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**Practice Test 1**

Completed on 15-June-2020

**Attempt**

02

**Marks Obtained**

52 / 55

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00 H 05 M 52 S

**Result**

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**Domains wise Quiz Performance Report**

No	1
Domain	Implements Workloads and Security
Total Question	22
Correct	21
Incorrect	1
Unattempted	0
Marked for review	0

No	2	
Domain	Create and Deploy Apps	
Total Question	5	
Correct	5	
Incorrect	0	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	
No	3	
Domain	Deploy and Configure Infrastructure	
Total Question	16	
Correct	15	
Incorrect	1	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	
No	4	
Domain	Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage	
Total Question	2	
Correct	2	
Incorrect	0	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	
No	5	
Domain	Implement Authentication and Secure Data	
Total Question	10	
Correct	9	
Incorrect	1	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	
Total	Total	
All Domain	All Domain	
Total Question	55	
Correct	52	
Incorrect	3	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	

Review the Answers

Sorting by

All



Question 1

Correct

A company has setup an Active Directory tenant called whizlabs and an Azure Subscription. They want to give a set of developers the ability to create Azure Logic Apps. They decide to create an Azure AD Group called "whizlabs-dev". You need to ensure the right role is allocated to the group so that the members can create Azure Logic Apps.

You decide to provide the Logic App Contributor role to the group.

Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

If you look at the Microsoft documentation on the permissions available for the Logic App Contributor role, you can see that the role has permissions to create Resource deployments and to manage Azure Logic Apps. Hence the role would allow members to deploy Azure Logic Apps.

Microsoft.Logic/*

Manages Logic Apps resources.

Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*

Create and manage resource group deployments

For more information on built-in roles, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 2

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has setup an Active Directory tenant called whizlabs and an Azure Subscription. They want to give a set of developers the ability to create Azure Logic Apps. They decide to create an Azure AD Group called "whizlabs-dev". You need to ensure the right role is allocated to the group so that the members can create Azure Logic Apps.

You decide to provide the Logic App Operator role to the group.

Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

If you see the Microsoft documentation and the definition of the Logic App Operator Role , you can see that the role only allows to read and work with the Logic App resource but not manage them.

Logic App Operator

Description

Lets you read, enable and disable logic app.

For more information on built-in roles, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 3

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has setup an Active Directory tenant called whizlabs and an Azure Subscription. They want to give a set of developers the ability to create Azure Logic Apps. They decide to create an Azure AD Group called "whizlabs-dev". You need to ensure the right role is allocated to the group so that the members can create Azure Logic Apps.

You decide to provide the Storage Account Contributor role to the group.

Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

This role is specifically meant for managing storage accounts as shown below in the Microsoft documentation

Storage Account Contributor

Description

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

For more information on built-in roles, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 4

Correct

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A company's development team is currently developing a Docker/Go based application. The application needs to be deployed to the Azure Web App service using containers on the Linux platform. Currently there are no resource groups in place in the company's Azure account that supports the Linux platform. You must advise on the necessary and minimum number of steps to provide the ability to host the application in the company's Azure account. Which of the following Azure CLI commands would you recommend implementing for this requirement? Choose 3 answers from the options given below

- A. az group update
- B. az webapp update
- C. az group create 
- D. az appservice plan create 
- E. az webapp create 

Explanation:

