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**Practice Test 3**

Completed on 15-June-2020

**Attempt**

01

**Marks Obtained**

34 / 55

**Your score**

61.82%

**Time Taken**

00 H 32 M 56 S

**Result**

Failed

Domains wise Quiz Performance Report

No	1
Domain	Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage
Total Question	13
Correct	9
Incorrect	4
Unattempted	0
Marked for review	0
No	2
Domain	Deploy and Configure Infrastructure
Total Question	21
Correct	18
Incorrect	3
Unattempted	0
Marked for review	0

No	3	
Domain		Implements Workloads and Security
Total Question	8	
Correct	2	
Incorrect	6	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	
No	4	
Domain		Create and Deploy Apps
Total Question	7	
Correct	2	
Incorrect	5	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	
No	5	
Domain		Implement Authentication and Secure Data
Total Question	2	
Correct	0	
Incorrect	2	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	
No	6	
Domain		Implement Authentication and Secure Data
Total Question	4	
Correct	3	
Incorrect	1	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	
Total	Total	
All Domain		All Domain
Total Question	55	
Correct	34	
Incorrect	21	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	

Review the Answers

Sorting by

All



Question 1

Correct

A company wants to host a web application using the Azure Web App service. It also needs to be ensured that the web application can scale based on demand. You also have to ensure that costs are minimized.

You decide to allocate the Azure Web App to a Shared App Service Plan

Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

The Shared App Service Plan does not support Autoscaling as mentioned in the Microsoft documentation given below

	FREE	SHARED	BASIC	STANDARD	PREMIUM	ISOLATED*	APP SERVICE LINUX	CONSUMPTION PLAN (FUNCTIONS)
Java	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		alpha
Node.js	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PHP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	alpha
Python	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		alpha
Ruby							✓	
- Scale	Auto-scale							
				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Integrated Load Balancer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Traffic Manager ³				✓	✓	✓		✓

For more information on Azure App Service Plans, please visit the below URL

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/>

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Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company wants to host a web application using the Azure Web App service. It also needs to be ensured that the web application can scale based on demand. You also have to ensure that costs are minimized. You decide to allocate the Azure Web App to a Standard App Service Plan. Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, the Standard App service plan does support Autoscaling and would be the most cost-effective App service plan for this purpose

	FREE	SHARED	BASIC	STANDARD	PREMIUM	ISOLATED*	APP SERVICE LINUX	CONSUMPTION PLAN (FUNCTIONS)
Java	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		alpha
Node.js	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PHP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	alpha
Python	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		alpha
Ruby							✓	
- Scale								
Auto-scale				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Integrated Load Balancer	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Traffic Manager	3			✓	✓	✓		✓

For more information on Azure App Service Plans, please visit the below URL

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Question 3

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company wants to host a web application using the Azure Web App service. It also needs to be ensured that the web application can scale based on demand. You also have to ensure that costs are minimized.

You decide to allocate the Azure Web App to a Premium App Service Plan

Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

Even though the Premium App Service plan would allow the autoscaling feature, it would not be cost effective. You need to choose the Standard App Service plan for this.

For more information on Azure App Service Plans, please visit the below URL

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/>

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Question 4

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has setup a storage account in Azure. They have the following storage requirements

- Ensure that administrators can recover any BLOB data if it has been accidentally deleted
- Have the ability to recover data over a period of 14 days after the deletion has occurred

Which of the following feature of Azure storage could be used for this requirement?

A. CORS

B. Static web site

C. Azure CDN

D. Soft Delete

Explanation:

Answer – D

You have to use the feature of Soft Delete. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Soft delete for Azure Storage blobs

07/15/2018 • 16 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Azure Storage now offers soft delete for blob objects so that you can more easily recover your data when it is erroneously modified or deleted by an application or other storage account user.

How does it work?

When turned on, soft delete enables you to save and recover your data when blobs or blob snapshots are deleted. This protection extends to blob data that is erased as the result of an overwrite.

When data is deleted, it transitions to a soft deleted state instead of being permanently erased. When soft delete is on and you overwrite data, a soft deleted snapshot is generated to save the state of the overwritten data. Soft deleted objects are invisible unless explicitly listed. You can configure the amount of time soft deleted data is recoverable before it is permanently expired.

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

For more information on Azure BLOB soft delete, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-soft-delete>

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Question 5

Correct

A company is preparing their Azure environment for the backup of their Azure Virtual Machines. They need to ensure the following when it comes to the backup of the Virtual Machines

- The Virtual machines need to be backed up daily at 03:00 UTC time
- The backups should be retained for a period of 90 days

Which of the following should you configure in Azure Recovery Services vault?

A. Backup Policy ✓

B. Backup Schedule

C. Backup Logs

D. Backup Infrastructure

Explanation:

Answer – A

To specify the backup schedule, you first need to go to the Azure Site Recovery Services vault , go to Backup policies and then click on Add.

The screenshot shows the Azure Recovery Services vault interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'All resources' and a list of items like 'demovm', 'demovm-OsDisk_1_4fa28077fffa48d...', 'demovm995', 'demovm-ip', 'demovm-nsg', 'whizlabs-rg-vnet', 'whizlabstore', and 'whizlabsvault'. The 'whizlabsvault' item has a red circle with the number '1' over it. In the main area, there's a navigation bar with 'whizlabsvault - Backup policies' and a search bar. Below the search bar is a '3' in a red circle. The main content area shows a table of backup policies:

NAME	POLICY TYPE	...
HourlyLogBackup	SQL Server in Azure VM	...
DefaultPolicy	Azure Virtual Machine	...

On the left side of the main content area, there are several navigation links: 'Properties', 'Locks', 'Export template', 'Backup', 'Site Recovery', 'Backup items', and 'Replicated items'. The 'Backup policies' link is highlighted with a red circle containing the number '2'. At the top right of the main content area is a '4' in a red circle.

Choose Azure Virtual Machine in the next screen

Add

X

POLICY TYPE

Azure Virtual Machine

Azure File Share

SQL Server in Azure VM



You can then define the schedule for the backup and the retention of the daily backup via a policy

Add

X

Create policy

POLICY TYPE

Azure Virtual Machine

Azure File Share

SQL Server in Azure VM

* Policy name ⓘ

whizlabspolicy



Backup schedule

* Frequency

Daily

* Time

3:00 AM

* Timezone

(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

1

Instant Restore ⓘ

Retain instant recovery snapshot(s) for

2

Day(s)

Retention range

Retention of daily backup point.

* At

For

3:00 AM

Day(s)

2

Retention of weekly backup point.

* On

* At

For

Sunday

3:00 AM

Week(s)

Retention of monthly backup point.

Week Based Day Based

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

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

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

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Question 6

Incorrect

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company needs to deploy a Windows Virtual Machine to Azure. The Virtual Machine needs to have data disks in place which can support a maximum IOPS of up to 7000. Which of the following disk type would you use for this purpose?

- A. Premium SSD 
- B. Standard SSD 
- C. Standard HDD
- D. Primary SSD

Explanation:

Answer – A

You need to use Premium SSD for this purpose. Here you can have disks which can support a maximum IOPS of 20,000.

	Ultra SSD (preview)	Premium SSD	Standard SSD	Standard HDD
Disk type	SSD	SSD	SSD	HDD
Scenario	IO-intensive workloads such as SAP HANA, top tier databases (for example, SQL, Oracle), and other transaction-heavy workloads.	Production and performance sensitive workloads	Web servers, lightly used enterprise applications and dev/test	Backup, non-critical, infrequent access
Disk size	65,536 gibabyte (GiB) (Preview)	32,767 GiB	32,767 GiB	32,767 GiB
Max throughput	2,000 MiB/s (Preview)	900 MiB/s	750 MiB/s	500 MiB/s
Max IOPS	160,000 (Preview)	20,000	6,000	2,000

Since, as per the documentation, this is the only option, all others are incorrect

For more information on disk types, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/disks-types>

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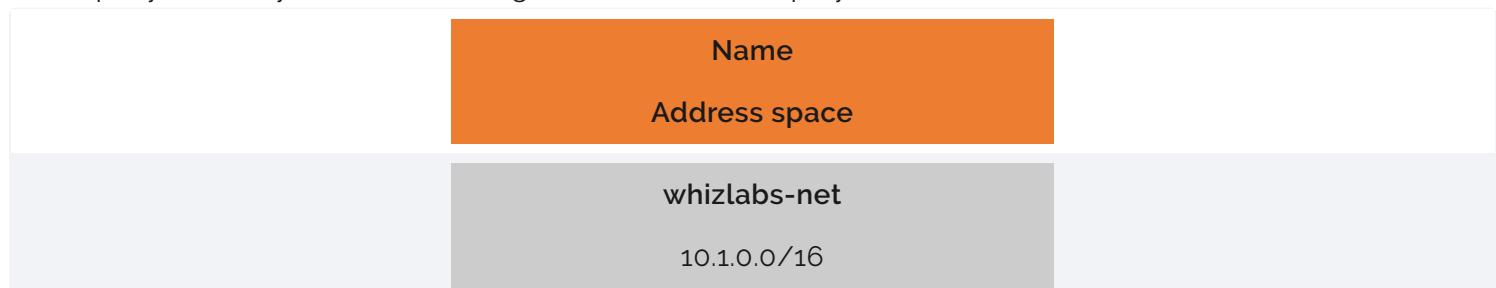
open ▾

Question 7

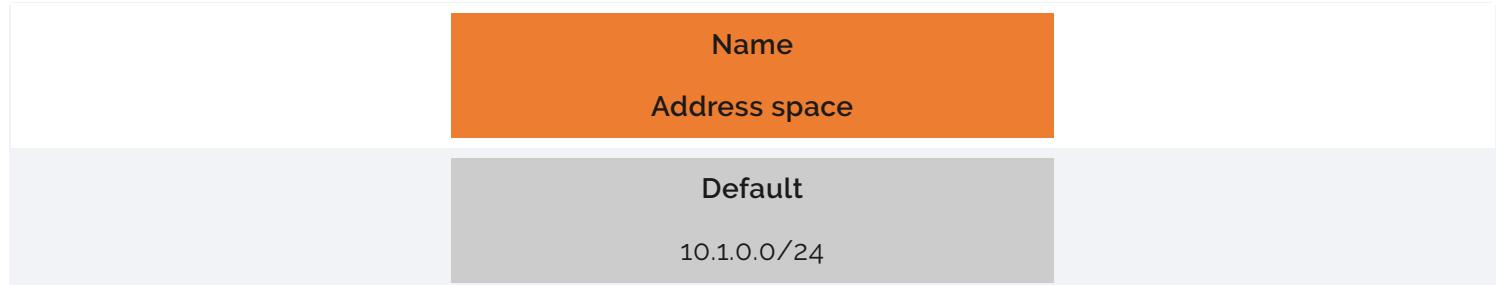
Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company currently has the following Virtual Network deployed to Azure



The Network has the following subnet in place



There is a requirement to deploy a Site-to-Site VPN connection to an on-premise network which has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16. The VPN device in your on-premise network has an IP address of 120.1.8.9. Which of the following needs to be implemented for the Virtual Network for the Site-to-Site VPN connection?

- A. Addition of an address space
- B. Addition of a gateway subnet 
- C. Addition of an address space to the default subnet
- D. Change to the address space to the default subnet

Explanation:

Answer – B

You have to ensure that the Virtual Network has a subnet called the Gateway Subnet for the Site-to-Site VPN connection. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

3. Create the gateway subnet

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.

