 cloud apps selected

Conditions

0 conditions selected

1

Info

Sign-in risk

Not configured

Device platforms

Not configured

Locations

2

Not configured

Client apps (preview)

Not configured

Device state (preview)

Not configured

Control user access based on their physical location. [Learn more](#)

Configure

Yes

No

Include

Exclude

Any location

All trusted locations

Selected locations

3

Select

None

Access controls

Grant

0 controls selected

Session

0 controls selected

Since this is clear from the implementation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on Azure AD MFA, one can go to the below link

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

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Question 17

Incorrect

Domain :Implement Workloads and Security

A development team is building an Azure function that will be used to work with the Azure Event Grid service. It needs to be ensured that billing for the Azure function is based on the number of executions of the Function App. It also needs to be ensured that resources are allocated dynamically to the Function App.

Which of the following do you need to configure for the Function App? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

- A. Ensure the Function App is placed as part of a Basic App Service Plan
- B. Ensure the Function App is placed as part of a Standard App Service Plan X
- C. Ensure the Function App is placed as part of a Consumption Plan ✓
- D. Configure the Function App to use the Windows / Linux Operating system ✓

Explanation:

Answer - C and D

In order to comply with the requirement of ensuring that billing happens based on the number of executions of the Function App you have to ensure that the Function App is placed as part of a consumption plan. Below is what is mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

Consumption plan

When you're using the Consumption plan, instances of the Azure Functions host are dynamically added and removed based on the number of incoming events. This serverless plan scales automatically, and you're charged for compute resources only when your functions are running. On a Consumption plan, a function execution times out after a configurable period of time.

Billing is based on number of executions, execution time, and memory used. Billing is aggregated across all functions within a function app. For more information, see the [Azure Functions pricing page](#).

The Consumption plan is the default hosting plan and offers the following benefits:

- Pay only when your functions are running.
- Scale out automatically, even during periods of high load.

Options A and B are incorrect since setting the Function App as part of any App service plan will not meet the requirement of ensuring that billing happens based on the number of executions of the Function App

- For more information on scaling Azure Functions one can go to the below link
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-scale>
 - <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/blog/how-i-choose-which-services-to-use-in-azure/>
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-first-azure-function>

The reason for using windows operating system is due to the reason of the consumption plan being picked.

- <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/blog/how-i-choose-which-services-to-use-in-azure/>
- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/operating-system-functionality>
- <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/azure-function-consumption-plan-for-linux-is-now-available/>

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Question 18

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company needs to develop an application. The application will be used to stream video content to users across the world. It would also have various other modules for carrying out various other activities. As an architect you have to decide on the best storage layer for the below key requirements.

- A data storage layer for the videos
- A data storage layer for performing random read/write operations
- A data storage layer which would allow application data to be accessed from anywhere

Which of the following would you use for the requirement

"A data storage layer for the videos"

- A. Azure BLOB's 
- B. Azure Table Storage
- C. Azure HDInsight
- D. Azure Application Insights

Explanation:

Answer – A

This is given as one of the use case requirements for BLOB storage in the Microsoft documentation

About Blob storage



Blob storage is designed for:

- Serving images or documents directly to a browser.
- Storing files for distributed access.
- Streaming video and audio. Streaming video and audio.
- Writing to log files.
- Storing data for backup and restore, disaster recovery, and archiving.
- Storing data for analysis by an on-premises or Azure-hosted service.

Since this is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on Azure BLOB storage, one can go to the below link

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

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Question 19

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company needs to develop an application. The application will be used to stream video content to users across the world. It would also have various other modules for carrying out various other activities. As an architect you have to decide on the best storage layer for the below key requirements.

- A data storage layer for the videos
- A data storage layer for performing random read/write operations

A data storage layer which would allow application data to be accessed from anywhere
Which of the following would you use for the requirement

"A data storage layer for performing random read/write operations"

A. Azure BLOB's

B. Azure Table Storage

C. Azure HDInsight

D. Azure Application Insights

Explanation:

Answer – A

This requirement can be fulfilled by using Page BLOB's. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

About Page Blobs

Page blobs are a collection of 512-byte pages optimized for random read and write operations. To create a page blob, you initialize the page blob and specify the maximum size the page blob will grow. To add or update the contents of a page blob, you write a page or pages by specifying an offset and a range that align to 512-byte page boundaries. A write to a page blob can overwrite just one page, some pages, or up to 4 MB of the page blob. Writes to page blobs happen in-place and are immediately committed to the blob. The maximum size for a page blob is 8 TB.

Since this is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the various types of BLOB's, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/understanding-block-blobs--append-blobs--and-page-blobs>

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Question 20

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company needs to develop an application. The application will be used to stream video content to users across the world. It would also have various other modules for carrying out various other activities. As an architect you have to decide on the best storage layer for the below key requirements.

- A data storage layer for the videos
- A data storage layer for performing random read/write operations

A data storage layer which would allow application data to be accessed from anywhere

Which of the following would you use for the requirement

"A data storage layer which would allow application data to be accessed from anywhere

- A. Azure BLOB's 
- B. Azure Table Storage
- C. Azure HDInsight
- D. Azure Application Insights

Explanation:

Answer – A

The given business scenario can be accomplished using Azure's BLOB. Azure Storage supports 3 types of blobs and the main are - **Block blobs, Append blobs & Page blobs**.

Using **Page blobs**, we can have random access of the files, and the REST APIs provided helps us in accessing the files from anywhere.

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blobs-introduction>
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/storageservices/understanding-block-blobs--append-blobs--and-page-blobs>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pmrFNH7SIPE>
-
- Option B is wrong for the reason, Azure Table storage is a service that stores structured NoSQL data in the cloud, providing a key/attribute store with a schema less design and in our current business scenario that's not what we are looking at.
 - Option C is incorrect since this is an open source analytics service that runs Hadoop, Spark, Kafka
 - Option D is incorrect since this is an extensible Application Performance Management (APM) service for web developers

For more information on Azure Table storage, one can go to the below link

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

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Question 21

Correct

Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

Your company needs to deploy 100 virtual machines using Azure Resource Manager templates. From a security perspective, they want to ensure that the passwords for the Virtual Machine s are not stored in plain text in the template files.

Which of the following can be used along with ARM templates to secure store the passwords?

- A. An Azure Recovery Services vault
- B. An Azure Key vault ✓
- C. An Azure AD policy
- D. An Azure CosmosDB account

Explanation:

Answer – B

This is given as a clear example in the Microsoft documentation

Use Azure Key Vault to pass secure parameter value during deployment

01/30/2019 • 6 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Instead of putting a secure value (like a password) directly in your parameter file, you can retrieve the value from an [Azure Key Vault](#) during a deployment. You retrieve the value by referencing the key vault and secret in your parameter file. The value is never exposed because you only reference its key vault ID. The key vault can exist in a different subscription than the resource group you are deploying to.

For more information on how to implement Azure Key vault with Azure Resource Manager templates, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-keyvault-parameter>

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Question 22

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has deployed a virtual network named VNet2 that has the configuration shown in the following exhibit.

```

Name          : VNET2
ResourceGroupName : demonew
Location       : uksouth
Id            : /subscriptions/baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e/resourceGroups/demonew/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNET2
Etag          : W/"b0b5ef85-4e7e-4d99-a2be-16f35e4fdc0a"
ResourceGuid   : 164448dd-357b-4c2b-8762-885ef8e90084
ProvisioningState : Succeeded
Tags          :
AddressSpace    :
DhcpOptions    :
Subnets        :
VirtualNetworkPeerings :
EnableDdosProtection : false
DdosProtectionPlan :

```

Before a virtual machine on VNET2 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24 you must first

- A. Add a network interface
- B. Add a subnet
- C. Add an address space ✓
- D. Delete a subnet
- E. Delete an address space

Explanation:

Answer – C

The Virtual Network has no address space which is relative to 192.168.1.0/24 as per the powershell output given in the Exhibit.

Hence first, you need to add an address space as shown below.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing a virtual network named 'VNET2 - Address space'. The left sidebar lists several options: Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problem..., Settings, Address space (selected), Connected devices, Subnets, DDoS protection, and Firewall. The main content area displays the current address space configuration: '10.2.0.0/16'. A new subnet is being added, with the range '192.168.1.0/24' entered into the input field. A red circle with the number 1 is over the 'Address space' tab in the sidebar, and a red circle with the number 2 is over the input field for the new subnet. A red circle with the number 3 is at the top right of the main content area.

After you save the address space, create a new subnet with the address space and then ensure the VM is put in the new subnet

Option A is incorrect since the network interface can only receive an address from 10.2.0.0/24 as per the powershell output given in the Exhibit.