Answer - C,D and E

The first step is to create a resource group

Create a resource group

1

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

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

Copy Try It

The next step is to create the App Service Plan

Create an Azure App Service plan

2

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

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

Copy Try It

The final step is to create the Azure 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-
```

In the preceding command, `--deployment-container-image-name` points to the public Docker Hub image [microsoft/azure-appservices-go-quickstart](#).

Since these steps are clearly given in the documentation, all other options are invalid

For more information on creating app services for docker containers, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 5

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company is currently hosting 50 Virtual Machines as part of their subscription.

The senior management has given instructions to conduct a review and identify any underutilized virtual machines. This is to ensure cost is managed effectively for the Azure Virtual Machines. Which of the following could you use for this purpose?

- A. Azure Metrics
- B. Azure Advisor
- C. Azure Diagnostics
- D. Azure Active Directory

Explanation:

Answer – B

Reduce service costs using Azure Advisor

01/29/2019 • 2 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Advisor helps you optimize and reduce your overall Azure spend by identifying idle and underutilized resources. You can get cost recommendations from the **Cost** tab on the Advisor dashboard.

Optimize virtual machine spend by resizing or shutting down underutilized instances

Although certain application scenarios can result in low utilization by design, you can often save money by managing the size and number of your virtual machines. Advisor monitors your virtual machine usage for 7 days and then identifies low-utilization virtual machines. Virtual machines are considered low-utilization if their CPU utilization is 5% or less and their network utilization is less than 2% or if the current workload can be accommodated by a smaller virtual machine size.

Advisor shows you the estimated cost of continuing to run your virtual machine, so that you can choose to shut it down or resize it.

If you want to be more aggressive at identifying underutilized virtual machines, you can adjust the average CPU utilization rule on a per subscription basis.

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

For more information on Azure Advisor cost recommendations, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/advisor/advisor-cost-recommendations>

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Question 6

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company currently has the following setup in their Azure account

Below are the Virtual Networks in place

Name
Description
whizlabs-net1
Virtual Network

Name
whizlabs-net2

Below are the Virtual Machines in place

Name
Virtual Network
whizlabsvm1
whizlabs-net1
whizlabsvm2
whizlabs-net2
whizlabsvm3
whizlabs-net2

An Application Gateway now needs to be deployed to whizlabs-net1. Which of the following needs to be done first before the Application Gateway can be deployed?

- A. Create a Virtual Network gateway
- B. Create a Load Balancer
- C. Create a Dedicated Subnet ✓
- D. Create a Network Security Group

Explanation:

Answer – C

One of the pre-requisites for hosting an Application gateway is to have an empty subnet to host the Application Gateway resources. Below is what is mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

Prerequisites

Azure virtual network and dedicated subnet

An application gateway is a dedicated deployment in your virtual network. Within your virtual network, a dedicated subnet is required for the application gateway. You can have multiple instances of a given application gateway deployment in a subnet. You can also deploy other application gateways in the subnet. But you can't deploy any other resource in the application gateway subnet.

- Option A is incorrect since the Virtual Network gateway is used for Site-to-Site VPN connections
- Option B is incorrect since this is a separate load balancing solution
- Option D is incorrect since this is used to protect the traffic flowing into a subnet or network interface
- For more information on the configuration of the Application gateway, please visit the below URL
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/configuration-overview>

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Question 7

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

Your company currently has an Azure AD tenant named whizlabs.onmicrosoft.com.

The company wants to make use of their own domain name whizlabs.com. They have already purchased the public domain via a domain registrar.

They now need to add the domain to Azure AD. Which of the following DNS record needs to be created in the domain registrar so that the domain name can be verified in Azure AD?

- A. PTR
- B. TXT 
- C. CNAME
- D. DNS

Explanation:

Answer – B

This is also given in the Microsoft documentation as shown below. You need to add the TXT record type to the domain registrar.

4. On the **Contoso** page, select **Verify** to make sure your custom domain is properly registered and is valid for Azure AD.

The screenshot shows the 'Custom domain names' section for 'contoso.com'. It includes fields for 'ALIAS OR HOST NAME' (@), 'DESTINATION OR POINTS TO ADDRESS' (MS=ms64983159), and 'TTL' (3600). Below these fields are buttons for 'Share these settings via email', 'Verify domain', and a large blue 'Verify' button. The 'Verify' button is highlighted with a red box, and a red arrow points to the 'TXT' button under 'RECORD TYPE'.

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

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

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

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A company currently has an Azure AD tenant and a subscription. They also have purchase Azure AD premium licences. They now want to ensure that all users who access resources via the Azure portal must undergo the process of Multi-factor authentication. You need to configure the conditional access policy for this.

New

Info

* Name

Assignments

Users and groups >
0 users and groups selected

Cloud apps >
0 cloud apps selected

Conditions >
0 conditions selected

Access controls

Grant >
0 controls selected

Session >
0 controls selected

Enable policy

On Off

Which of the following sections would you configure? Choose 3 answers from the options given below

- A. Users and Groups
- B. Cloud Apps
- C. Conditions
- D. Grant
- E. Session

Explanation:

Answer – A, B and D

First is the configuration of the Users and Groups. Since you need the conditional access policy to be in tune for all users, you need to set this accordingly in the policy.

The screenshot shows the 'Users and groups' configuration page for a new conditional access policy. On the left, under 'Info', the name 'whizlabspolicy' is entered. In the 'Assignments' section, the 'Users and groups' option is selected, showing '0 users and groups selected'. On the right, the 'Include' tab is selected, showing the following options:

- None
- All users
- Select users and groups

Below these are three additional options:

- All guest users (preview) i
- Directory roles (preview) i
- Users and groups

Next since you need this to be in place for the Azure Portal, ensure that you choose "Microsoft Azure Management" in the Cloud Apps section.

New

Cloud apps

Select

X

Info

* Name

whizlabspolicy

X

Include

Exclude

None

All cloud apps

Select apps

Select

None



Applications

Search Applications...



Azure SQL Database



Microsoft Azure Linux Virtual Ma...



Microsoft Azure Management



Microsoft Cloud App Security



Microsoft Search in Bing



Microsoft.MileIQ.Dashboard



Office 365 Exchange Online



Office 365 SharePoint Online



Outlook Groups

Assignments

Users and groups

0 users and groups selected

Cloud apps

0 cloud apps selected

Conditions

0 conditions selected

Access controls

Grant

0 controls selected

Session

0 controls selected

Enable policy

And finally, in the Grant section, ensure to check the Multi-Factor authentication option.

i Info

* Name

whizlabspolicy

Select the controls to be enforced.

 Block access Grant access **Require multi-factor authentication** ⓘ **Require device to be marked as compliant** ⓘ **Require Hybrid Azure AD joined device** ⓘ **Require approved client app** ⓘ
[See list of approved client apps](#) **Require app protection policy (preview)** ⓘ
[See list of policy protected client apps](#)

Assignments

Users and groups ⓘ

0 users and groups selected

Cloud apps ⓘ

0 cloud apps selected

Conditions ⓘ

0 conditions selected

Access controls

Grant ⓘ

0 controls selected

Session ⓘ

0 controls selected

For multiple controls

 Require all the selected controls **Require one of the selected controls**

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

For more information on conditional access in Azure, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 9

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company wants to create a private hosted zone called whizlabs.com. They want to create a new network called whizlabs-net1 and ensure that this network is set as the registration network. You need to complete the below Powershell script for this