When you create the gateway subnet, you specify the number of IP addresses that the subnet contains. The number of IP addresses needed depends on the VPN gateway configuration that you want to create. Some configurations require more IP addresses than others. We recommend that you create a gateway subnet that uses a /27 or /28.

Option A is incorrect since you don't need to add another address space, since it does not clash with the on-premise address space.

Options C and D are incorrect since you don't need to make any changes to the default subnet

For more information on the site to site VPN connection, please 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 8

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company currently has the following Virtual Network deployed to Azure

Name
Address space
whizlabs-net
10.1.0.0/16

The Network has the following subnet in place

Name
Address space

Default

10.1.0.0/24

There is a requirement to deploy a Site-to-Site VPN connection to an on-premise network which has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16. The VPN device in your on-premise network has an IP address of 120.1.8.9. Which of the following is the IP address that needs to be set for the local network gateway?

- A. 10.1.0.4
- B. 10.2.0.4
- C. 120.1.8.9 
- D. 0.0.0.0

Explanation:

Answer – C

You have to assign the IP address of the VPN device to the local network gateway. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

5. Create the local network gateway

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.

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

For more information on the site to site VPN connection, please 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 9

Correct

A company has a Virtual Machine deployed to Azure. The following rules are in place in the Network Security Group attached to the only network interface for the Virtual Machine. They are no Network Security Groups defined for the subnet

Inbound port rules Outbound port rules Application security groups Load balancing

🛡 Network security group [demovm-nsg](#) (attached to network interface: [demovm995](#))
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBou...	Any	Any	AzureLoadBala...	Any	Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...

Inbound port rules Outbound port rules Application security groups Load balancing

🛡 Network security group [demovm-nsg](#) (attached to network interface: [demovm995](#))
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

Add outbound port rule

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION	...
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow	...
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...

A web application is going to be setup on the Virtual Machine. The web app will listen to requests via HTTPS. Which of the following needs to be put in place in order to ensure that the web app can successfully take in requests?

- A. Add an Inbound Rule in the Network Security Group to allow port 80
- B. Add an Inbound Rule in the Network Security Group to allow port 443 ✓
- C. Add an Outbound Rule in the Network Security Group to allow port 80
- D. Add an Outbound Rule in the Network Security Group to allow port 443

Explanation:

Answer – B

Since the port used for HTTPS is 443, we have to add an Inbound Rule to allow port 443 as shown below.

1. Click on Add inbound port rule

Network security group [demovm-nsg](#) (attached to network interface: [demovm995](#))
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

[Add inbound port rule](#)

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBou...	Any	Any	AzureLoadBala...	Any	Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...

1. Ensure to change the following

1. Ensure the Destination Port range is 443.
2. Give a priority for the rule.
3. Give a name for the rule.
4. And then click on Add.

Add inbound security rule

X

Basic

* Source i

Any

* Source port ranges i

*

* Destination i

Any

* Destination port ranges i

443

1

* Protocol

Any

TCP

UDP

* Action

Allow

Deny

* Priority i

100

2

* Name

Port_443

3

Description

Add

4

Option A is incorrect since we need to allow traffic on port 443.

Options C and D are incorrect since we need to work with the Inbound Network Security Rules and not the Outbound Network Security Rules

For more information on Virtual Network security, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 10

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has a Virtual Machine deployed to Azure. The following rules are in place in the Network Security Group attached to the only network interface for the Virtual Machine. They are no Network Security Groups defined for the subnet

[Inbound port rules](#) [Outbound port rules](#) [Application security groups](#) [Load balancing](#)

 Network security group [demovm-nsg](#) (attached to network interface: [demovm995](#))
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

[Add inbound port rule](#)

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	 Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBou...	Any	Any	AzureLoadBala...	Any	 Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	 Deny	...

[Inbound port rules](#) [Outbound port rules](#) [Application security groups](#) [Load balancing](#)

 Network security group [demovm-nsg](#) (attached to network interface: [demovm995](#))
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

[Add outbound port rule](#)

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION	...
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	 Allow	...
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	 Allow	...
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	 Deny	...

You need to block outgoing requests from the Virtual Machine to the Internet on port 80. Which of the following needs to be put in place in order to fulfil this requirement?

- A. Modify the Outbound rule with the Priority of 65000 and add a Deny rule on port 80
- B. Modify Outbound rule with the Priority of 65001 and add a Deny rule on port 80
- C. Add a new Outbound rule which denies traffic on port 80 
- D. Add a new Inbound rule which denies traffic on port 80

Explanation:

Answer – C

Here we need to add an outbound rule as shown below

- 1 Click on Add outbound port rule

Network security group [demovm-nsg](#) (attached to network interface: [demovm995](#))
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces


[Add outbound port rule](#)

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION	...
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow	...
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...

* Source 

* Source port ranges 

* Destination 

1

Destination service tag 

2

* Destination port ranges 

3


* Protocol

 Any TCP UDP

* Action

 Allow Deny

4

* Priority 

5

* Name

6


Description

Add

7

2. Ensure to change the following

- 1) Change the Destination to Service Tag
- 2) Choose the Destination Service Tag to Internet
- 3) Put the Destination port range as 80
- 4) Ensure to place a Deny policy
- 5) Give a priority for the rule
- 6) Give a Name for the rule
- 7) Click on Add

Options A and B are incorrect since you can't change the default rules

Option D is incorrect since we need to modify the Outbound rules section

For more information on Virtual Network security, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 11

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company needs a data store created in Azure for an application. Below are the key requirements for the data store

- Ability to store JSON based items
- Ability to use SQL like queries on the data store
- Ability to provide low latency access to data items

Which of the following would you consider as the data store?

- A. Azure BLOB storage
- B. Azure CosmosDB 
- C. Azure HDInsight
- D. Azure Redis

Explanation:

Answer – B

You can use CosmosDB to provide low latency access to data. You can use the SQL API to store JSON based objects. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

SQL query examples for Azure Cosmos DB

04/04/2019 • 46 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Azure Cosmos DB SQL API accounts support querying items using Structured Query Language (SQL) as a JSON query language. The design goals of the Azure Cosmos DB query language are to:

- Support SQL, one of the most familiar and popular query languages, instead of inventing a new query language. SQL provides a formal programming model for rich queries over JSON items.

Option A is incorrect since this is used for object level storage

Option C is incorrect since this is used for open source analytics

Option D is incorrect since this is used for storing data in a low memory cache

For more information on how to use SQL queries, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/how-to-sql-query>

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Question 12

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has setup a storage account in Azure. They need to ensure that only devices within the IP address range of 141.100.1.0 to 141.100.1.254 has access to the storage account.

Which of the following area of the storage account must you configure this setting?

- A. CORS
- B. Shared Access signature
- C. Firewalls and virtual networks 

D. Access control

Explanation:

Answer - C

First go to the Firewalls and virtual networks section of the storage account and click on Selected networks

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage account settings for 'whizlabstore'. On the left, a sidebar lists various options: Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems..., Events, and Storage Explorer (preview). Below this is a 'Settings' section with options: Access keys, Geo-replication, CORS, Configuration, Encryption, Shared access signature (which has a red circle with '1' over it), and Firewalls and virtual networks (which is highlighted with a red box and has a red circle with '2' over the 'Selected networks' radio button). At the top right, there are Save, Discard, and Refresh buttons. The main area displays the 'Allow access from' configuration, showing that 'All networks' is selected.

Next add the IP address range and click on Save

2

Firewall settings allowing access to storage services will remain in effect for up to a minute after saving updated settings restricting access.

Allow access from

All networks Selected networks

Configure network security for your storage accounts. [Learn more.](#)

Virtual networks

Secure your storage account with virtual networks. [+ Add existing virtual network](#) [+ Add new virtual network](#)

VIRTUAL NETWORK	SUBNET	ADDRESS RANGE	ENDPOINT STATUS	RESOURCE GROUP	SUBSCRIPTION
No network selected.					

Firewall

Add IP ranges to allow access from the internet or your on-premises networks. [Learn more.](#)

Add your client IP address ('2.49.116.67') [i](#)

ADDRESS RANGE

141.100.1.0/24		
IP address or CIDR		

Exceptions

- Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account [i](#)
- Allow read access to storage logging from any network
- Allow read access to storage metrics from any network

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

For more information on configuring network security for storage accounts, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-network-security>

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Your company currently has 2 virtual networks as defined below

Name	IP address range
whizlabs-vnet1	10.1.0.0/16
whizlabs-vnet2	10.2.0.0/16

There is a requirement to ensure that virtual machines hosted in these virtual networks can communicate across both virtual networks by using their private IP address. Which of the following can be used to fulfil this requirement?

- A. Virtual Network Peering ✓
- B. VPN gateway
- C. Local gateway
- D. ExpressRoute

Explanation:

Answer – A

The requirement is communication between resources in both VNets.

- Option A: Peering is used to facilitate communication between resources of 2 VNet's using Azure infrastructure: Correct answer
- Option B: VPN Gateway: A VPN gateway is a specific type of virtual network gateway that is used to send encrypted traffic between an Azure virtual network and an on-premises location over the public Internet. It supports data encryption in transit and installation is a very easy task. It can be installed on any public Internet. So this is not helping to solve the requirement
- Option C: Local Gateway: The **local network gateway** (LNG) typically refers to your on-premises location. It is not the same as a virtual **network gateway**. So this is not helping to meet the requirement.
- Option D: ExpressRoute: Azure ExpressRoute is used to create private connections between Azure datacenters and infrastructure on your On-premises or in a collocation environment over Private network with desired bandwidth.
- it does not support data encryption in transit and installation is not easy. its time consuming. So this is not helping to meet our requirement

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Question 14

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company is planning on deploying 15 virtual machines using Azure Resource Manager templates. All of the virtual machines should run the latest version of Windows Server 2016. You have to complete the below storageProfile section of the template

```
"storageProfile": {  
    "imageReference": {  
        "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
        "offer": Slot1, Slot1,  
        "sku": Slot2, Slot2,  
        "version": "latest"  
    }  
}
```

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. "WindowsClient"
- B. "WindowsServer" ✓
- C. "2016-Datacenter"
- D. "Windows-Hub"

Explanation:

Answer - B

If you look at the Export Template section for a resource group that has a Windows Server 2016 Virtual machine deployed, you can see that values that go into the offer and Sku section

Search (Ctrl+ /) < Download Add to library Deploy

⚠ 2 resource types cannot be exported yet and are not included in the template. See error details.

Automate deploying resources with Azure Resource Manager templates in a single, coordinated operation. Define resources and configurable input parameters and deploy with script or code. [Learn more about template deployment](#).