Option B is incorrect since you need to add the address space 192.168.1.0/24 before adding the subnet

Options D and E are incorrect since you need to add the address space and subnet and not delete the address space and subnet

For more information on Virtual Networks, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 23

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has deployed a virtual network named VNet2 that has the configuration shown in the following exhibit.

```

Name          : VNET2
ResourceGroupName : demonew
Location       : uksouth
Id            : /subscriptions/baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e/resourceGroups/demonew/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNET2
Etag          : W/"b0b5ef85-4e7e-4d99-a2be-16f35e4fdc0a"
ResourceGuid   : 164448dd-357b-4c2b-8762-885ef8e90084
ProvisioningState : Succeeded
Tags          :
AddressSpace    :
  :
  "AddressPrefixes": [
    "10.2.0.0/16"
  ]
}
DhcpOptions    : {}
Subnets        :
  :
  {
    "Name": "default",
    "Etag": "W/"b0b5ef85-4e7e-4d99-a2be-16f35e4fdc0a"",
    "Id": "/subscriptions/baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e/resourceGroups/demonew/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNET2/subnets/default",
    "AddressPrefix": "10.2.0.0/24",
    "IpConfigurations": [],
    "ResourceNavigationLinks": [],
    "ServiceEndpoints": [],
    "ProvisioningState": "Succeeded"
  }
}
VirtualNetworkPeerings : []
EnableDdosProtection : false
DdosProtectionPlan   : null

```

Before a virtual machine on VNET2 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24 you must first

- A. Add a network interface
- B. Add a subnet
- C. Add an address space
- D. Delete a subnet
- E. Delete an address space

Explanation:

Answer – B

Here you need to add a new subnet as shown below

Add subnet

VNET2

* Name
newsubnet

* Address range (CIDR block) 10.2.1.0 - 10.2.1.255 (251 + 5 Azure reserved addresses)

Network security group
None

Route table
None

Service endpoints

Services

Subnet delegation

Delegate subnet to a service

And then you can add the new VM as part of the new subnet so that it receives the address from the 10.2.1.0/24 address space.

Option A is incorrect since the network interface can only receive an address from 10.2.0.0/24 as per the powershell output given in the Exhibit.

Option C is incorrect since we already have the required address space

Options D and E are incorrect since you need to add the subnet and not delete the address space and subnet

For more information on Virtual Networks, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 24

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

Your company has an Azure subscription. There are several departments that deploy resources across several resource groups for the subscription. The billing department needs to get a report on the costs for each department.

Which of the following steps can help achieve this? Choose 3 answers from the options given below

- A. Assign a tag to each of the resource groups

- B. Assign a tag to each of the resources ✓
- C. Use the Resource costs blade for each resource group
- D. From Cost Analysis, create a filter based on the tag ✓
- E. Download the usage report ✓

Explanation:

Answer - B, D and E

Tags can be used as an effective means for billing purposes. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

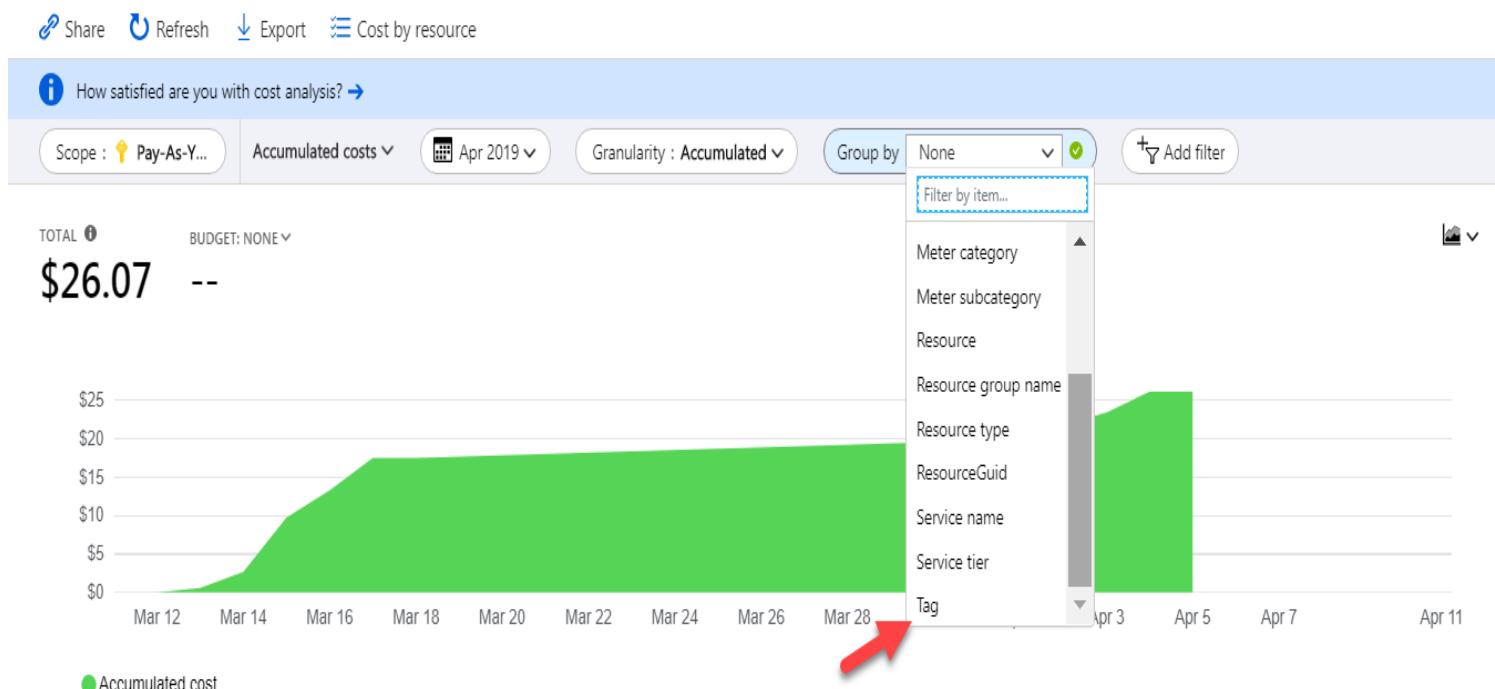
Use tags to organize your Azure resources

03/11/2019 • 10 minutes to read • Contributors 

You apply tags to your Azure resources giving metadata to logically organize them into a taxonomy. Each tag consists of a name and a value pair. For example, you can apply the name "Environment" and the value "Production" to all the resources in production.

After you apply tags, you can retrieve all the resources in your subscription with that tag name and value. Tags enable you to retrieve related resources from different resource groups. This approach is helpful when you need to organize resources for billing or management.

In the Cost Analysis section, you can actually create a filter based on the tag as shown below.



- Option A is incorrect since the department create resources across various resource groups
- Option C is incorrect since you need to use the Cost Analysis section

For more information on resource group tags, please go to the below URL

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags>

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Question 25

Incorrect

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has a number of VMWare Virtual Machines that need to be migrated onto Azure. You first have to discover and assess the virtual machines for the migration. Which of the following steps would you implement for this requirement? Choose 4 answers from the options given below

- A. From the Azure Portal, download the OVA file 
- B. Create a collector virtual Machine 
- C. From the Azure Portal, download the Azure Site Recovery agent 
- D. Configure the collector to start the discovery 
- E. Create an assessment 
- F. Create a backup policy

Explanation:

Answer - A, B,D and E

The steps are clearly provided in the Microsoft documentation as shown below

☰

Discover machines

New

Dashboard

Resource groups

All resources

Recent

Virtual machines (classic)

Virtual machines

Subscriptions

Recovery Services vaults

Log Analytics

Storage accounts

Migration projects

Billing

More services >

0 Discovered machines

The discovery of the on-premises environment is done using a virtual appliance called the collector which needs to be configured in the on-premises environment. Follow the steps below to configure the collector appliance.

The discovery done by the appliance is a one-time discovery, so changes in the on-premises environment are not reflected once the discovery is complete. Once you have configured the collector, you can do a re-discovery by directly going to Step 3.

- 1: Download collector appliance
Collector appliance enables you to discover your on-premises machines using a virtual machine created from the appliance.
 Download .OVA file, 10GB
- 2: Create collector virtual machine
Import the appliance in vCenter Server to create the collector virtual machine.

- 3: Configure collector and start discovery
Connect to the collector virtual machine and configure the appliance by clicking on the 'Run collector' shortcut placed on the desktop.