```
$whizlabsubnet = New-AzVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig -Name "whizlabSubnet" -AddressPrefix "10.2.0.0/24"
```

```
$vnet = Slot1
```

```
-ResourceGroupName "whizlabs-rg"
```

```
-Location eastus
```

```
-Name "whizlabs-net1"
```

```
-AddressPrefix 10.2.0.0/16
```

```
-Subnet $whizlabsubnet
```

```
Slot2
```

```
-Name whizlabs.com -ResourceGroupName "whizlabSubnet"
```

```
-ZoneType
```

```
Slot3
```

```
-RegistrationVirtualNetworkId @($vnet.Id)
```

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. `New-AzVirtualNetwork` ✓
- B. `Set-AzVirtualNetwork`
- C. `Update-AzVirtualNetwork`
- D. `Get-AzVirtualNetwork`

Explanation:

Answer – A

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation.

Create a DNS private zone

A DNS zone is created by using the `New-AzDnsZone` cmdlet with a value of *Private* for the **ZoneType** parameter. The following example creates a DNS zone called **private.contoso.com** in the resource group called **MyAzureResourceGroup** and makes the DNS zone available to the virtual network called **MyAzureVnet**.

If the **ZoneType** parameter is omitted, the zone is created as a public zone, so it is required to create a private zone.

Azure PowerShell

 Copy

```
$backendSubnet = New-AzVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig -Name backendSubnet -AddressPrefix "10.2.0.0/24"
$vnet = New-AzVirtualNetwork ` 
    -ResourceGroupName MyAzureResourceGroup ` 
    -Location eastus ` 
    -Name myAzureVNet ` 
    -AddressPrefix 10.2.0.0/16 ` 
    -Subnet $backendSubnet

New-AzDnsZone -Name private.contoso.com -ResourceGroupName MyAzureResourceGroup ` 
    -ZoneType Private ` 
    -RegistrationVirtualNetworkId @($vnet.Id)
```

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

For more information on creating a private DNS zone via powershell, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-getstarted-powershell>

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Question 10

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company wants to create a private hosted zone called whizlabs.com. They want to create a new network called whizlabs-net1 and ensure that this network is set as the registration network.

You need to complete the below Powershell script for this

```
$whizlabsubnet = New-AzVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig -Name "whizlabSubnet" -AddressPrefix "10.2.0.0/24"
```