Template Parameters CLI PowerShell .NET Ruby

Parameters (24)

Variables (0)

Resources (21)

```

588     "dependsOn": [
589         "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces',
590             parameters('networkInterfaces_demovm995_name'))]"
591     ],
592     "properties": {
593         "hardwareProfile": {
594             "vmSize": "Standard_DS1_v2"
595         },
596         "storageProfile": {
597             "imageReference": {
598                 "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
599                 "offer": "WindowsServer",
600                 "sku": "2016-Datacenter",
601                 "version": "latest"
602             },
603             "osDisk": {
604                 "osType": "Windows",
605                 "name": "[concat(parameters('virtualMachines_demovm_name'),
606                     '_OsDisk_1_4fa28077ffffa48deb8a1aac1dece870f')]",
607                 "createOption": "FromImage",
608                 "caching": "ReadWrite",
609                 "managedDisk": {
610                     "storageAccountType": "Premium_LRS",
611                     "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Compute/disks',
612                         concat(parameters('virtualMachines_demovm_name'),
613                             '_OsDisk_1_4fa28077ffffa48deb8a1aac1dece870f'))]"
614                 }
615             }
616         }
617     }
618 }
```

1 Export template 2

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

For more information on Resource Manager templates, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 15

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company is planning on deploying 15 virtual machines using Azure Resource Manager templates. All of the virtual machines should run the latest version of Windows Server 2016.

You have to complete the below storageProfile section of the template

```
"storageProfile": {  
    "imageReference": {  
        "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",  
        "offer": Slot1,  
        "sku": Slot2,  
        "version": "latest"  
    }  
}
```

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. "WindowsClient"
- B. "WindowsServer"
- C. "2016-Datacenter"
- D. "Windows-Hub"

Explanation:

Answer - C

If you look at the Export Template section for a resource group that has a Windows Server 2016 Virtual machine deployed, you can see that values that go into the offer and Sku section

Search (Ctrl+ /) < Download Add to library Deploy

⚠ 2 resource types cannot be exported yet and are not included in the template. See error details.

Automate deploying resources with Azure Resource Manager templates in a single, coordinated operation. Define resources and configurable input parameters and deploy with script or code. [Learn more about template deployment](#).

Template Parameters CLI PowerShell .NET Ruby

Parameters (24)

Variables (0)

Resources (21)

```

588     "dependsOn": [
589         "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces',
590             parameters('networkInterfaces_demovm995_name'))]"
591     ],
592     "properties": {
593         "hardwareProfile": {
594             "vmSize": "Standard_DS1_v2"
595         },
596         "storageProfile": {
597             "imageReference": {
598                 "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
599                 "offer": "WindowsServer",
600                 "sku": "2016-Datacenter",
601                 "version": "latest"
602             },
603             "osDisk": {
604                 "osType": "Windows",
605                 "name": "[concat(parameters('virtualMachines_demovm_name'),
606                     '_OsDisk_1_4fa28077ffffa48deb8a1aac1dece870f')]",
607                 "createOption": "FromImage",
608                 "caching": "ReadWrite",
609                 "managedDisk": {
610                     "storageAccountType": "Premium_LRS",
611                     "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Compute/disks',
612                         concat(parameters('virtualMachines_demovm_name'),
613                             '/osDisk/1'))]"
614                 }
615             }
616         }
617     }
618 }
```

1 Export template 2

Monitoring

Insights (preview)

Alerts

Metrics

Diagnostic settings

Advisor recommendations

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

For more information on Resource Manager templates, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 16

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company is planning on deploying 100 virtual machines to their subscription. These machines will be hosting applications for various departments such as Finance, Logistics, Sales etc. It needs to be ensured that the cost for the virtual machines are borne by the departments that the virtual machine belongs to. Which of

the following can be used to establish the link between the billing of the virtual machines and the respective departments?

- A. Add an extension for each virtual machine
- B. Assign tags for each virtual machine 
- C. Configure locks as per each department for each virtual machine
- D. Configure the Security option for each virtual machine

Explanation:

Answer – B

The ideal way to segregate the billing process is to use Azure tags. 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 Azure, for any Virtual Machine you can

1. Go to the Tags section
2. Give a name and value for the Tag
3. Click on Save

demovm - Tags
Virtual machine

Save Delete all Revert changes

Tags are name/value pairs that enable you to categorize resources and view consolidated billing by applying the same tag to multiple resources and resource groups. [Learn more](#)

NAME	VALUE
Department	: Logistics

demovm (Virtual machine)
1 to be added ⓘ

Since this is the ideal approach, all other options are incorrect

For more information on using resource tags, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 17

Incorrect

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A company has a web application named whizlabsapp deployed to Azure. The Web App is deployed using the Azure App Service based on the D1 pricing tier. The application is now being modified and needs to accept connections on HTTPS. Which of the following needs to be done to ensure this requirement can be fulfilled? You have to ensure that the cost is minimized for any changes made.

- A. Scale out the App Service Plan ✗
- B. Scale up the App Service Plan ✓
- C. Change the properties of the Web App
- D. Change the Quota of the Web App

Explanation:

Answer – B

If you look at the Microsoft documentation on the features of the App Service Plans, you can see that the ability to support SSL is only available with the Basic App Service Plan and higher. The D1 Pricing tier means that the App is hosted using the Shared App Service plan which does not have this feature.

	FREE	SHARED	BASIC	STANDARD	PREMIUM	ISOLATED*	APP SERVICE LINUX	CONSUMPTION PLAN (FUNCTIONS)
Remote Debugging (.NET)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ³		✓
Remote Profiling (.NET)			✓	✓	✓	✓ ³		
Security Scanning*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Session Affinity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SSL (IP/SNI)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	SNI SSL
Web Sockets ⁴	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

In order to ensure the Web App works on a higher App service plan, choose the Scale Up option for the Web App. An example is shown below.

Search (Ctrl+I)

Deployment slots

Deployment Center

Settings

Configuration

Application settings (Classic)

Authentication / Authorizat...

Application Insights

Identity

Backups

Custom domains

SSL settings

Networking

Scale up (App Service plan)

Scale out (App Service plan)

WebJobs

Push

MySQL In App



Dev / Test

For less demanding workloads



Production

For most production workloads



Isolated

Advanced networking and scale

Recommended pricing tiers

F1

Shared infrastructure

1 GB memory
60 minutes/day compute
Loading...

D1

Shared infrastructure

1 GB memory
240 minutes/day compute
Loading...

B1

100 total ACU

1.75 GB memory
A-Series compute equivalent
Loading...

▼ See additional options

Included features

Every app hosted on this App Service plan will have access to these features:



Custom domains

Configure and purchase custom domain names.

Included hardware

Every instance of your App Service plan will include the following hardware configuration:



Azure Compute Units (ACU)

Dedicated compute resources used to run applications deployed in the App Service Plan. [Learn more](#)

Memory

Memory available to run applications deployed and running in the App Service plan.



Storage

1 GB disk storage shared by all apps deployed in the App Service plan.

Option A is incorrect since this option is used for Autoscaling purpose.

Options C and D are incorrect since these are read-only features.

For more information on App Service Plans, please visit the below URL

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/>

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Question 18

Incorrect

Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

A development is deploying a web application to Azure. The Web application uses Azure Active Directory for authentication. There is a requirement to implement Multi-factor authentication for the application. Which of the following needs to be done to fulfil this requirement? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

- A. In Azure AD, create a new conditional access policy. ✓
- B. In Azure AD, enable application proxy
- C. Configure the website to use Azure AD B2C.
- D. In Azure AD conditional access, enable the baseline policy. ✗
- E. Upgrade to Azure AD Premium. ✓

Explanation:

Answer - A and E

Conditional access policies can be used to ensure that Multi-factor is implemented for users. The Microsoft documentation also has a quick start tutorial on how to implement MFA for apps using conditional access policies.

Quickstart: Require MFA for specific apps with Azure Active Directory conditional access

01/30/2019 • 4 minutes to read • Contributors  all

To simplify the sign-in experience of your users, you might want to allow them to sign in to your cloud apps using a user name and a password. However, many environments have at least a few apps for which it is advisable to require a stronger form of account verification, such as multi-factor authentication (MFA). This might be, for example true, for access to your organization's email system or your HR apps. In Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), you can accomplish this goal with a conditional access policy.

This quickstart shows how to configure an [Azure AD conditional access policy](#) that requires multi-factor authentication for a selected cloud app in your environment.

To use conditional access policies, you need to have Azure AD Premium licensing.

License requirements for using conditional access

Using conditional access requires an Azure AD Premium license. To find the right license for your requirements, see [Comparing generally available features of the Free, Basic, and Premium editions](#).

Option B is incorrect since you need to use conditional access policies and not application proxy

Option C is incorrect since this does not have the feature for Multi-factor authentication

Option D is incorrect since the baseline is already in place and only allows MFA for administrators

For more information on conditional access policies, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/overview>

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Question 19

Incorrect

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company is planning on connecting their on-premise data center to a virtual network in Azure. They want to implement VPN gateways. They also want to ensure that the implementation provides the ability to maximize the IP address space available to Azure virtual machines. Which of the following could CIDR mask could be used for the gateway subnet to fulfil this requirement?

- A. /30
- B. /29
- C. /28 
- D. /27 

Explanation:

Answer – D

The Microsoft documentation mentions the different subnet CIDR masks that can be set for the Gateway subnet. If you want to maximize the IP addresses available to the Azure Machines in the network, then you can choose the smallest option possible which is /27.

Do I need a 'GatewaySubnet'?

Yes. The gateway subnet contains the IP addresses that the virtual network gateway services use. You need to create a gateway subnet for your VNet in order to configure a virtual network gateway. All gateway subnets must be named 'GatewaySubnet' to work properly. Don't name your gateway subnet something else. And don't deploy VMs or anything else to the gateway subnet.

When you create the gateway subnet, you specify the number of IP addresses that the subnet contains. The IP addresses in the gateway subnet are allocated to the gateway service. Some configurations require more IP addresses to be allocated to the gateway services than do others. You want to make sure your gateway subnet contains enough IP addresses to accommodate future growth and possible additional new connection configurations. So, while you can create a gateway subnet as small as /29, we recommend that you create a gateway subnet of /27 or larger (/27, /26, /25 etc.). Look at the requirements for the configuration that you want to create and verify that the gateway subnet you have will meet those requirements.

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

- For more information on VPN gateway's, one can go to the below link
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-vpn-faq>

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Question 20

Incorrect

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A development team has created a .Net core web-based application. As an architect you have to create the DockerFile which would be used to create the image for the application.

The Docker based application has the following requirements

- Ensure that the application whizlabsApp.dll runs at the startup of the docker container
- Run a powershell script called whizlabscsript.ps1 in the Docker container

The whizlabsApp.dll and the whizlabscsript.ps1 are in the same location as the DockerFile. Which of the following commands would you place in the DockerFile? Choose 3 answers from the options given below.

- A. FROM microsoft/dotnet:2.2-aspnetcore-runtime

- B. EXPOSE whizlabsApp.dll ,whizlabscsript.ps1 X
- C. ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", " whizlabsApp.dll "] ✓
- D. ENTRYPOINT ["whizlabsApp.dll" , "whizlabscsript.ps1"]
- E. RUN powershell "whizlabscsript.ps1" ✓
- F. RUN "whizlabsApp.dll","whizlabscsript.ps1"

Explanation:

Answer - A, C and E

Examples of DockerFiles are given in the Microsoft documentation. The below example shows how to define the base image and run an application on start-up of the docker container

The following example shows a sample Dockerfile for an ASP.NET Core container.

Dockerfile	 Copy
<pre>FROM microsoft/dotnet:2.2-aspnetcore-runtime ARG source WORKDIR /app EXPOSE 80 COPY \${source:-obj/Docker/publish} . ENTRYPOINT ["dotnet", " MySingleContainerWebApp.dll "]</pre>	

In this case, the image is based on version 2.2 of the official ASP.NET Core Docker image (multi-arch for Linux and Windows). This is the setting `FROM microsoft/dotnet:2.2-aspnetcore-runtime`. (For more information about this base image, see the [.NET Core Docker Image](#) page.) In the Dockerfile, you also need to instruct Docker to listen on the TCP port you will use at runtime (in this case, port 80, as configured with the `EXPOSE` setting).