- 4: Copy project credentials
Copy the below project ID and key and specify these while configuring the collector appliance. It enables the collector to send the discovered meta-data to the appropriate project.
Project ID: <project ID>
Project Key: <project key>

And then you can create an assessment

Create and view an assessment 4

After VMs are discovered in the portal, you group them and create assessments. You can immediately create as on-premises assessments once the VMs are discovered in the portal. It is recommended to wait for at least a day before creating any performance-based assessments to get reliable size recommendations.

Since the steps are clearly mentioned, all other options are incorrect

For more information on performing an assessment for VMware VM's, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 26

Correct

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A development team needs to create several types of Web Jobs in Azure. You have to decide on the type of Web jobs to create based on different scenarios

Which of the following type of Web Job would be used for the following scenario?

"Having the ability to run on all instances that the web app runs on."

- A. Triggered
- B. Primary
- C. Continuous
- D. Static

Explanation:

Answer – C

This is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

WebJob types

The following table describes the differences between *continuous* and *triggered* WebJobs.

Continuous	Triggered
Starts immediately when the WebJob is created. To keep the job from ending, the program or script typically does its work inside an endless loop. If the job does end, you can restart it.	Starts only when triggered manually or on a schedule.
Runs on all instances that the web app runs on. You can optionally restrict the WebJob to a single instance.	Runs on a single instance that Azure selects for load balancing.
Supports remote debugging.	Doesn't support remote debugging.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation all other options are incorrect

For more information on Web Jobs, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/webjobs-create>

View Queries

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Question 27

Correct

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A development team needs to create several types of Web Jobs in Azure. You have to decide on the type of Web jobs to create based on different scenarios

Which of the following type of Web Job would be used for the following scenario?

"Ensures that the Web job only runs on a single instance that Azure selects for Load balancing"

- A. Triggered 
- B. Primary
- C. Continuous
- D. Static

Explanation:

Answer – A

This is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

WebJob types

The following table describes the differences between *continuous* and *triggered* WebJobs.

Continuous	Triggered
Starts immediately when the WebJob is created. To keep the job from ending, the program or script typically does its work inside an endless loop. If the job does end, you can restart it.	Starts only when triggered manually or on a schedule.
Runs on all instances that the web app runs on. You can optionally restrict the WebJob to a single instance.	Runs on a single instance that Azure selects for load balancing.
Supports remote debugging.	Doesn't support remote debugging.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation all other options are incorrect

For more information on Web Jobs, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/webjobs-create>

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Question 28

Correct

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A development team needs to create several types of Web Jobs in Azure. You have to decide on the type of Web jobs to create based on different scenarios

Which of the following type of Web Job would be used for the following scenario?

"Supports remote debugging"

- A. Triggered
- B. Primary
- C. Continuous 
- D. Static

Explanation:

Answer – C

This is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

WebJob types

The following table describes the differences between *continuous* and *triggered* WebJobs.

Continuous	Triggered
Starts immediately when the WebJob is created. To keep the job from ending, the program or script typically does its work inside an endless loop. If the job does end, you can restart it.	Starts only when triggered manually or on a schedule.
Runs on all instances that the web app runs on. You can optionally restrict the WebJob to a single instance.	Runs on a single instance that Azure selects for load balancing.
Supports remote debugging.	Doesn't support remote debugging.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation all other options are incorrect

For more information on Web Jobs, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/webjobs-create>

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Question 29

Incorrect

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company needs to deploy virtual machine scale sets. They need to automate the process. It needs to be ensure that when the Virtual machines are provisioned as part of the Scale set , they have Windows Server 2016 DataCenter installed and also have all the necessary web server components also installed.

Which of the following steps need to be implemented to fulfil this requirement? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

- A. Create a new virtual machine scale set in Azure 
- B. Create a new automation account 
- C. Upload a configuration script
- D. Use the extensionProfile section for a Resource Manager template 

Explanation:

Answer - A and D

You can use Custom Script extensions to install whatever components are required on a Virtual Machine

You can then use the extensionProfile section of the ARM template as shown below to reference the custom script.

Create Custom Script Extension definition

When you define a virtual machine scale set with an Azure template, the *Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets* resource provider can include a section on extensions. The *extensionsProfile* details what is applied to the VM instances in a scale set. To use the Custom Script Extension, you specify a publisher of *Microsoft.Azure.Extensions* and a type of *CustomScript*.

The *fileUris* property is used to define the source install scripts or packages. To start the install process, the required scripts are defined in *commandToExecute*. The following example defines a sample script from GitHub that installs and configures the NGINX web server:

```
JSON Copy

"extensionProfile": {
  "extensions": [
    {
      "name": "AppInstall",
      "properties": {
        "publisher": "Microsoft.Azure.Extensions",
        "type": "CustomScript",
        "typeHandlerVersion": "2.0",
        "autoUpgradeMinorVersion": true,
        "settings": {
          "fileUris": [
            "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Azure-Samples/compute-automation-configurations/master/automate_ng
          ],
          "commandToExecute": "bash automate_nginx.sh"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

You can then create a scale set based on the ARM template.

Create a scale set

Let's use the sample template to create a scale set and apply the Custom Script Extension. First, create a resource group with [az group create](#). The following example creates a resource group named *myResourceGroup* in the *eastus* location:

Azure CLI

Copy

Try It

```
az group create --name myResourceGroup --location eastus
```

Now create a virtual machine scale set with [az group deployment create](#). When prompted, provide your own username and password that is used as the credentials for each VM instance:

Azure CLI

Copy

Try It