```
$vnet = Slot1
```

```
-ResourceGroupName "whizlabs-rg"
```

```
-Location eastus
```

```
-Name "whizlabs-net1"
```

```
-AddressPrefix 10.2.0.0/16
```

```
-Subnet $whizlabsubnet
```

```
Slot2
```

```
-Name whizlabs.com -ResourceGroupName "whizlabSubnet"
```

```
-ZoneType
```

```
Slot3
```

```
-RegistrationVirtualNetworkId @($vnet.Id)
```

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. New-AzPrivateDnsZone
- B. New-AzDnsZone
- C. New-AzCustomDnsZone
- D. New-AzZone

Explanation:

Answer – B

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation.

The **New-AzDnsZone** cmdlet creates a new Domain Name System (DNS) zone in the specified resource group. You must specify a unique DNS zone name for the *Name* parameter or the cmdlet will return an error. After the zone is created, use the *New-AzDnsRecordSet* cmdlet to create record sets in the zone. You can use the *Confirm* parameter and *\$ConfirmPreference* Windows PowerShell variable to control whether the cmdlet prompts you for confirmation.

Creates a new DNS zone.

PowerShell

```
New-AzDnsZone
-Name <String>
-ResourceGroupName <string>
[-ZoneType <ZoneType>]
[-ParentZoneId <String>]
[-Tag <Hashtable>]
[-RegistrationVirtualNetworkId <System.Collections.Generic.List`1[System.String]>]
[-ResolutionVirtualNetworkId <System.Collections.Generic.List`1[System.String]>]
[-DefaultProfile <IAzureContextContainer>]
[-WhatIf]
[-Confirm]
[<CommonParameters>]
```

PowerShell

 Copy

 Try It

```
C:\>$ResVirtualNetworkId = "/subscriptions/00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000/resourceGroups/testresg
C:\>$Zone = New-AzDnsZone -Name "myprivatezone.com" -ResourceGroupName "MyResourceGroup" -ZoneType Priv
```

Note - we can work with `New-AzPrivateDnsZone` command, which directly creates a private dns zone. But this command contradicts with the next question, hence the correct answer in this scenario is Option B.

- For more information on creating a private DNS zone via powershell, please visit the below URL:
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.dns/new-azdnszone?view=azps-2.4.0>
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-getstarted-powershell>

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Question 11

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company wants to create a private hosted zone called whizlabs.com. They want to create a new network called whizlabs-net1 and ensure that this network is set as the registration network.
You need to complete the below Powershell script for this

```
$whizlabsubnet = New-AzVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig -Name "whizlabSubnet" -AddressPrefix "10.2.0.0/24"
```

```
$vnet = Slot1
```

```
-ResourceGroupName "whizlabs-rg"
```

```
-Location eastus
```

```
-Name "whizlabs-net1"
```

```
-AddressPrefix 10.2.0.0/16
```

```
-Subnet $whizlabsubnet
```

```
Slot2
```

```
-Name whizlabs.com -ResourceGroupName "whizlabSubnet"
```

```
-ZoneType
```

```
Slot3
```

```
-RegistrationVirtualNetworkId @($vnet.Id)
```

Which of the following would go into Slot3?

- A. NewZone
- B. Custom
- C. Private
- D. Domain

Explanation:

Answer - C

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation.

Create a DNS private zone

A DNS zone is created by using the `New-AzDnsZone` cmdlet with a value of *Private* for the **ZoneType** parameter. The following example creates a DNS zone called **private.contoso.com** in the resource group called **MyAzureResourceGroup** and makes the DNS zone available to the virtual network called **MyAzureVnet**.

If the **ZoneType** parameter is omitted, the zone is created as a public zone, so it is required to create a private zone.

Azure PowerShell

 Copy

```
$backendSubnet = New-AzVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig -Name backendSubnet -AddressPrefix "10.2.0.0/24"  
$vnet = New-AzVirtualNetwork  
    -ResourceGroupName MyAzureResourceGroup  
    -Location eastus  
    -Name myAzureVNet  
    -AddressPrefix 10.2.0.0/16  
    -Subnet $backendSubnet  
  