You can specify additional configuration settings in the Dockerfile, depending on the language and framework you're using. For instance, the `ENTRYPOINT` line with `["dotnet", "MySingleContainerWebApp.dll"]` tells Docker to run a .NET Core application. If you're using the SDK and the .NET Core CLI (dotnet CLI) to build and run the .NET application, this setting would be different. The bottom line is that the `ENTRYPOINT` line and other settings will be different depending on the language and platform you choose for your application.

And the below example shows how to run a powershell script

Using PowerShell commands in a Dockerfile to set up Windows Containers

[Windows Containers](#) allow you to convert your existing Windows applications into Docker images and deploy them with the same tools as the rest of the Docker ecosystem. To use Windows Containers, you run PowerShell commands in the Dockerfile, as shown in the following example:

```
Dockerfile Copy  
  
FROM microsoft/windowsservercore  
LABEL Description="IIS" Vendor="Microsoft" Version="10"  
RUN powershell -Command Add-WindowsFeature Web-Server  
CMD [ "ping", "localhost", "-t" ]
```

Based on the examples given in the documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on a complete docker application workflow, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/standard/microservices-architecture/docker-application-development-process/docker-app-development-workflow>

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Question 21

Correct

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A company has to deploy a Docker/Go application onto Azure. They need to deploy the application using the Azure App Service Linux. Currently there are no resource groups in place which support linux based containers. You need to ensure the right and minimum number of CLI commands are executed to deploy the solution. Which of the following commands would you run as part of this solution? Choose 3 answers from the options given below

- A. az group create 
- B. az appservice plan create 
- C. az appservice plan assign

D. az webapp create ✓

E. az web app assign

Explanation:

Answer – A,B and D

The steps for fulfilling this requirement is given as an example in the Microsoft documentation

- 1 First you have to ensure that a location is chosen which has support for Linux based containers. So, we will first create the resource group

Create a resource group

A [resource group](#) is a logical container into which Azure resources like web apps, databases, and storage accounts are deployed and managed. For example, you can choose to delete the entire resource group in one simple step later.

In the Cloud Shell, create a resource group with the `az group create` command. The following example creates a resource group named `myResourceGroup` in the *West Europe* location. To see all supported locations for App Service on Linux in **Basic** tier, run the `az appservice list-locations --sku B1 --linux-workers-enabled` command.

Azure CLI  Copy 

```
az group create --name myResourceGroup --location "West Europe"
```

2. Next, we create the App Service plan

Create an Azure App Service plan

In the Cloud Shell, create an App Service plan in the resource group with the `az appservice plan create` command.

The following example creates an App Service plan named `myAppServicePlan` in the **Basic** pricing tier (`--sku B1`) and in a Linux container (`--is-linux`).

Azure CLI  Copy 

```
az appservice plan create --name myAppServicePlan --resource-group myResourceGroup --sku B1 --is-linux
```

3 And then finally we create the Web App

Create a web app

Create a [web app](#) in the `myAppServicePlan` App Service plan with the [az webapp create](#) command. Don't forget to replace `<app name>` with a globally unique app name.

Azure CLI

 Copy

 Try It

```
az webapp create --resource-group myResourceGroup --plan myAppServicePlan --name <app name> --deployment-c
```

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

For more information on deploying docker/go containers, one can go to the below link

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/containers/quickstart-docker-go>

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Question 22

Incorrect

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A development team has developed a Docker based application. This application needs to be deployed to an Azure Kubernetes cluster.

The cluster has the following requirements

- The initial node count of the cluster should be 2
- Monitoring needs to be enabled for the cluster

You have to complete the following Azure CLI script for the deployment of the cluster

```
az Slot1 create --name whizlabs-rg --location eastus
```

```
az Slot2 create \
```

```
--resource-group whizlabs-rg \
```

```
--name whizlabscluster \
```

```
--node-count 2 \
```

```
Slot3 \
```

```
--generate-ssh-keys
```

Which of the following should go into Slot1?

- A. group ✓
- B. aks ✗
- C. acs
- D. acr

Explanation:

Answer – A

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

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
```

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

For more information on creating a cluster via the CLI, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

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Question 23

Correct

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A development team has developed a Docker based application. This application needs to be deployed to an Azure Kubernetes cluster.

The cluster has the following requirements

- The initial node count of the cluster should be 2
- Monitoring needs to be enabled for the cluster

You have to complete the following Azure CLI script for the deployment of the cluster

az **Slot1** create --name whizlabs-rg --location eastus

az **Slot2** create \

--resource-group whizlabs-rg \

--name whizlabscluster \

--node-count 2 \

Slot3 \

--generate-ssh-keys

Which of the following should go into Slot2?

A. group

B. aks

C. acs

D. acr

Explanation:

Answer – B

Create AKS cluster

Use the [az aks create](#) command to create an AKS cluster. The following example creates a cluster named `myAKSCluster` with one node. Azure Monitor for containers is also enabled using the `--enable-addons monitoring` parameter.

Azure CLI

```
az aks create \
    --resource-group myResourceGroup \
    --name myAKSCluster \
    --node-count 1 \
    --enable-addons monitoring \
    --generate-ssh-keys
```

Copy Try It

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

For more information on creating a cluster via the CLI, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

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Question 24

Incorrect

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A development team has developed a Docker based application. This application needs to be deployed to an Azure Kubernetes cluster.

The cluster has the following requirements

- The initial node count of the cluster should be 2
- Monitoring needs to be enabled for the cluster

You have to complete the following Azure CLI script for the deployment of the cluster

```
az Slot1 create --name whizlabs-rg --location eastus
```

```
az Slot2 create \
```

```
--resource-group whizlabs-rg \
```

```
--name whizlabscluster \
```

```
--node-count 2 \
```

```
Slot3 \
```

```
--generate-ssh-keys
```

following should go into Slot3?

Which of the

- A. --enable-addons monitoring 
- B. ssh
- C. sessions 
- D. partitions

Explanation:

Answer – A

Since we need to have monitoring as per the case study, we need to enable this option. An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

Create AKS cluster

Use the [az aks create](#) command to create an AKS cluster. The following example creates a cluster named `myAKSCluster` with one node. Azure Monitor for containers is also enabled using the `--enable-addons monitoring` parameter.