```
az group deployment create \
--resource-group myResourceGroup \
--template-uri https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Azure-Samples/compute-automation-configurations/master/scale_s
```

Since this is clearly given in the documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the tutorial for this, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 30

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company is developing an ecommerce web application. One of the modules of the application will be built using a messaging solution architecture. The modules will have the following features

- A Workflow run for several items published on the web application.
- The Workflow would be built using Azure Logic Apps.
- The item data would be stored in Azure BLOB storage.

Which of the following would you additionally incorporate for the module?

- A. Azure Event Grid

B. Azure Event Hub

C. Azure HDInsight

D. Azure Service Bus 

Explanation:

Answer – D

You can use the Azure Service Bus queue system as the messaging service for the module. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

What is Azure Service Bus?

09/22/2018 • 4 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Microsoft Azure Service Bus is a fully managed enterprise [integration](#) message broker. Service Bus is most commonly used to decouple applications and services from each other, and is a reliable and secure platform for asynchronous data and state transfer. Data is transferred between different applications and services using *messages*. A message is in binary format, which can contain JSON, XML, or just text.

Some common messaging scenarios are:

- Messaging: transfer business data, such as sales or purchase orders, journals, or inventory movements.
- Decouple applications: improve reliability and scalability of applications and services (client and service do not have to be online at the same time).
- Topics and subscriptions: enable 1:n relationships between publishers and subscribers.
- Message sessions: implement workflows that require message ordering or message deferral.

Option A is incorrect since this is normally used for event processing

Option B is incorrect since this is a big data ingestion service

Option C is incorrect since this is an analytics service

For more information on Azure Service Bus, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-messaging-overview>

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Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company is planning on deploying a web application to Azure. The Web application will consist of the following components

- Azure BLOB storage for storage of images
- Azure App service to host the Web application

Following are the additional requirements for the application

- All communications to the web application must be made via SSL
- The web application must support high traffic loads even if encryption is enabled
- The web application must be protected from web attacks
- The design should also cater to routing user requests to the endpoint with the lowest latency

You have to decide on which service to use based on the key requirements

Which of the following would you use to ensure that SSL can be used to encrypt and decrypt traffic?

- A. Azure Application gateway 
- B. Azure Traffic Manager
- C. Azure Security Center
- D. Azure Monitor

Explanation:

Answer – A

You can use the SSL termination feature of the Application gateway service for this requirement. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

SSL termination

Application Gateway supports SSL termination at the gateway, after which traffic typically flows unencrypted to the backend servers. There are a number of advantages of doing SSL termination at the application gateway:

- **Improved performance** – The biggest performance hit when doing SSL decryption is the initial handshake. To improve performance, the server doing the decryption caches SSL session IDs and manages TLS session tickets. If this is done at the application gateway, all requests from the same client can use the cached values. If it's done on the backend servers, then each time the client's requests go to a different server the client has to re-authenticate. The use of TLS tickets can help mitigate this issue, but they are not supported by all clients and can be difficult to configure and manage.
- **Better utilization of the backend servers** – SSL/TLS processing is very CPU intensive, and is becoming more intensive as key sizes increase. Removing this work from the backend servers allows them to focus on what they are most efficient at, delivering content.
- **Intelligent routing** – By decrypting the traffic, the application gateway has access to the request content, such as headers, URI, and so on, and can use this data to route requests.
- **Certificate management** – Certificates only need to be purchased and installed on the application gateway and not all backend servers. This saves both time and money.

Option B is incorrect since this feature is not available in Azure Traffic Manager

Option C is incorrect since this is a security-based tool available from Azure

Option D is incorrect since this is a monitoring-based tool available from Azure

For more information on SSL termination for the Application gateway, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/ssl-overview>

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Question 32

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company is planning on deploying a web application to Azure. The Web application will consist of the following components

- Azure BLOB storage for storage of images
- Azure App service to host the Web application

Following are the additional requirements for the application

- All communications to the web application must be made via SSL

- The web application must support high traffic loads even if encryption is enabled
- The web application must be protected from web attacks
- The design should also cater to routing user requests to the endpoint with the lowest latency

You have to decide on which service to use based on the key requirements

Which of the following would you use to protect the web application from external attacks?

- A. Azure Load Balancer
- B. Azure Traffic Manager
- C. Web Application Firewall 
- D. Azure Monitor

Explanation:

Answer – C

You can use the Web Application firewall feature in the Application gateway. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Web application firewall for Azure Application Gateway

02/22/2019 • 7 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Azure Application Gateway offers a web application firewall (WAF) that provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities. SQL injection and cross-site scripting are among the most common attacks.

Preventing such attacks in application code is challenging. It can require rigorous maintenance, patching, and monitoring at multiple layers of the application topology. A centralized web application firewall helps make security management much simpler. A WAF also gives application administrators better assurance of protection against threats and intrusions.

The other options are incorrect since they do not have the ability to protect your web applications against attacks.

- For more information on the web application firewall, please go to the below URL
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/waf-overview>

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Question 33

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

Your company has needs to develop and deploy 2 web apps to Azure, whizlabs-app1 and whizlabs-app2. Both of these applications need to have the ability to send messages to consumers. whizlabs-app1 has to ensure that each message generated is only consumed by one consumer. Which of the following would be the ideal application service to use for this purpose?

- A. Service Bus queue 
- B. Service Bus topic
- C. Azure BLOB storage
- D. Azure Event Grid

Explanation:

Answer – A

Service Bus enables up to 1000 concurrent connections to an entity. If a queue requires more than 1000 receivers, replace the queue with a topic and multiple subscriptions.

Queues

Messages are sent to and received from *queues*. Queues enable you to store messages until the receiving application is available to receive and process them.



Option B is incorrect since this is used if messages need to be consumed by multiple consumers

Option C is incorrect since this is used for Object storage

Option D is incorrect since this is a service used for working with events emitted from Azure resources

For more information on Service Bus, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-messaging-overview>

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Question 34

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

Your company has needs to develop and deploy, whizlabs-app1 and whizlabs-app2. Both of these applications need to have the ability to send messages to consumers. whizlabs-app2 has to ensure that each message generated can be consumed by multiple consumer. Which of the following would be the ideal application service to use for this purpose?

- A. Service Bus queue
- B. Service Bus topic 
- C. Azure BLOB storage
- D. Azure Event Grid

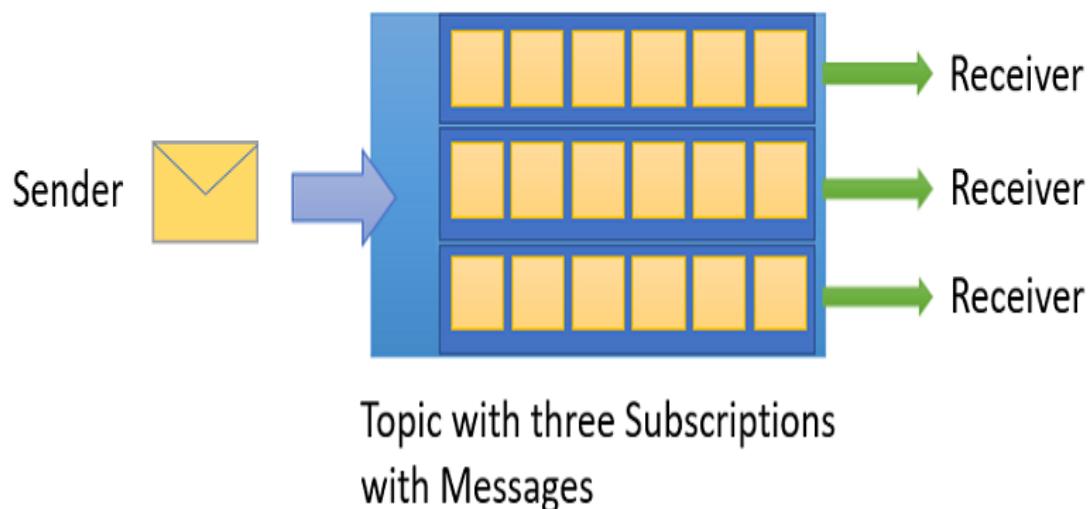
Explanation:

Answer – B

The below snapshot from the Microsoft documentation shows that you can have multiple receivers for a topic

Topics

You can also use *topics* to send and receive messages. While a queue is often used for point-to-point communication, topics are useful in publish/subscribe scenarios.



Option A is incorrect since this is used only if a message needs to be consumed by a single consumer.

Option C is incorrect since this is used for Object storage

Option D is incorrect since this is a service used for working with events emitted from Azure resources

For more information on Service Bus, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-messaging-overview>

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Question 35

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

Your company has resources deployed to Azure as part of their subscription. As part of the alignment of permissions with Security, the following permissions need to be assigned to various groups of members.

- whizlabsgroupA - The users of this group must be able to manage all resources. But they should not have the ability to manage access and authentication for users
- whizlabsgroupB - The users of this group must be able to manage Virtual Machines but not the virtual networks or storage accounts associated with the Virtual Machines
- whizlabsgroupC - The users of this group must be able to manage storage accounts

You need to assign the appropriate roles for the different groups

Which of the following role would you assign to the whizlabsgroupA group of users?

A. Owner

B. Contributor 

C. Reader

D. Virtual Machine Contributor

E. Storage Account Contributor

Explanation:

Answer – B

The Contributor role is the ideal role since this role allows the user to manage all resources but not the access to the resources. This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Contributor

Description

Lets you manage everything except access to resources.

Option A is incorrect because even though this would allow the user to manage resources, it would also allow the management of access. And we must always use the principle of least privilege when assigning permissions to users.

Options C,D and E don't provide the required permissions.

For more information on the inbuilt RBAC roles, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

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Question 36

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

Your company has resources deployed to Azure as part of their subscription. As part of the alignment of permissions with Security, the following permissions need to be assigned to various groups of members.

- whizlabsgroupA - The users of this group must be able to manage all resources. But they should not have the ability to manage access and authentication for users

- whizlabsgroupB - The users of this group must be able to manage Virtual Machines but not the virtual networks or storage accounts associated with the Virtual Machines
- whizlabsgroupC - The users of this group must be able to manage storage accounts

You need to assign the appropriate roles for the different groups

Which of the following role would you assign to the whizlabsgroupB group of users?

- A. Owner
- B. Contributor
- C. Reader
- D. Virtual Machine Contributor ✓
- E. Storage Account Contributor

Explanation:

Answer – D

The Virtual Machine Contributor role is specifically meant for this type of access. This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Virtual Machine Contributor

Description

Lets you manage virtual machines, but not access to them, and not the virtual network or storage account they're connected to.

Since this is clearly given, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the inbuilt RBAC roles, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

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Question 37

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

Your company has resources deployed to Azure as part of their subscription. As part of the alignment of permissions with Security, the following permissions need to be assigned to various groups of members.

- whizlabsgroupA - The users of this group must be able to manage all resources. But they should not have the ability to manage access and authentication for users
- whizlabsgroupB - The users of this group must be able to manage Virtual Machines but not the virtual networks or storage accounts associated with the Virtual Machines
- whizlabsgroupC - The users of this group must be able to manage storage accounts

You need to assign the appropriate roles for the different groups

Which of the following role would you assign to the whizlabsgroupC group of users?

- A. Owner
- B. Contributor
- C. Reader
- D. Virtual Machine Contributor
- E. Storage Account Contributor 

Explanation:

Answer – E

The Storage Account Contributor role is specifically meant for this type of access. This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Storage Account Contributor

Description

Permits management of storage accounts. Does not provide access to data in the storage account.

Since this is clearly given, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the inbuilt RBAC roles, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

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Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

Your company is developing an Azure Web App. The Web app has been configured for TLS mutual authentication. As an architect you need to instruct the developers on how they can validate the client certificate in the web application.

Which of the following should be used to locate the client certificate?

- A. HTTP request header 
- B. Client Cookie
- C. HTTP message body
- D. URL query string

Explanation:

Answer – A

This is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation

Access client certificate

In App Service, SSL termination of the request happens at the frontend load balancer. When forwarding the request to your app code with [client certificates enabled](#), App Service injects an `X-ARR-ClientCert` request header with the client certificate. App Service does not do anything with this client certificate other than forwarding it to your app. Your app code is responsible for validating the client certificate.

Since this is clearly given , all other options are incorrect

For more information on configuring TLS mutual authentication, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-configure-tls-mutual-auth>

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Your company is developing an Azure Web App. The Web app has been configured for TLS mutual authentication. As an architect you need to instruct the developers on how they can validate the client certificate in the web application.

Which of the following should be used as the Encoding type?

- A. HTML
- B. URL
- C. Unicode
- D. Base64 

Explanation:

Answer – D

In the Microsoft documentation for the code used to confirm the client certificate , you can see that you need to use Base64 Encoding for the client certificate.

```
protected void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    NameValueCollection headers = base.Request.Headers;
    certHeader = headers["X-ARR-ClientCert"];
    if (!String.IsNullOrEmpty(certHeader))
    {
        try
        {
            byte[] clientCertBytes = Convert.FromBase64String(certHeader);
            certificate = new X509Certificate2(clientCertBytes);
            certSubject = certificate.Subject;
            certIssuer = certificate.Issuer;
        }
    }
}
```



Since this is clearly given, all other options are incorrect

For more information on configuring TLS mutual authentication, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-configure-tls-mutual-auth>

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Question 40

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company is implementing self-service password reset and Multi-Factor authentication in Azure AD. You have to select the right authentication mechanisms that can be used for both self-service passwords reset and Multi-Factor authentication.

Which of the following can you use for this purpose? Choose 3 answers from the options given below

- A. Mobile App Code ✓
- B. Azure AD Passwords ✓
- C. App passwords
- D. Email address
- E. Mobile Phone ✓

Explanation:

Answer – A, B and E

Below are the authentication methods available for **both** self service password reset and MFA

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

Microsoft highly recommends Administrators enable users to select more than the minimum required number of authentication methods in case they do not have access to one.

	Password
	MFA and SSPR
Security questions	
SSPR Only	
Email address	
SSPR Only	
	Microsoft Authenticator app
	MFA and SSPR
	OATH Hardware token
	Public preview for MFA and SSPR
	SMS
	MFA and SSPR
	Voice call
	MFA and SSPR
App passwords	
MFA only in certain cases	

So common fo SSPR and MFA are as follows

Microsoft highly recommends Administrators enable users to select more than the minimum required number of authentication methods in case they do not have access to one.

Password

MFA and SSPR

Confirm our Option B

Microsoft Authenticator app

MFA and SSPR

confirm our Option A

OATH Hardware token

Public preview for MFA and SSPR

SMS

MFA and SSPR

Voice call

MFA and SSPR

Confirm our Option E

Here Password is : AD password which can not be disabled.

- A. Mobile App Code >> Microsoft Authenticator app
- B. Azure AD Passwords >> Password
- E. Mobile Phone >> Voice call

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

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Question 41

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has deployed a Virtual Network (whizlabsnet) to Azure. The Virtual Network has an IP address range of 10.0.0.0/16.

They have deployed the following subnets to the Virtual Network

Subnet Name

IP address range

SubnetA
10.0.0.0/24
SubnetB
10.0.1.0/24
SubnetC
10.0.2.0/24
GatewaySubnet
10.0.254.0/24

A virtual machine named whizlabsvm has been deployed as a router in the subnet (SubnetB). There is a requirement to ensure all inbound traffic to the Virtual Network is routed via this Virtual Machine. You have to configure a Route table to ensure that the traffic is directed as per the requirement. Which of the following would you specify as the address prefix for the Route table?

- A. **10.0.0.0/16**
- B. **10.0.1.0/24**
- C. **10.0.0.0/24**
- D. **10.0.254.0/24**

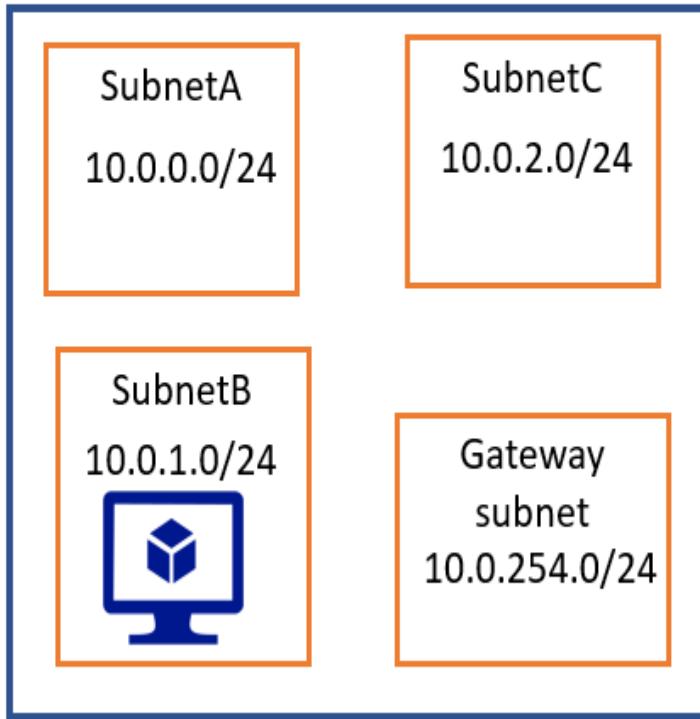
Explanation:

Answer – A

Based on the question, we can look at the Infrastructure being panned out as shown below. Normally a gateway subnet would mean that the company has a Site-to-Site VPN connection to their on-premise data center. And the question also points to the fact that traffic needs to be directed from the Site-to-Site VPN (All incoming traffic) through the Virtual Machine appliance in SubnetB.



10.0.0.0/16



Site-to-Site VPN

On-premise
data center

Now since we want all traffic for the Virtual Network to be routed to the route VM , that means any request to the Virtual Network IP address prefix – 10.0.0.0/16 should be routed through the VM.

That's why the address prefix must be marked as 10.0.0.0/16. And that is why all other options would be incorrect.

For more information on routing in Virtual Networks, please go ahead and visit the below URL

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview>

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Question 42**Correct**

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has deployed a Virtual Network (whizlabsnet) to Azure. The Virtual Network has an IP address range of 10.0.0.0/16.

They have deployed the following subnets to the Virtual Network

Subnet Name
IP address range
SubnetA
10.0.0.0/24
SubnetB
10.0.1.0/24
SubnetC
10.0.2.0/24
GatewaySubnet
10.0.254.0/24

A virtual machine named whizlabsvm has been deployed as a router in the subnet (SubnetB). There is a requirement to ensure all inbound traffic to the Virtual Network is routed via this Virtual Machine. You have to configure a Route table to ensure that the traffic is directed as per the requirement. Which of the following would you specify as the Next Hop type?

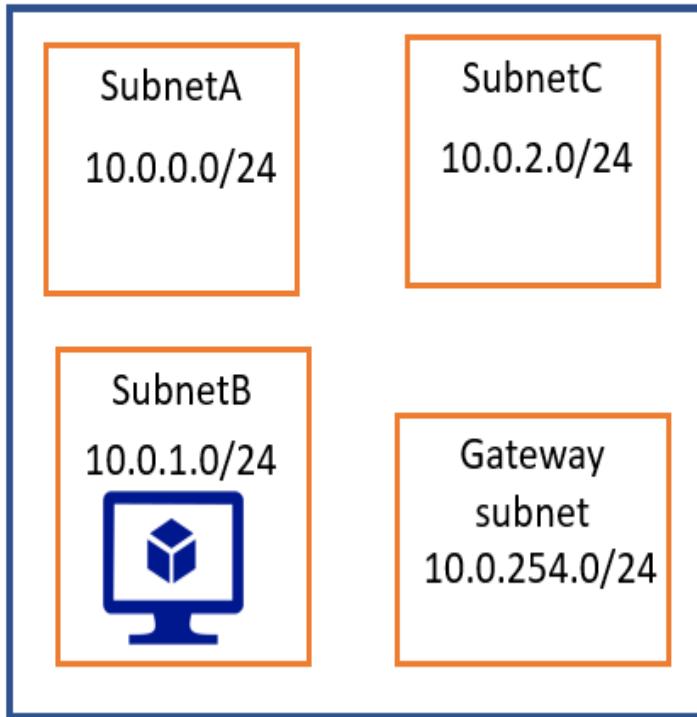
- A. Internet
- B. Virtual appliance
- C. Virtual Network
- D. Virtual Network gateway

Explanation:

Answer – B

Based on the question, we can look at the Infrastructure being panned out as shown below. Normally a gateway subnet would mean that the company has a Site-to-Site VPN connection to their on-premise data center. And the question also points to the fact that traffic needs to be directed from the Site-to-Site VPN (All incoming traffic) through the Virtual Machine appliance in SubnetB.

<...> 10.0.0.0/16



Site-to-Site VPN



On-premise
data center

Now since we want all traffic to be routed via Virtual Machine in SubnetB, this acts as a Virtual appliance. And that is why all other options would be incorrect.

For more information on managing network appliances, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/networking/sdn/manage/use-network-virtual-appliances-on-a-vn>

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Question 43

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has deployed a Virtual Network (whizlabsnet) to Azure. The Virtual Network has an IP address range of 10.0.0.0/16.

They have deployed the following subnets to the Virtual Network

Subnet Name

IP address range

SubnetA
10.0.0.0/24

SubnetB
10.0.1.0/24

SubnetC
10.0.2.0/24

GatewaySubnet
10.0.254.0/24

A virtual machine named whizlabsvm has been deployed as a router in the subnet (SubnetB). There is a requirement to ensure all inbound traffic to the Virtua Network is routed via this Virtual Machine. i.e., you have a site-to-site VPN connection.
You have to configure a Route table to ensure that the traffic is directed as per the requirement
Which of the following would you specify to the "Assigned to" field?