```
Azure CLI Copy Try It
az aks create \
    --resource-group myResourceGroup \
    --name myAKSCluster \
    --node-count 1 \
    --enable-addons monitoring \
    --generate-ssh-keys
```

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

For more information on creating a cluster via the CLI, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough>

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Question 25

Incorrect

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company is planning on creating 2 identical Windows Virtual machines in Azure in the East US region. An application is going to be hosted on these machines. Below are the key requirements

- Ensure an application uptime of 99.95%
- Ensure that the Virtual machine makes use of managed disks

Which of the following is the ideal service to utilize for these requirements?

- A. Azure machine scale sets 
- B. Azure Traffic Manager
- C. Azure Application Gateway
- D. Azure Availability sets 

Explanation:

Answer - D

The best option for this is to make use of Availability sets. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Configure multiple virtual machines in an availability set for redundancy

To provide redundancy to your application, we recommend that you group two or more virtual machines in an availability set. This configuration within a datacenter ensures that during either a planned or unplanned maintenance event, at least one virtual machine is available and meets the 99.95% Azure SLA. For more information, see the [SLA for Virtual Machines](#).

Important

Avoid leaving a single instance virtual machine in an availability set by itself. VMs in this configuration do not qualify for a SLA guarantee and face downtime during Azure planned maintenance events, except when a single VM is using [Azure premium SSDs](#). For single VMs using premium SSDs, the Azure SLA applies.

Each virtual machine in your availability set is assigned an **update domain** and a **fault domain** by the underlying Azure platform. For a given availability set, five non-user-configurable update domains are assigned by default (Resource Manager deployments can then be increased to provide up to 20 update domains) to indicate groups of virtual machines and underlying physical hardware that can be rebooted at the same time. When more than five virtual machines are configured within a single availability set, the sixth virtual machine is placed into the same update domain as the first virtual machine, the seventh in the same update domain as the second virtual machine, and so on. The order of update domains being rebooted may not proceed sequentially during planned maintenance, but only one update domain is rebooted at a time. A rebooted update domain is given 30 minutes to recover before maintenance is initiated on a different update domain.

Option A is incorrect since this is normally used when you want to add scalability to your architecture

Option B is incorrect since this is normally used to distribute traffic as a DNS level

Option C is incorrect since this is normally used to distribute traffic at an application level

For more information on availability sets, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/manage-availability>

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Question 26

Incorrect

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company is planning on deploying a storage account which will be used to host files shares. These file shares will be used by a number of Virtual Machines hosted in Azure. There is a requirement to ensure the highest possible redundancy for the files that would be stored in the storage account. Which of the following replication technique would you "NOT" employ for the storage account?

- A. Locally redundant storage (LRS) ×
- B. Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- C. Geo-redundant storage (GRS)
- D. Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) ✓

Explanation:

Answer – D

At this moment, Azure Files does not support working with RA-GRS. Please find the details below.

File share redundancy

Azure Files standard shares supports four data redundancy options: locally redundant storage (LRS), zone redundant storage (ZRS), geo-redundant storage (GRS), and geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS) (preview).

Azure Files premium shares support both LRS and ZRS, ZRS is currently available in a smaller subset of regions.

If you opt for read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS), you should know that Azure File does not support read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS) in any region at this time. File shares in the RA-GRS storage account work like they would in GRS accounts and are charged GRS prices.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-planning#file-share-redundancy>

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Question 27

Correct

A company has deployed 3 virtual networks to Azure. The details of the networks are given below

Name	Address space
whizlabs-net1	10.1.0.0/16
whizlabs-net2	10.2.0.0/16
whizlabs-net3	10.3.0.0/16

A virtual machine is being deployed as a router to whizlabs-net2. It needs to be ensured that all traffic from whizlabs-net1 and whizlabs-net3 is routed via the Virtual machine router in whizlabs-net2. Which of the following steps do you need to implement for this requirement? Choose 2 answers from the options given below.

- A. Create a peering connection between (whizlabs-net1 and whizlabs-net2) and (whizlabs-net3 and whizlabs-net2) and enable forwarded traffic on the peering connections. ✓
- B. Create peering connections between all Virtual Networks and use of remote gateways on the peering connections
- C. Create custom route tables and attach them to the subnets in whizlabs-net1 and whizlabs-net3 ✓
- D. Create custom route filters and attach them to the subnets in whizlabs-net1 and whizlabs-net3

Explanation:

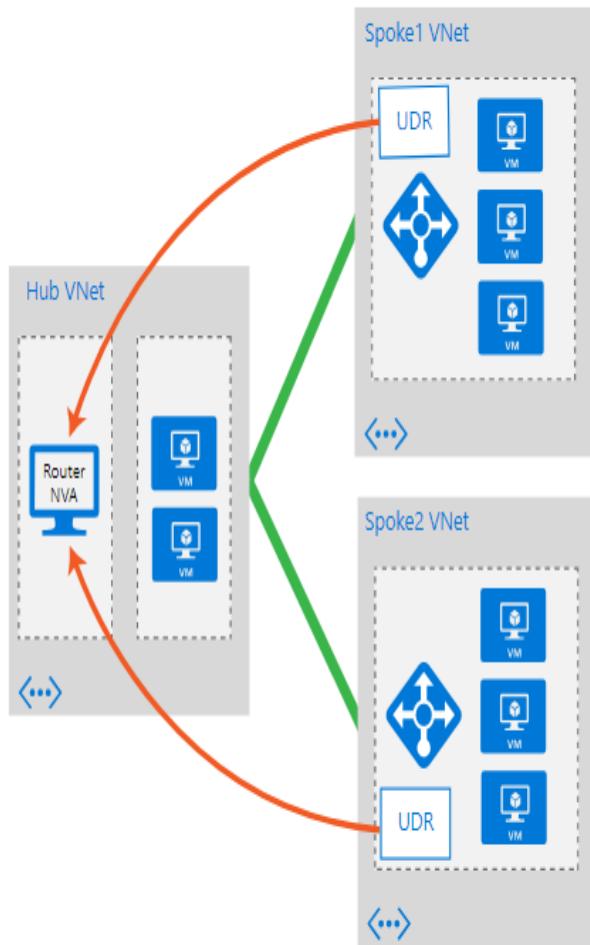
Answer – A and C

The architecture in the question refers to the hub and spoke model for a virtual network. An example of this is also given in the Microsoft documentation as shown below

Spoke connectivity

If you require connectivity between spokes, consider implementing an NVA for routing in the hub, and using UDRs in the spoke to forward traffic to the hub.

2



1

In this scenario, you must configure the peering connections to **allow forwarded traffic**.

Also consider what services are shared in the hub, to ensure the hub scales for a larger number of spokes. For instance, if your hub provides firewall services, consider the bandwidth limits of your firewall solution when adding multiple spokes. You might want to move some of these shared services to a second level of hubs.

Here you need to ensure

- 1 Allow forwarded traffic on the peering connections
2. Use custom route tables

Option B is incorrect since this option is required when you want to forward traffic through a VPN connection

Option D is incorrect since you need to create custom route tables

For more information on the hub and spoke architecture, one can go to the below link

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Question 28

Incorrect

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company is developing an application that will consist of various services. The application will be used to host an online training site. The services will be hosted on Azure Virtual Machines which will interact with Azure SQL database and Azure Table storage as the backend store. The functionality of some of the services are given below

- Course Display Service - This is used to store and display information about courses. Here the data need not be persisted across sessions.
- Login Service - This managed the login for the user. Here the data needs to be persisted across sessions.
- Student details - This service is used to display the details of students. Here the data needs to be persisted across sessions.

As per the current architecture recommendations, the services will be designed using the Microservices architecture. Azure Service Fabric will be used as the underlying Azure service.

You have to ensure you create the right service types in Azure Service Fabric

You decide to use stateless Reliable Service for the Course Display Service and stateful Reliable Services for the other services

Does this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes 

B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – A

This is the right approach. Since you don't need to maintain session information for the Course Display Service you can use a stateless Reliable Service for this. And then you can use the stateful Reliable Services for the other services.

For more information on Azure Service Fabric, one can go to the below link

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

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Question 29

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company is developing an application that will consist of various services. The application will be used to host an online training site. The services will be hosted on Azure Virtual Machines which will interact with Azure SQL database and Azure Table storage as the backend store. The functionality of some of the services are given below

- Course Display Service - This is used to store and display information about courses. Here the data need not be persisted across sessions.
- Login Service - This managed the login for the user. Here the data needs to be persisted across sessions.
- Student details - This service is used to display the details of students. Here the data needs to be persisted across sessions.

As per the current architecture recommendations, the services will be designed using the Microservices architecture. Azure Service Fabric will be used as the underlying Azure service.

You have to ensure you create the right service types in Azure Service Fabric

You decide to use stateful Reliable Service for all services.

Does this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

This is **NOT** the right approach. Since you don't need to maintain session information for the Course Display Service you can use a stateless Reliable Service for this. And then you can use the stateful Reliable Services for the other services.

For more information on Azure Service Fabric, one can go to the below link

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

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Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company is developing an application that will consist of various services. The application will be used to host an online training site. The services will be hosted on Azure Virtual Machines which will interact with Azure SQL database and Azure Table storage as the backend store. The functionality of some of the services are given below

- Course Display Service - This is used to store and display information about courses. Here the data need not be persisted across sessions.
- Login Service - This managed the login for the user. Here the data needs to be persisted across sessions.
- Student details - This service is used to display the details of students. Here the data needs to be persisted across sessions.

As per the current architecture recommendations, the services will be designed using the Microservices architecture. Azure Service Fabric will be used as the underlying Azure service.

You have to ensure you create the right service types in Azure Service Fabric

You decide to use stateful Reliable Service for the Course Display Service and a guest executable for all other services.

Does this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

This is **NOT** the right approach. Since you don't need to maintain session information for the Course Display Service you can use a stateless Reliable Service for this. And then you can use the stateful Reliable Services for the other services.

For more information on Azure Service Fabric, one can go to the below link

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

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Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has defined an alert in Azure Monitor. An action group has been defined as shown below which has been attached to the alert.

```
ResourceGroupName : Default-ActivityLogAlerts
GroupShortName   : action
Enabled          : True
EmailReceivers   : {demoaction_-EmailAction-}
SmsReceivers     : {demoaction_-SMSAction-}
WebhookReceivers : {}
Id              : /subscriptions/baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e/resourceGroups/Default-ActivityLogAlerts/providers/microsoft.insights/actionGroups/action
Name            : action
Type            : Microsoft.Insights/ActionGroups
Location        : Global
Tags            : {}
```

Based on the alert procedure defined, the alert which has the action group gets triggered every minute.

Based on the alerts and action group how many times would an email be sent in an hour?

- A. 12
- B. 15
- C. 60
- D. 90

Explanation:

Answer – C

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following limits when it comes to alerts

Rate limiting for Voice, SMS, emails, Azure App push notifications and webhook posts

03/12/2018 • 2 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Rate limiting is a suspension of notifications that occurs when too many are sent to a particular phone number, email address or device. Rate limiting ensures that alerts are manageable and actionable.

The rate limit thresholds are:

- SMS: No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes.
- Voice: No more than 1 Voice call every 5 minutes.
- Email: No more than 100 emails in an hour.

Other actions are not rate limited.

Since there are no limits for email, the alert would send an email every minute , so 60 emails would be sent in an hour

For more information on the alerts rate limitations please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitoring-and-diagnostics/monitoring-alerts-rate-limiting>

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Question 32

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has defined an alert in Azure Monitor. An action group has been defined as shown below which has been attached to the alert.

```
ResourceGroupName : Default-ActivityLogAlerts
GroupShortName    : action
Enabled          : True
EmailReceivers   : {demoaction_-EmailAction-}
SmsReceivers     : {demoaction_-SMSAction-}
WebhookReceivers : {}
Id               : /subscriptions/baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e/resourceGroups/Default-ActivityLogAlerts/providers/microsoft.insights/actionGroups/action
Name             : action
Type             : Microsoft.Insights/ActionGroups
Location         : Global
Tags             : {}
```

Based on the alert procedure defined, the alert which has the action group gets triggered every minute.

Based on the alerts and action group how many times would an SMS be sent in an hour?

- A. 12 
- B. 15
- C. 60
- D. 90

Explanation:

Answer – A

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following limits when it comes to alerts

Rate limiting for Voice, SMS, emails, Azure App push notifications and webhook posts

03/12/2018 • 2 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Rate limiting is a suspension of notifications that occurs when too many are sent to a particular phone number, email address or device. Rate limiting ensures that alerts are manageable and actionable.

The rate limit thresholds are:

- **SMS:** No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes.
- **Voice:** No more than 1 Voice call every 5 minutes.
- **Email:** No more than 100 emails in an hour.

Other actions are not rate limited.

Based on this, only 12 SMS would be sent in an hour

For more information on the alerts rate limitations please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/monitoring-and-diagnostics/monitoring-alerts-rate-limiting>

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Question 33

Incorrect

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has setup the following Azure Virtual Machines in Azure

	Name	Type
	whizlabsvm1	Virtual Machine
	whizlabsvm2	Virtual Machine

There is a requirement to setup a load balancer in Azure and ensure the Virtual Machines are placed behind the load balancer.

There is a requirement to ensure that the load balancer being setup adheres to an SLA of 99.99%. Which of the following needs to be implemented to achieve this requirement? You have to also ensure costs are minimized.

- A. Create a Basic Load balancer ×
- B. Create a Standard load balancer ✓
- C. Create a new virtual network for the load balancer
- D. Ensure that basic disks are attached to the virtual machines

Explanation:

Answer – B

The requirement for the SLA is given in the Microsoft documentation as shown below.

SLA for Load Balancer

Last updated: March 2018

We guarantee that a Load Balanced Endpoint using Azure Standard Load Balancer, serving two or more Healthy Virtual Machine Instances, will be available 99.99% of the time.

Basic Load Balancer is excluded from this SLA.

Option A is incorrect since we have to setup a Standard Load balancer to ensure the SLA is met

Options C and D are incorrect since these are not key requirements for meeting the SLA

For more information on the SLA for the load balancer, please go to the below URL

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/load-balancer/v1_0/

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Question 34

Incorrect

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has setup the following Azure Virtual Machines in Azure

Name
Type

whizlabsvm1

Virtual Machine

whizlabsvm2

Virtual Machine

There is a requirement to setup a load balancer in Azure and ensure the Virtual Machines are placed behind the load balancer.

It needs to be ensured that session affinity is in place for requests flowing via the Load balancer. In which of the following section of the Load balancer would you define this?

- A. Backend pools ×
- B. Health probes
- C. Load Balancing rules ✓
- D. Inbound NAT rules

Explanation:

Answer – C

You will define this in the load balancing rule as shown below

Add load balancing rule

□ X

whizlabsload

* Name

demo



* IP Version

IPv4 IPv6

* Frontend IP address ⓘ

51.140.87.135 (LoadBalancerFrontEnd)



Protocol

TCP UDP

* Port

80

* Backend port ⓘ

80

Backend pool ⓘ

demopool (1 virtual machine)



Health probe ⓘ

demoprobe (TCP:80)



Session persistence ⓘ

None



None

Client IP

Client IP and protocol

Floating IP (direct server return) ⓘ

Disabled Enabled



OK

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

For more information on the distribution mode, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-distribution-mode>

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Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

A company has setup the following Azure Virtual Machines in Azure

Name	Type
whizlabsvm1	Virtual Machine
whizlabsvm2	Virtual Machine

The following requirements need to be met for the Virtual Machine

- The underlying data disks for the Virtual Machine need to be encrypted
- The company does not want to store the encryption keys locally

Which of the following would be used for management of the encryption keys?

- A. Azure CosmosDB
- B. Azure Storage Account
- C. Azure Key Vault
- D. Azure AD

Explanation:

Answer – C

You should use the Azure key vault service for managing the encryption keys. The following is provided in the Microsoft documentation

What is Azure Key Vault?

01/18/2019 • 6 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Cloud applications and services use cryptographic keys and secrets to help keep information secure. Azure Key Vault safeguards these keys and secrets. When you use Key Vault, you can encrypt authentication keys, storage account keys, data encryption keys, .pfx files, and passwords by using keys that are protected by hardware security modules (HSMs).

Key Vault helps solve the following problems:

- **Secret management:** Securely store and tightly control access to tokens, passwords, certificates, API keys, and other secrets.
- **Key management:** Create and control encryption keys that encrypt your data.
- **Certificate management:** Provision, manage, and deploy public and private Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) certificates for use with Azure and your internal connected resources.
- **Store secrets backed by HSMs:** Use either software or FIPS 140-2 Level 2 validated HSMs to help protect secrets and keys.

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

For more information on the Azure Key vault service, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/key-vault-whatis>

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Question 36

Incorrect

Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

A company has setup the following Azure Virtual Machines in Azure

Name
Type
whizlabsvm1
Virtual Machine
whizlabsvm2
Virtual Machine

The following requirements need to be met for the Virtual Machine

- The underlying data disks for the Virtual Machine need to be encrypted

The company does not want to store the encryption keys locally

Which of the following needs to be modified to ensure the Azure Virtual Machines can make use of the encryption keys in Azure Key vault?

- A. Create a conditional access policy
- B. Set the Key vault advanced access policy
- C. Set the Key vault basic access policy
- D. Set an Azure AD Role

Explanation:

Answer – B

You have to set the Advanced access policy for the key vault. The following is provided in the Microsoft documentation

Set key vault advanced access policies

The Azure platform needs access to the encryption keys or secrets in your key vault to make them available to the VM for booting and decrypting the volumes. Enable disk encryption on the key vault or deployments will fail.

Set key vault advanced access policies with Azure PowerShell

Use the key vault PowerShell cmdlet [Set-AzKeyVaultAccessPolicy](#) to enable disk encryption for the key vault.

- Enable Key Vault for disk encryption: EnabledForDiskEncryption is required for Azure Disk encryption.



Azure PowerShell

Set-AzKeyVaultAccessPolicy -VaultName 'MySecureVault' -ResourceGroupName 'MyKeyVaultResourceGroup' -EnabledForDiskEncryption

Copy Try It

The screenshot shows the Azure PowerShell interface. The title bar says "Azure PowerShell". Below it is a command line area containing the PowerShell command "Set-AzKeyVaultAccessPolicy -VaultName 'MySecureVault' -ResourceGroupName 'MyKeyVaultResourceGroup' -EnabledForDiskEncryption". To the right of the command line are two buttons: "Copy" and "Try It".

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

For more information on disk encryption pre-requisites, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/disk-encryption-key-vault>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/azure-security-disk-encryption-prerequisites>

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Question 37

Incorrect

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company is planning on setting up a CosmosDB account in their Azure subscription. The data in the CosmosDB account should be accessible via SQL based queries. You have to complete the below Azure CLI script which will be used to create the account.