- A. **GatewaySubnet**
- B. **SubnetA**
- C. **SubnetB**
- D. **SubnetC**

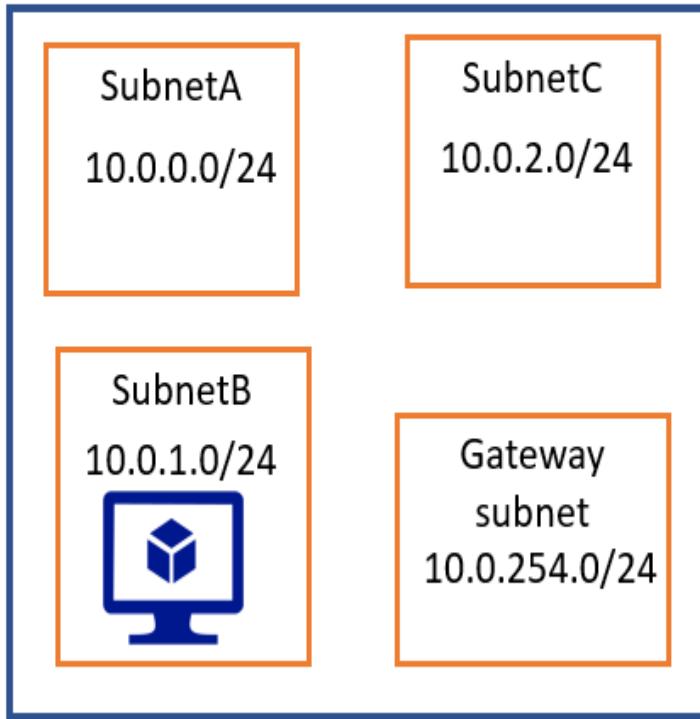
Explanation:

Answer – A

Based on the question, we can look at the Infrastructure being panned out as shown below. Normally a gateway subnet would mean that the company has a Site-to-Site VPN connection to their on-premise data center. And the question also points to the fact that traffic needs to be directed from the Site-to-Site VPN (All incoming traffic) through the Virtual Machine appliance in SubnetB.



10.0.0.0/16



Site-to-Site VPN

On-premise
data center

Now since all traffic inbound, which means all traffic from the Site-to-Site VPN, the routing table needs to be applied to the Gateway subnet. And that is why all other options would be incorrect.

For more information on routing in Virtual Networks, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview>

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Question 44

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has a set of 10 Virtual Machines created in their Azure subscription.

There is a requirement to ensure that an IT administrator gets an email whenever the following operations are performed on the Virtual Machine

- Restart of the machine
- Whenever the machine is deallocated
- Whenever the machine is powered off

You need to decide on the minimum number of rules and actions groups required in Azure Monitor for this requirement. Choose 2 answers from the options given below

- A. Three rules ✓
- B. One rule
- C. One action group ✓
- D. Three action groups

Explanation:

Answer - A and C

When you create a rule in Azure Monitor, you need to choose 3 separate rules, one for each requirement. You will need to create 3 alert rules. One rule for every Activity Log signal.

The screenshot shows the Azure Monitor 'Create rule' interface on the left and the 'Configure signal logic' dialog box on the right.

Create rule (Left):

- RESOURCE:** demovm
- HIERARCHY:** Pay-As-You-Go
- CONDITION:** No condition defined. Click on 'Add condition' to select a signal and define its logic.
- ACTION GROUPS:** No action group selected.
- ALERT DETAILS:** Alert rule name: Specify alert rule name. Sample: 'Percentage CPU is greater than 70%'

Configure signal logic (Right):

Choose a signal below and configure the logic on the next screen to define the alert condition.

All signals (75):

SIGNAL NAME	SIGNAL TYPE	MONITOR SERVICE
All Administrative operations	Activity Log	Administrative
Get Virtual Machine (virtualMachines)	Activity Log	Administrative
Create or Update Virtual Machine (virtualMachines)	Activity Log	Administrative
Delete Virtual Machine (virtualMachines)	Activity Log	Administrative
Start Virtual Machine (virtualMachines)	Activity Log	Administrative
Power Off Virtual Machine (virtualMachines) 1	Activity Log	Administrative
Redeploy Virtual Machine (virtualMachines) 2	Activity Log	Administrative
Restart Virtual Machine (virtualMachines) 3	Activity Log	Administrative
Deallocate Virtual Machine (virtualMachines)	Activity Log	Administrative
Generalize Virtual Machine (virtualMachines)	Activity Log	Administrative
Capture Virtual Machine (virtualMachines)	Activity Log	Administrative
Run Command on Virtual Machine (virtualMachines)	Activity Log	Administrative
Convert Virtual Machine disks to Managed Disks (virtualMachines)	Activity Log	Administrative
Perform Maintenance Redeploy (virtualMachines)	Activity Log	Administrative

You can then just create one action group as shown below. That action group could be used to generate the email.

Add action group

X

Email/SMS/Push/Voice

□

* Action group name ✓

* Short name ✓

* Subscription ▾

* Resource group ▾

Actions

ACTION NAME	ACTION TYPE	STATUS	DETAILS	ACTIONS
emailaction	Email/SMS/Push/Voice	Active	Edit details	X

Please configure the action by clicking the link.

Unique name for the action

▼

Privacy Statement

Pricing

i Have a consistent format in emails, notifications and other endpoints irrespective of monitoring source. You can enable per action by editing details. [Learn more](#)

Name

email

Email

itadmin@whizlabs.com

Email Azure Resource Manager Role

None

SMS

Country code *** Phone number**

1

1234567890

i Carrier charges may apply.

Azure app Push Notifications

Learn about the connecting to your Azure resources using the Azure app.

email@example.com

This is the email you use to log into your Azure account.

Voice

Country code *** Phone number**

1

1234567890

Enable the common alert schema. [Learn more](#)

Yes

No

OK

Since this is clear from the implementation, all other options are incorrect.

For more information on alerts in Azure Monitor, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-overview>

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Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has currently setup a connection between an Azure network and their on-premise data center using ExpressRoute. The company wants to ensure that they have a backup connection in place in case the ExpressRoute connection goes down. The failover connection must route traffic via the Internet. Which of the following could be used for this requirement?

- A. A second ExpressRoute connection
- B. A Peering connection
- C. A VPN connection
- D. A secondary connection on the primary ExpressRoute circuit

Explanation:

Answer – C

You would use a Site-to-Site VPN connection for this purpose. Also if you need traffic to flow via the Internet, then you should use a VPN connection. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Configure ExpressRoute and Site-to-Site coexisting connections using PowerShell

02/21/2019 • 11 minutes to read • Contributors  all

PowerShell - Resource Manager ▾

This article helps you configure ExpressRoute and Site-to-Site VPN connections that coexist. Having the ability to configure Site-to-Site VPN and ExpressRoute has several advantages. You can configure Site-to-Site VPN as a secure failover path for ExpressRoute, or use Site-to-Site VPNs to connect to sites that are not connected through ExpressRoute. We will cover the steps to configure both scenarios in this article. This article applies to the Resource Manager deployment model.

Configuring Site-to-Site VPN and ExpressRoute coexisting connections has several advantages:

- You can configure a Site-to-Site VPN as a secure failover path for ExpressRoute.
- Alternatively, you can use Site-to-Site VPNs to connect to sites that are not connected through ExpressRoute.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on using VPN along with ExpressRoute, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-coexist-resource-manager>

View Queries

open ▾

Question 46

Incorrect

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

View Case Study

Which of the following storage account types would you use to fulfil the requirement for having file shares accessible from Virtual machines in Azure?

- A. BLOB storage 
- B. CosmosDB
- C. General Purpose v2 
- D. Azure Site Recovery vault

Explanation:

Answer – C

Yes, you can setup a General purpose v2 storage that has support for file shares

Storage account type	Supported services	Supported performance tiers	Supported access tiers	Replication options	Deployment model ¹	Encryption ²
General-purpose V2	Blob, File, Queue, Table, and Disk	Standard, Premium	Hot, Cool, Archive ³	LRS, ZRS ⁴ , GRS, RA-GRS	Resource Manager	Encrypted
General-purpose V1	Blob, File, Queue, Table, and Disk	Standard, Premium	N/A	LRS, GRS, RA-GRS	Resource Manager, Classic	Encrypted
Blob storage	Blob (block blobs and append blobs only)	Standard	Hot, Cool, Archive ³	LRS, GRS, RA-GRS	Resource Manager	Encrypted

Option A is incorrect since this storage account type has no support for file shares

Option B is incorrect since this is used for data storage with different types of API's.

Option D is incorrect since this used to store backups and is used for recovery purposes.

For more information on Storage accounts, please go ahead and visit the below URL

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

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Question 47

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

View Case Study

You need to complete the below command which will be used to create the custom role "whizlabsrole".

Slot1

-Name "Reader" |

Slot2

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. Get-AzureADDirectoryRole
- B. Get-AzureADRole
- C. Get-AzureRoleAssignment
- D. Get-AzRoleDefinition 

Explanation:

Answer – D

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation. This is used for creating a custom role

Create a custom role

The easiest way to create a custom role is to start with a built-in role, edit it, and then create a new role.

1. In PowerShell, use the [Get-AzProviderOperation](#) command to get the list of operations for the Microsoft.Support resource provider. It's helpful to know the operations that are available to create your permissions. You can also see a list of all the operations at [Azure Resource Manager resource provider operations](#).

Azure PowerShell	Copy										
<pre>Get-AzProviderOperation "Microsoft.Support/*" FT Operation, Description -AutoSize</pre>											
Output	Copy										
<table><thead><tr><th>Operation</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><th>-----</th><th>-----</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Microsoft.Support/register/action</td><td>Registers to Support Resource Provider</td></tr><tr><td>Microsoft.Support/supportTickets/read</td><td>Gets Support Ticket details (including status, severity, contact ...)</td></tr><tr><td>Microsoft.Support/supportTickets/write</td><td>Creates or Updates a Support Ticket. You can create a Support Tic...</td></tr></tbody></table>	Operation	Description	-----	-----	Microsoft.Support/register/action	Registers to Support Resource Provider	Microsoft.Support/supportTickets/read	Gets Support Ticket details (including status, severity, contact ...)	Microsoft.Support/supportTickets/write	Creates or Updates a Support Ticket. You can create a Support Tic...	
Operation	Description										
-----	-----										
Microsoft.Support/register/action	Registers to Support Resource Provider										
Microsoft.Support/supportTickets/read	Gets Support Ticket details (including status, severity, contact ...)										
Microsoft.Support/supportTickets/write	Creates or Updates a Support Ticket. You can create a Support Tic...										

2. Use the [Get-AzRoleDefinition](#) command to output the [Reader](#) role in JSON format.

Azure PowerShell	Copy
<pre>Get-AzRoleDefinition -Name "Reader" ConvertTo-Json Out-File C:\CustomRoles\ReaderSupportRole.json</pre>	

Since this is clearly given, all other options are incorrect

For more information on creating a custom role, please go ahead and visit the below URL

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role-powershell>

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Question 48

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

[View Case Study](#)

You need to complete the below command which will be used to create the custom role "whizlabsrole".



Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. ConvertFrom-Json
- B. ConvertFrom-String
- C. ConvertTo-Json ✓
- D. ConvertTo-Xml

Explanation:

Answer – C

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation. This is used for creating a custom role

Create a custom role

The easiest way to create a custom role is to start with a built-in role, edit it, and then create a new role.

1. In PowerShell, use the [Get-AzProviderOperation](#) command to get the list of operations for the Microsoft.Support resource provider. It's helpful to know the operations that are available to create your permissions. You can also see a list of all the operations at [Azure Resource Manager resource provider operations](#).

Azure PowerShell	Copy
<pre>Get-AzProviderOperation "Microsoft.Support/*" FT Operation, Description -AutoSize</pre>	

Output	Copy										
<table><thead><tr><th>Operation</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><th>-----</th><th>-----</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Microsoft.Support/register/action</td><td>Registers to Support Resource Provider</td></tr><tr><td>Microsoft.Support/supportTickets/read</td><td>Gets Support Ticket details (including status, severity, contact ...)</td></tr><tr><td>Microsoft.Support/supportTickets/write</td><td>Creates or Updates a Support Ticket. You can create a Support Tic...</td></tr></tbody></table>	Operation	Description	-----	-----	Microsoft.Support/register/action	Registers to Support Resource Provider	Microsoft.Support/supportTickets/read	Gets Support Ticket details (including status, severity, contact ...)	Microsoft.Support/supportTickets/write	Creates or Updates a Support Ticket. You can create a Support Tic...	
Operation	Description										
-----	-----										
Microsoft.Support/register/action	Registers to Support Resource Provider										
Microsoft.Support/supportTickets/read	Gets Support Ticket details (including status, severity, contact ...)										
Microsoft.Support/supportTickets/write	Creates or Updates a Support Ticket. You can create a Support Tic...										

2. Use the [Get-AzRoleDefinition](#) command to output the [Reader](#) role in JSON format.

Azure PowerShell	Copy
<pre>Get-AzRoleDefinition -Name "Reader" ConvertTo-Json Out-File C:\CustomRoles\ReaderSupportRole.json</pre>	

Since this is clearly given, all other options are incorrect

For more information on creating a custom role, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role-powershell>

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Question 49

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

[View Case Study](#)

The IT Security department has the requirement to ensure they get notified if there are any changes made to the configuration of the underlying Virtual Machines. A workflow needs to be designed for this requirement. Which of the following would you use for this purpose?