```
az cosmosdb create \
  --resource-group "whizlabs-rg" \
  --name "whizlabsaccount" \
  --kind Slot1 \
  --locations "South Central US"=0 "North Central US"=1 \
  --default-consistency-level "Session" \
  --enable-multiple-write-locations true
```

following would go into Slot1?

Which of the

- A. SQL
- B. SQLAPI
- C. GlobalDocumentDB
- D. Server

Explanation:**Answer - C**

Here we need to create a CosmosDB account with the SQL API. An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation.

```
# Create a SQL API Cosmos DB account with session consistency and multi-master enabled
az cosmosdb create \
    --resource-group $resourceGroupName \
    --name $accountName \
    --kind GlobalDocumentDB \
    --locations "South Central US"=0 "North Central US"=1 \
    --default-consistency-level "Session" \
    --enable-multiple-write-locations true
```

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

For more information on using Azure CLI commands to create CosmosDB artefacts, please go to the below URL

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/scripts/create-database-account-collections-cli>

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Question 38

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A development team has been instructed to implement a simple solution in Azure. The primary requirement is to ensure that an IT administrator team is notified whenever any infrastructure level changes are made to a virtual machine defined in their Azure subscription. Which of the following steps can be used to implement this solution? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

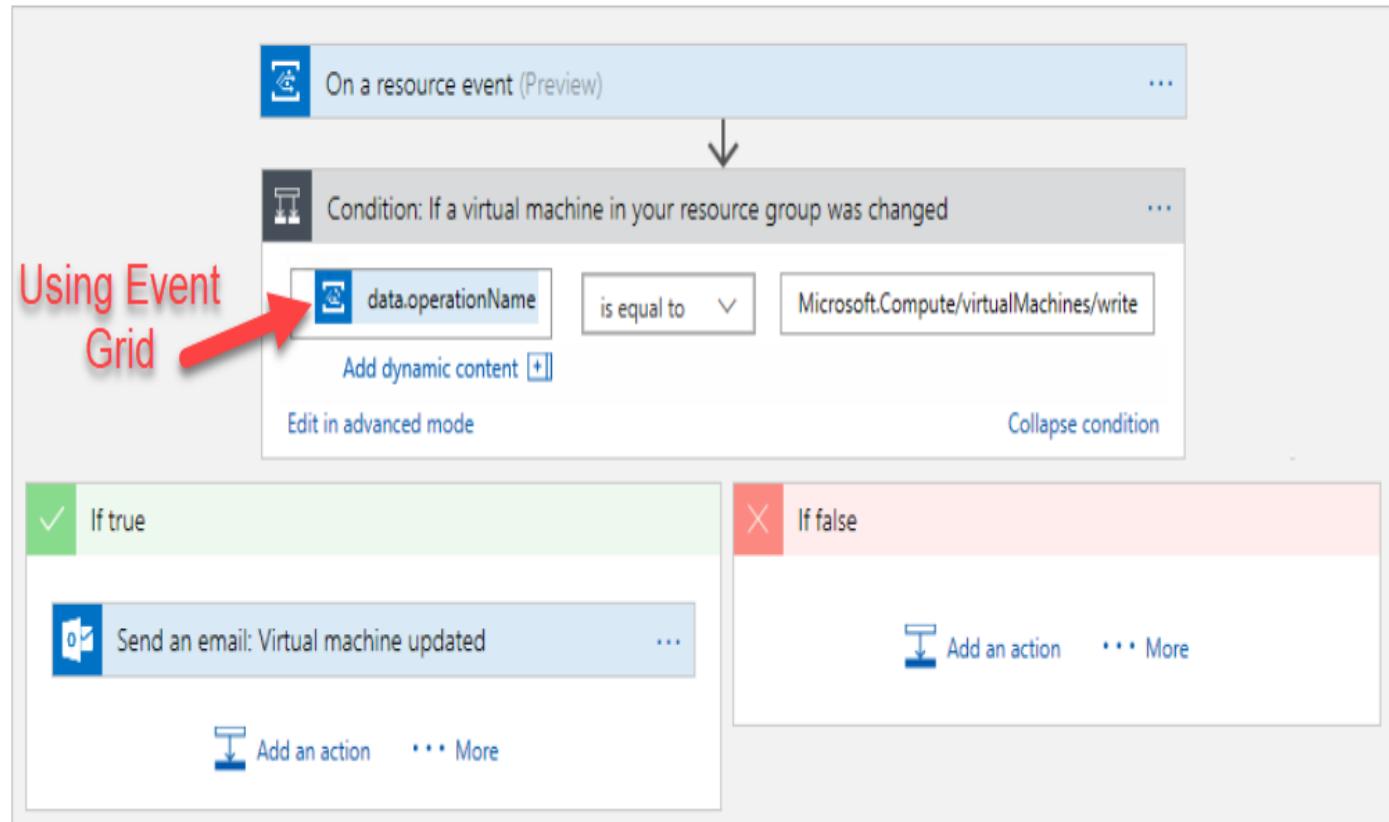
- A. Create a workflow using the Azure Logic App service 
- B. Create a workflow using the Azure Event Grid service
- C. Use the Event Grid service to check for Virtual Machine level changes 
- D. Use the Event Hub service to check for Virtual Machine level changes

Explanation:

Answer – A and C

An example of this is provided in the Microsoft documentation. Here you can use Azure Event Grid to notify on Virtual Machine level changes and direct them to an Azure Logic App.

This tutorial creates a logic app that monitors changes to a virtual machine and sends emails about those changes. When you create a logic app with an event subscription for an Azure resource, events flow from that resource through an event grid to the logic app. The tutorial walks you through building this logic app:



Option B is incorrect since workflows should be defined in the Azure Logic App service

Option D is incorrect since the Event Hub service is NOT used to check for resource level changes

For more information on this use case scenario, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/monitor-virtual-machine-changes-event-grid-logic-app>

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Question 39

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A development team is going to be making use of the Azure Service Bus for enabling messaging in one of the systems being developed. An Azure service bus queue is going to be used for this purpose. It also needs to be ensured that a First-In-First-Out pattern can be in place for the messages in the queue. Which of the following feature within the queue can be used for this purpose?

A. Create filters

B. Enable Sessions 

C. Enable partitions

D. Prefetch messages

Explanation:

Answer - B

This is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

Message sessions: first in, first out (FIFO)

01/23/2019 • 5 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Microsoft Azure Service Bus sessions enable joint and ordered handling of unbounded sequences of related messages. To realize a FIFO guarantee in Service Bus, use Sessions. Service Bus is not prescriptive about the nature of the relationship between the messages, and also does not define a particular model for determining where a message sequence starts or ends.

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

For more information on managing sessions, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 40

Incorrect

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company needs to setup an Application gateway as part of their Azure subscription for an application. They need to guarantee an SLA of 99.95% for the application and also ensure that the costs are minimized. Which of the following needs to be in place to adhere to the requirements?

A. Create a standard Application gateway instance

B. Create a basic Application gateway instance 

C. Ensure 2 or more small instances are attached to the application gateway instance

D. Ensure 2 or more medium instances are attached to the application gateway instance 

Explanation:

Answer - D

The SLA for the Application gateway is provided in the Microsoft documentation

SLA for Application Gateway

Last updated: April 2017

We guarantee that each Application Gateway Cloud Service having two or more medium or larger instances will be available at least 99.95% of the time.

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

For more information on SLA, please go to the below URL

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/support/legal/sla/application-gateway/v1_1/

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Question 41

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A development team needs to develop an application. The application will be made available to users on the Windows Mobile, IOS and Android mobile devices. Push notifications need to be integrated into the application wherein alerts can be sent to users. Which of the following 2 services in Azure could be used in development of this application?

- A. Azure Mobile App Service 
- B. Azure Notification Hubs 
- C. Azure Event Grid
- D. Azure SQL database

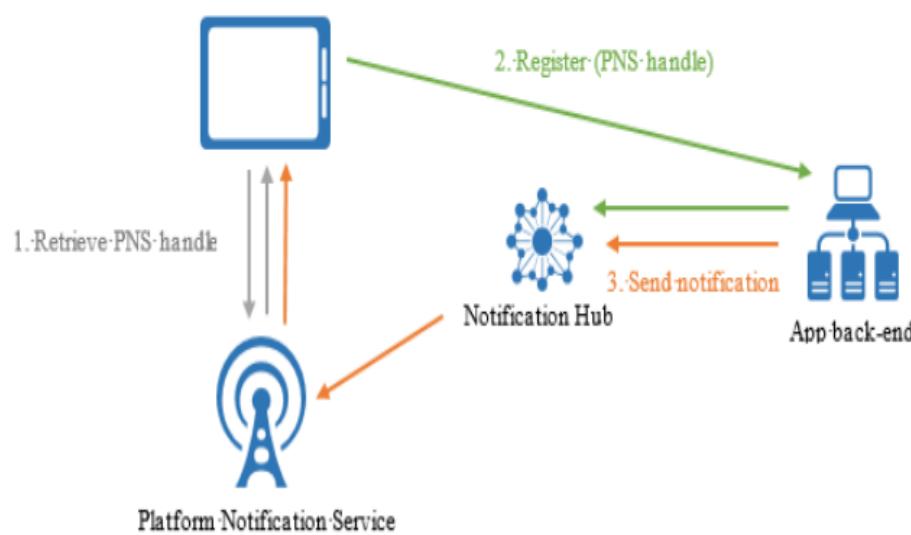
Explanation:

Answer – A and B

To Manage notifications on the Azure platform from your mobile devices, you can use the Azure Notifications Hubs service. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Why use Azure Notification Hubs?

Notification Hubs eliminates all complexities associated with pushing notifications on your own from your app back-end. Its multi-platform, scaled-out push notification infrastructure reduces push-related coding and simplifies your backend. With Notification Hubs, devices are merely responsible for registering their PNS handles with a hub, while the backend sends messages to users or interest groups, as shown in the following figure:



And you can use the Azure Mobile service for your application to be available on various mobile devices. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Integration with App Service Mobile Apps

To facilitate a seamless and unifying experience across Azure services, [App Service Mobile Apps](#) has built-in support for push notifications using Notification Hubs. [App Service Mobile Apps](#) offers a highly scalable, globally available mobile application development platform for Enterprise Developers and System Integrators that brings a rich set of capabilities to mobile developers.

Option C is incorrect since this is used for managing events

Option D is incorrect since this would be used as a backend data store

For more information on Azure Notification Hubs, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/notification-hubs/notification-hubs-push-notification-overview>

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Question 42**Incorrect****Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage**

Your team is looking towards creating a CosmosDB account with the SQL API. This would be required by an application being developed by the team. You have to decide on a consistency level that needs to be assigned to the CosmosDB account. The application needs to have the minimum capability of ensuring that users never see out-of-order writes. You have to also ensure cost is minimized. Which of the following would you set at the consistency level for the CosmosDB account?

- A. Bounded staleness
- B. Strong 
- C. Session
- D. Consistent prefix 
- E. Eventual

Explanation:

Answer - D

This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation. Based on this, the ideal approach from a technical and cost requirement is to choose the Consistent Prefix consistency level.

- **Consistent prefix:** Updates that are returned contain some prefix of all the updates, with no gaps. Consistent prefix consistency level guarantees that reads never see out-of-order writes.

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

For more information on consistency levels, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/consistency-levels>

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Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has a Logic App created and named whizlabs-logicapp. The application is configured to provide a response when an HTTP POST or HTTP GET request is received. The application should have the capability to receive up to 200,000 requests in a 5-minute period during peak loads.

Which of the following should you configure to ensure that the application is able to handle the expected load?

- A. Workflow settings ✓
- B. API connections ✗
- C. Access control (IAM)
- D. Access keys

Explanation:

Answer – A

As shown below, for the Azure Logic App, you have to go to the Workflow settings and enable High Throughput

The screenshot shows the Azure Logic App designer interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with various options: Logic app designer (selected), Logic app code view, Versions, API connections, Quick start guides, Release notes, Settings, Workflow settings (highlighted with a red circle labeled '1'), and Access keys. The main area is titled 'Integration account' and shows a message 'Select an Integration account.' Below it, it says 'No Integration accounts found.' In the center, under 'Runtime opt.', there's a callout bubble stating 'If High throughput is On, processing large number of concurrent runs is allowed.' Below this, there's a 'High throughput' switch with two options: 'On' (highlighted with a red circle labeled '2') and 'Off'. At the bottom, there's a note: 'High throughput is a preview feature.'

Since this is clearly evident in the implementation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on logic apps limits and configuration, please visit the below URL

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-limits-and-config>

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Question 44**Incorrect****Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data**

A company has deployed a Virtual Machine in Azure. The Application hosted on this Virtual Machine will be accessing the Azure Key Vault, Azure CosmosDB and Azure SQL Database service. The Virtual Machine makes use of Managed Service Identity.

The application needs to have secure access to the services.

Which of the following authorization technique would be used by the application on the Virtual Machine to access the CosmosDB service?

- A. Using Policies
- B. Secure tokens via HTTPS
- C. Hash-based message authentication code 
- D. Using Managed Service Identity 

Explanation:

Answer – C

This is mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

How does Azure Cosmos DB secure my database?

Let's look back at the preceding list - how many of those security requirements does Azure Cosmos DB provide? Every single one.

Let's dig into each one in detail.

Security requirement	Azure Cosmos DB's security approach
Network security	<p>Using an IP firewall is the first layer of protection to secure your database. Azure Cosmos DB supports policy driven IP-based access controls for inbound firewall support. The IP-based access controls are similar to the firewall rules used by traditional database systems, but they are expanded so that an Azure Cosmos DB database account is only accessible from an approved set of machines or cloud services.</p> <p>Azure Cosmos DB enables you to enable a specific IP address (168.61.48.0), an IP range (168.61.48.0/8), and combinations of IPs and ranges.</p> <p>All requests originating from machines outside this allowed list are blocked by Azure Cosmos DB. Requests from approved machines and cloud services then must complete the authentication process to be given access control to the resources.</p> <p>Learn more in Azure Cosmos DB firewall support.</p>
Authorization	<p>Azure Cosmos DB uses hash-based message authentication code (HMAC) for authorization.</p> <p>Each request is hashed using the secret account key, and the subsequent base-64 encoded hash is sent with each call to Azure Cosmos DB. To validate the request, the Azure Cosmos DB service uses the correct secret key and properties to generate a hash, then it compares the value with the one in the request. If the two values match, the operation is authorized successfully and the request is processed, otherwise there is an authorization failure and the request is rejected.</p> <p>You can use either a master key, or a resource token allowing fine-grained access to a resource such as a document.</p> <p>Learn more in Securing access to Azure Cosmos DB resources.</p>
Encryption	<p>Encryption is provided at the transport layer via SSL/TLS, and at the storage layer via encryption at rest.</p> <p>Learn more in Securing access to Azure Cosmos DB resources.</p>
Identity and Access Management	<p>Azure Cosmos DB integrates with Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) for identity and access management. This allows users to log in using their Azure AD credentials and access the database.</p> <p>Learn more in Securing access to Azure Cosmos DB resources.</p>

Since this is clearly mentioned, all other options are incorrect

For more information on Cosmos DB security, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cosmos-db/database-security>

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Question 45

Correct

A company has deployed a Virtual Machine in Azure. The Application hosted on this Virtual Machine will be accessing the Azure Key Vault, Azure CosmosDB and Azure SQL Database service. The Virtual Machine makes use of Managed Service Identity.

The application needs to have secure access to the services.

Which of the following authorization technique would be used by the application on the Virtual Machine to access the Azure SQL Database service?

- A. Using Policies
- B. Secure tokens via HTTPS
- C. Hash-based message authentication code
- D. Using Managed Service Identity

Explanation:

Answer – D

In the Azure SQL Database, you provide authorization to the Managed service Identity

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

Grant minimal privileges to identity

During the earlier steps, you probably noticed your managed identity is connected to SQL Server as the Azure AD administrator. To grant minimal privileges to your managed identity, you need to sign in to the Azure SQL Database server as the Azure AD administrator, and then add an Azure Active Directory group that contains the managed identity.

Add managed identity to an Azure Active Directory group

In the Cloud Shell, add the managed identity for your app into a new Azure Active Directory group called *myAzureSQLDBAccessGroup*, shown in the following script:

Azure CLI Copy Try It