- A. Azure Notification Hub
- B. Azure Event Hub
- C. Azure Logic App 
- D. Azure services Bus

Explanation:

Answer – C

If you are looking at creating workflows, then you have to use Azure Logic Apps

The Microsoft documentation additionally mentions the following

Azure Logic Apps is a cloud service that helps you automate and orchestrate tasks, business processes, and workflows when you need to integrate apps, data, systems, and services across enterprises or organizations. Logic Apps simplifies how you design and build scalable solutions for app integration, data integration, system integration, enterprise application integration (EAI), and business-to-business (B2B) communication, whether in the cloud, on premises, or both.

Option A is incorrect since this is used for notifications

Option B is incorrect since this is used for listening to events emitted by Azure resources

Option D is incorrect since this is used to work with Azure queues and topics

For more information on Azure Logic Apps, please go ahead and visit the below URL

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

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Question 50

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

[View Case Study](#)

You need to fulfil the following requirement as per the case study

"There should be an encrypted connection between the On-premise data centre and the Virtual Network whizlabs-net2"

You decide to create an ExpressRoute circuit

Does this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

ExpressRoute is used to create a direct connection between your on-premise network and Azure. And this connection is not encrypted.

For more information on ExpressRoute, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-introduction>

[Ask our Experts](#)

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Question 51

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

[View Case Study](#)

You need to fulfil the following requirement as per the case study

"There should be an encrypted connection between the On-premise data centre and the Virtual Network whizlabs-net2"

You decide to create an on-premise data gateway

Does this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

These are used for Azure Logic Apps to connect and consume data stores in your on-premise environments

For more information on the on-premise data gateway, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-gateway-install>

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Question 52

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

View Case Study

You need to fulfil the following requirement as per the case study

"There should be an encrypted connection between the On-premise data centre and the Virtual Network whizlabs-net2"

Would creating a virtual network gateway and local gateway help you achieve this?

Does this fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes 
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, here you need to create a Site-to-Site VPN connection between Azure and the On-premise data center. And this involves the creation of a virtual network gateway and a local gateway in Azure

For more information on Site-to-Site connections, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

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Question 53

Incorrect

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

View Case Study

You need to fulfil the below requirement

"One of the web applications which will be hosted in Azure Web Apps needs to be mapped to a custom domain of whizlabs-quiz.com in Azure"

Which of the following would you need to carry out to fulfil this requirement?

- A. Add a CNAME record in the DNS zone of whizlabs-quiz.com ✓
- B. On the Virtual machine, register a new DNS server ✗
- C. In Azure Site Recovery, add a new custom domain
- D. Register a new custom domain for the Virtual Network

Explanation:

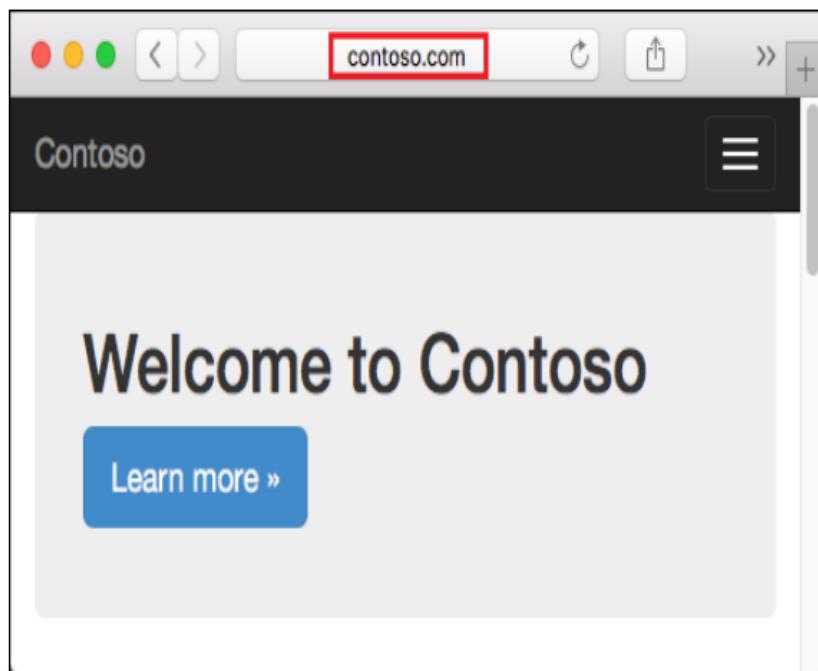
Answer – A

You can map your existing custom domain names in Azure to use for your existing Web Apps. A tutorial on how to do this is also given in the Microsoft documentation.

Tutorial: Map an existing custom DNS name to Azure App Service

06/18/2018 • 12 minutes to read • Contributors  all

[Azure App Service](#) provides a highly scalable, self-patching web hosting service. This tutorial shows you how to map an existing custom DNS name to Azure App Service.



In this tutorial, you learn how to:

- ✓ Map a subdomain (for example, `www.contoso.com`) by using a CNAME record
- ✓ Map a root domain (for example, `contoso.com`) by using an A record
- ✓ Map a wildcard domain (for example, `*.contoso.com`) by using a CNAME record
- ✓ Redirect the default URL to a custom directory
- ✓ Automate domain mapping with scripts

Since this is clearly mentioned in the documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on a tutorial on how to map a custom domain name to an Azure Web App, please go ahead and visit the below URL

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain>

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Question 54

Incorrect

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

View Case Study

You need to migrate the servers from the on-premise server whizlabs-ser2 to Azure. Which of the following would you need to setup in Azure for this?

- A. An Azure Migrate project ✓
- B. A Recovery Services vault ✗
- C. An Azure Import/Export account
- D. A CosmosDB account

Explanation:

Answer – A

Azure Migrate is a service that provides a centralized hub to assess and migrate on-premises infrastructure, applications, and data to Azure.

Since this is clearly mentioned in the documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the tutorial, please go ahead and visit the below URL

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/tutorial-prepare-azure>

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Question 55

Incorrect

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

View Case Study

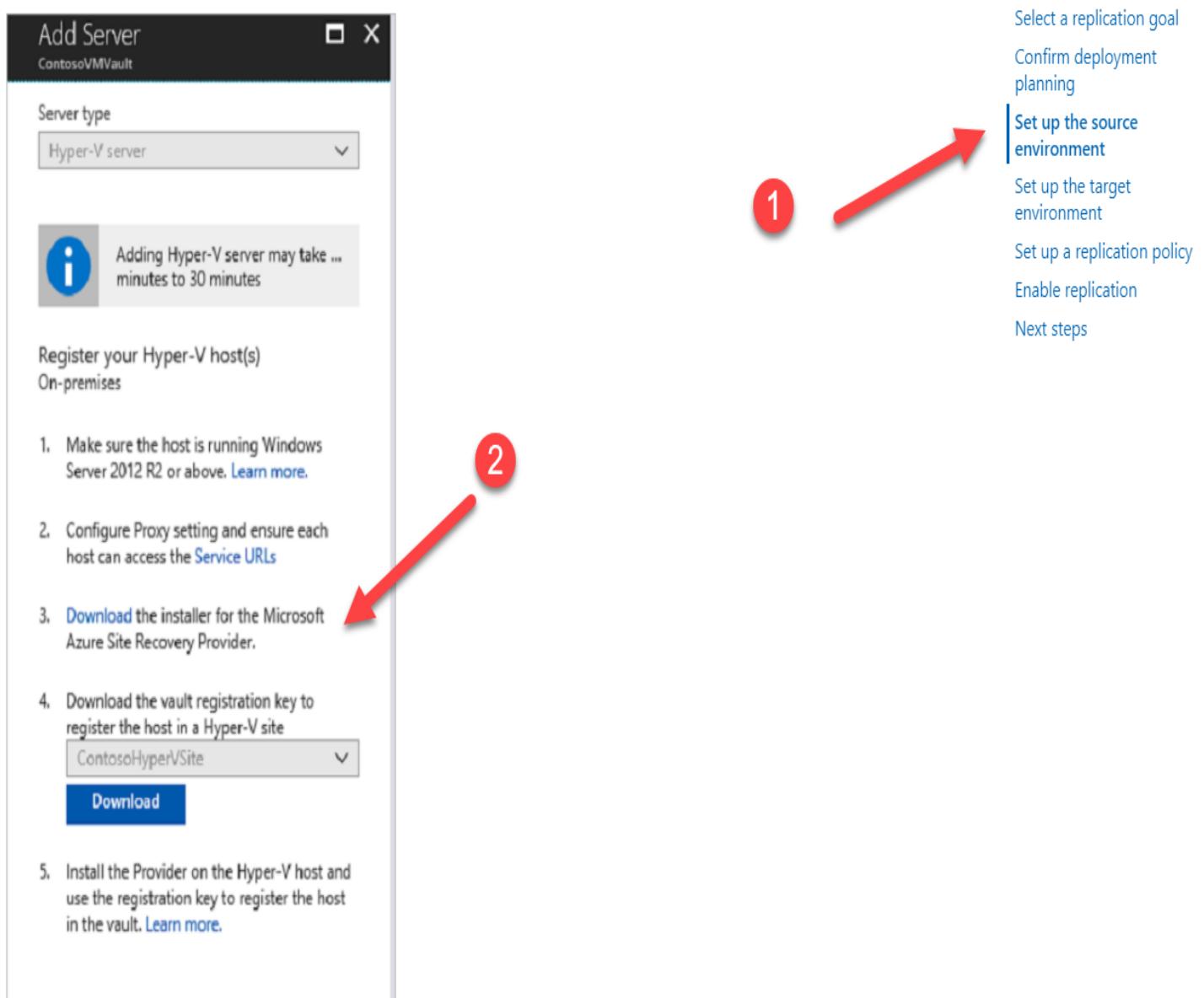
You need to migrate the servers from the on-premise server whizlabs-ser2 to Azure. Which of the following would you need to setup on the server whizlabs-ser2 for this?

- A. A Hyper-V replica
- B. A collector Virtual Machine
- C. A Hyper-V agent ×
- D. The Azure Site Recovery Provider ✓

Explanation:

Answer – D

One of the key steps to performing the migration from the on-premise or Hyper-V side is to install the Azure Site Recovery Provider. This is also mentioned in the tutorial in the Microsoft documentation which explains how to migrate servers from Hyper-V hosts to Azure.



Since this is clearly mentioned in the documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the tutorial, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-tutorial>

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