```
groupid=$(az ad group create --display-name myAzureSQLDBAccessGroup --mail-nickname myAzureSQLDBAccessGroup --query objectId=$(az webapp identity show --resource-group <group_name> --name <app_name> --query principalId --output tsv)
az ad group member add --group $groupid --member-id $msiobjectid
az ad group member list -g $groupid
```

Since this is clearly mentioned, all other options are incorrect

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

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Question 46

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

View Case Study

How many availability sets would you set aside for the "Front end Web App" and the "Middle tier API" layer?

- A. 1
- B. 2 
- C. 3
- D. 4

Explanation:

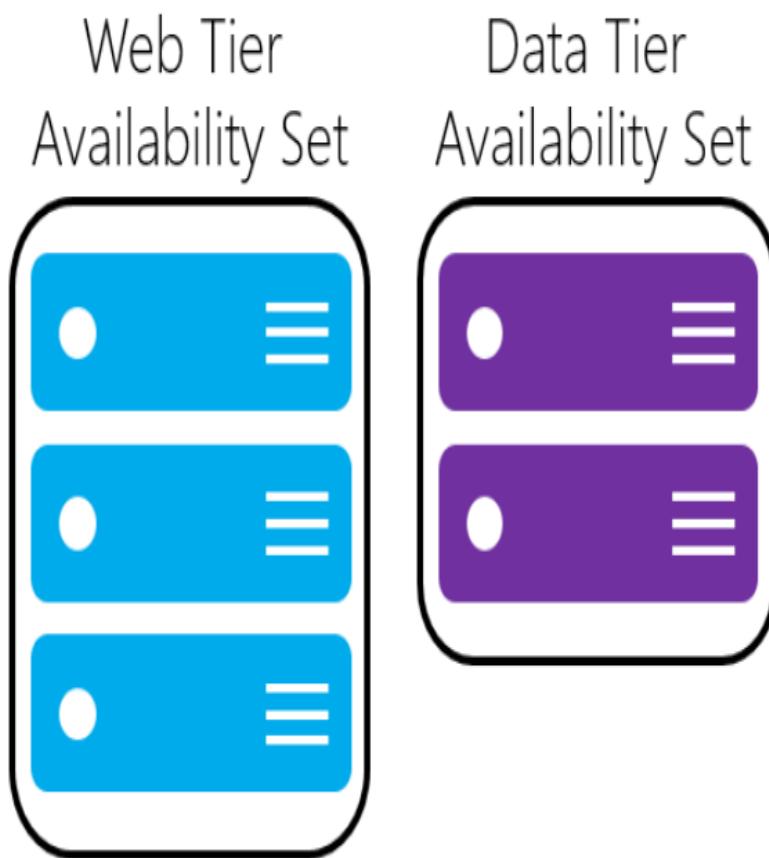
Answer – B

Since there are 2 layers or tiers, you have an availability set defined for each tier. The Microsoft documentation also gives the same recommendation

Configure each application tier into separate availability sets

If your virtual machines are all nearly identical and serve the same purpose for your application, we recommend that you configure an availability set for each tier of your application. If you place two different tiers in the same availability set, all virtual machines in the same application tier can be rebooted at once. By configuring at least two virtual machines in an availability set for each tier, you guarantee that at least one virtual machine in each tier is available.

For example, you could put all the virtual machines in the front end of your application running IIS, Apache, Nginx in a single availability set. Make sure that only front-end virtual machines are placed in the same availability set. Similarly, make sure that only data-tier virtual machines are placed in their own availability set, like your replicated SQL Server virtual machines, or your MySQL virtual machines.



Since this is clearly mentioned, all other options are incorrect

For more information on managing availability sets, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/manage-availability>

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Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

[View Case Study](#)

You need to perform a migration of the on-premise Microsoft SQL server database to Azure. Which of the following is a service that can be employed for this requirement?

- A. Azure HDInsight
- B. Azure Database Migration Service 
- C. Azure Elastic Pools
- D. Azure Managed Instance 

Explanation:

Answer – B

You can use the Azure Database Migration Service. The Microsoft documentation provides a tutorial on how to accomplish this.

Tutorial: Migrate SQL Server to a single database or pooled database in Azure SQL Database offline using DMS

04/03/2019 • 11 minutes to read • Contributors  all

You can use the Azure Database Migration Service to migrate the databases from an on-premises SQL Server instance to [Azure SQL Database](#). In this tutorial, you migrate the **Adventureworks2012** database restored to an on-premises instance of SQL Server 2016 (or later) to a single database or pooled database in Azure SQL Database by using the Azure Database Migration Service.

In this tutorial, you learn how to:

- ✓ Assess your on-premises database by using the Data Migration Assistant.
- ✓ Migrate the sample schema by using the Data Migration Assistant.
- ✓ Create an instance of the Azure Database Migration Service.
- ✓ Create a migration project by using the Azure Database Migration Service.
- ✓ Run the migration.
- ✓ Monitor the migration.
- ✓ Download a migration report.

Since this is clearly mentioned, all other options are incorrect

For more information on a tutorial on how to use the Database Migration Assistant, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dms/tutorial-sql-server-to-azure-sql>

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Question 48

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

[View Case Study](#)

You need to comply with the below requirement

"Traffic to the servers needs to be controlled via source IP address and port no"

You decide to implement custom route tables for the subnets hosting the Virtual Machines.
Does this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

Custom Route tables are used when you want to divert or route traffic from subnets.

For more information on network routing, 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 49

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

View Case Study

You need to comply with the below requirement

"Traffic to the servers needs to be controlled via source IP address and port no"

You decide to implement Security Rules provided by Network Security Group for the subnets hosting the Virtual Machines.

Does this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, using Network Security Group Rules, you can control the flow of traffic based on IP address and Port No. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Security rules

A network security group contains zero, or as many rules as desired, within Azure subscription [limits](#). Each rule specifies the following properties:

Property	Explanation
Name	A unique name within the network security group.
Priority	A number between 100 and 4096. Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed.
Source or destination	Any, or an individual IP address, classless inter-domain routing (CIDR) block (10.0.0.0/24, for example), service tag , or application security group . If you specify an address for an Azure resource, specify the private IP address assigned to the resource. Network security groups are processed after Azure translates a public IP address to a private IP address for inbound traffic, and before Azure translates a private IP address to a public IP address for outbound traffic. Learn more about Azure IP addresses . Specifying a range, a service tag, or application security group, enables you to create fewer security rules. The ability to specify multiple individual IP addresses and ranges (you cannot specify multiple service tags or application groups) in a rule is referred to as augmented security rules . Augmented security rules can only be created in network security groups created through the Resource Manager deployment model. You cannot specify multiple IP addresses and IP address ranges in network security groups created through the classic deployment model. Learn more about Azure deployment models .
Protocol	TCP, UDP, or Any, which includes (but not limited to) TCP, UDP, and ICMP. You cannot specify ICMP alone, so if you require ICMP, use Any.
Direction	Whether the rule applies to inbound, or outbound traffic.
Port range	You can specify an individual or range of ports. For example, you could specify 80 or 10000-10005. Specifying ranges enables you to create fewer security rules. Augmented security rules can only be created in network security groups created through the Resource Manager deployment model. You cannot specify multiple ports or port ranges in the same security rule in network security groups created through the classic deployment model.
Action	Allow or deny

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

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

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Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

View Case Study

You need to comply with the below requirement

"Traffic to the servers needs to be controlled via source IP address and port no"

You decide to implement Virtual Network Peering

Does this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

Virtual Network Peering is used when you want to connect Virtual Networks together.

For more information on Virtual Network peering, please go ahead and visit the below URL

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

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Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

View Case Study

You need to comply with the requirement.

"Backups are maintained in 2 separate locations that are 80 miles apart"

Which service would you use in Azure for this requirement?

A. Azure Storage accounts

B. Azure Backup

C. Azure Site Recovery

D. Azure CosmosDB

Explanation:

Answer – B

Since you need backups which are available across 2 separate locations and that which can be retained, (as per another requirement in the case study), over a long duration, you have to use Azure backup. Azure Backup can be used to fulfil both requirements. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Why use Azure Backup?

Traditional backup solutions have evolved to treat the cloud as an endpoint, or static storage destination, similar to disks or tape. While this approach is simple, it is limited and doesn't take full advantage of an underlying cloud platform, which translates to an expensive, inefficient solution. Other solutions are expensive because you end up paying for the wrong type of storage, or storage that you don't need. Other solutions are often inefficient because they don't offer you the type or amount of storage you need, or administrative tasks require too much time. In contrast, Azure Backup delivers these key benefits:

Multiple storage options - An aspect of high-availability is storage replication. Azure Backup offers two types of replication: locally redundant storage and geo-redundant storage. Choose the backup storage option based on need:

- Locally redundant storage (LRS) replicates your data three times (it creates three copies of your data) in a storage scale unit in a datacenter. All copies of the data exist within the same region. LRS is a low-cost option for protecting your data from local hardware failures.
- Geo-redundant storage (GRS) is the default and recommended replication option. GRS replicates your data to a secondary region which is Azure paired regions (hundreds of miles away from the primary location of the source data). GRS costs more than LRS, but GRS provides a higher level of durability for your data, even if there is a regional outage.

Long-term retention - You can use Recovery Services vaults for short-term and long-term data retention. Azure doesn't limit the length of time data can remain in a Recovery Services vault. You can keep data in a vault for as long as you like. Azure Backup has a limit of 9999 recovery points per protected instance. See the Backup and retention section in this article for an explanation of how this limit may impact your backup needs.

- Options A and D are incorrect since storage options are not used for long term retention.
- Option C is incorrect since these are used for recovery purposes or protecting Azure resources. Azure Site Recovery should not be used for long term retention
- For more information on Azure Backup, please go ahead and visit the below URL
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-introduction-to-azure-backup>

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Question 52**Correct**

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

[View Case Study](#)

You need to comply with the requirement.

"Backups are maintained in 2 separate locations that are 100 miles apart"

"The backups need to be stored for up to 7 years"

Which of the following do you need to create in Azure for this requirement?

- A. An Azure storage account
- B. A Recovery Services vault 
- C. An Azure SQL database
- D. A CosmosDB account

Explanation:

Answer – B

For storing backup's, you need to create a Recovery Services vault. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

What is a Recovery Services vault?

A Recovery Services vault is an online storage entity in Azure used to hold data such as backup copies, recovery points, and backup policies. You can use Recovery Services vaults to hold backup data for Azure services and on-premises servers and workstations. Recovery Services vaults make it easy to organize your backup data, while minimizing management overhead. Within each Azure subscription, you can create up to 500 Recovery Services vaults per Azure region. When considering where to store your data, not all regions are the same. See [Geo-redundant storage](#) for information about region pairings and additional storage considerations.

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

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

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

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Question 53

Incorrect

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

View Case Study

Which of the following service could be used to host the Processing system?

- A. An Azure Virtual Machine 
- B. A Virtual Machine scale set
- C. An Azure Function 
- D. A Logic App

Explanation:

Answer – C

You can use Azure Functions which is an ideal service for hosting code in Azure. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Azure Functions is a solution for easily running small pieces of code, or "functions," in the cloud. You can write just the code you need for the problem at hand, without worrying about a whole application or the infrastructure to run it. Functions can make development even more productive, and you can use your development language of choice, such as C#, F#, Node.js, Java, or PHP. Pay only for the time your code runs and trust Azure to scale as needed. Azure Functions lets you develop [serverless](#) applications on Microsoft Azure.

Options A is incorrect because even though you can host the Windows service on a VM, this would not be a cost-effective option

Options B is incorrect because even though you can host the Windows machine scale set, this would not be a cost-effective option

Options D is incorrect because this is workflow service

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

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

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Question 54**Correct**

Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

[View Case Study](#)

You have to ensure the Virtual Machines use the right mechanism to access the Azure SQL Server backend data store. Which of the following could be a feature that could be used for secure access?

- A. Managed Service Identity 
- B. Azure Policies
- C. Connection Monitor
- D. Azure Tags

Explanation:

Answer – A

You can use Managed Service Identity for secure access to the Azure SQL Server instance. The Microsoft documentation has a tutorial on how to use Managed service identities in Virtual Machines.

Configure managed identities for Azure resources on a VM using the Azure portal

11/10/2018 • 3 minutes to read • Contributors  Q

Managed identities for Azure resources is a feature of Azure Active Directory. Each of the [Azure services that support managed identities for Azure resources](#) are subject to their own timeline. Make sure you review the [availability](#) status of managed identities for your resource and [known issues](#) before you begin.

Managed identities for Azure resources provides Azure services with an automatically managed identity in Azure Active Directory. You can use this identity to authenticate to any service that supports Azure AD authentication, without having credentials in your code.

Option B is incorrect since this is more of a governance option to manage resources in Azure

Option C is incorrect since this is used to monitor the connection of the Virtual machine to other endpoints

Option D is incorrect since this is used to add metadata information to Azure resources

For more information on Managed service identities for Virtual Machines, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/qs-configure-portal-windows-vm>

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Question 55

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company is planning on hosting a set of servers in Azure. Some of these servers will run SQL Server 2016. These servers will be deployed to different data centers in the same Azure region. These will be part of an Always On availability group

The data on the servers will be backed up by using the SQL IaaS Agent Extension

Below are the key requirements for the storage for the different components of the Virtual Machine

- Operating System - Speed and availability for the storage priority
- Database and logs - Speed and availability for the storage priority
- Backups - This should use the lowest cost option for storage

You have to decide what is the ideal storage requirement for each component

Which of the following would you implement for the Operating System?

- A. Geo redundant storage account
- B. Premium managed disk 
- C. Standard managed disk
- D. Read Access Geo redundant storage account

Explanation:

Answer – B

Make use of premium storage for high performance. Below is what the Microsoft documentation mentions

High-performance Premium Storage and managed disks for VMs

03/30/2018 • 22 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Azure Premium Storage delivers high-performance, low-latency disk support for virtual machines (VMs) with input/output (I/O)-intensive workloads. VM disks that use Premium Storage store data on solid-state drives (SSDs). To take advantage of the speed and performance of premium storage disks, you can migrate existing VM disks to Premium Storage.

Option C is incorrect since Standard storage offers less faster access than Premium storage

The Microsoft documentation mentions that we should not use geo-redundant storage accounts for SQL Servers as mentioned below. So, options A and D are incorrect.

In addition, we recommend that you create your Azure storage account in the same data center as your SQL Server virtual machines to reduce transfer delays. When creating a storage account, disable geo-replication as consistent write order across multiple disks is not guaranteed. Instead, consider configuring a SQL Server disaster recovery technology between two Azure data centers. For more information, see [High Availability and Disaster Recovery for SQL Server in Azure Virtual Machines](#).

For more information on SQL performance on VM's and Premium storage, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-sql-performance>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/premium-storage>

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