New-AzDnsZone -Name private.contoso.com -ResourceGroupName MyAzureResourceGroup  
    -ZoneType Private  
    -RegistrationVirtualNetworkId @($vnet.Id)
```

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

For more information on creating a private DNS zone via powershell, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-getstarted-powershell>

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Question 12

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company currently has an on-premise Active directory domain called whizlabs.com and an Azure AD tenant called whizlabs.onmicrosoft.com.

Below are the user accounts defined for whizlabs.com

Name

Member Of

whizlabs-usr1

Domain Admins

whizlabs-usr2

Schema Admins

whizlabs-usr3

Replicator

whizlabs-usr4

Enterprise Admins

Below are the user accounts defined for whizlabs.onmicrosoft.com

Name	Role
whizlabs-admin1	Global Administrator
whizlabs-admin2	User Administrator
whizlabs-admin3	Security Administrator
whizlabs-admin4	Service Administrator

The company wants to implement Azure AD connect. They need to specify which user would be required to carry out the implementation. They need to ensure the least privileges are in place for the implementation. Which user as part of the whizlabs.com could be part of the implementation?

- A. **whizlabs-usr1**
- B. **whizlabs-usr2**
- C. **whizlabs-usr3**
- D. **whizlabs-usr4** 

Explanation:

Answer – D

The privileges required for the On-premise setup are given in the Microsoft documentation

Accounts

- An Azure AD Global Administrator account for the Azure AD tenant you wish to integrate with. This account must be a **school or organization account** and cannot be a **Microsoft account**.
- If you use express settings or upgrade from DirSync, then you must have an Enterprise Administrator account for your on-premises Active Directory.
- Accounts in Active Directory if you use the custom settings installation path or an Enterprise Administrator account for your on-premises Active Directory.

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

For more information on the pre-requisites for installation, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-install-prerequisites>

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Question 13

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company currently has an on-premise Active directory domain called whizlabs.com and an Azure AD tenant called whizlabs.onmicrosoft.com.

Below are the user accounts defined for whizlabs.com

Name	Member Of
whizlabs-usr1	Domain Admins
whizlabs-usr2	Schema Admins
whizlabs-usr3	Replicator
whizlabs-usr4	Enterprise Admins

Below are the user accounts defined for whizlabs.onmicrosoft.com

Name	Role
whizlabs-admin1	Global Administrator
whizlabs-admin2	User Administrator
whizlabs-admin3	Security Administrator
whizlabs-admin4	Service Administrator

The company wants to implement Azure AD connect. They need to specify which user would be required to carry out the implementation. They need to ensure the least privileges are in place for the implementation. Which user as part of the whizlabs.onmicrosoft.com could be part of the implementation?

- A. whizlabs-admin1 ✓
- B. whizlabs-admin2
- C. whizlabs-admin3
- D. whizlabs-admin4

Explanation:

Answer – A

The privileges required for the Azure setup are given in the Microsoft documentation

Accounts

- An Azure AD Global Administrator account for the Azure AD tenant you wish to integrate with. This account must be a **school or organization account** and cannot be a **Microsoft account**.
- If you use express settings or upgrade from DirSync, then you must have an Enterprise Administrator account for your on-premises Active Directory.
- Accounts in Active Directory if you use the custom settings installation path or an Enterprise Administrator account for your on-premises Active Directory.

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

- For more information on the pre-requisites for installation, please visit the below URL

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-install-prerequisites>

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Question 14

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company has an on-premise setup and a setup defined in Azure. They have gone ahead and created an Azure Logic App named whizlabsapp. They need this app to query an on-premise SQL database server. Which of the following steps need to be performed to fulfil this requirement? Choose 3 answers from the options given below

- A. Create a Virtual Machine in Azure
- B. Install the On-premise data gateway on the Azure Virtual Machine
- C. From the Azure portal, create an on-premise data gateway 
- D. On a computer in the on-premise network, install an on-premise data gateway 
- E. From the Logic App Designer, add a connector 

Explanation:

Answer - C, D and E

The On-premise data gateway allows one to connect to various data sources from Azure Logic Apps as mentioned in the Microsoft documentation given below

Install on-premises data gateway for Azure Logic Apps

10/01/2018 • 20 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Before you can connect to on-premises data sources from Azure Logic Apps, download and install the on-premises data gateway on a local computer. The gateway works as a bridge that provides quick data transfer and encryption between data sources on premises (not in the cloud) and your logic apps. This article shows how you can download, install, and set up your on-premises data gateway.

You can use the same gateway installation with other services, such as Power BI, Microsoft Flow, PowerApps, and Azure Analysis Services. Learn more about [how the data gateway works](#).

The gateway supports [on-premises connectors](#) in Azure Logic Apps for these data sources:

- BizTalk Server 2016
- File System
- IBM DB2
- IBM Informix
- IBM MQ
- MySQL
- Oracle Database
- PostgreSQL
- SAP Application Server
- SAP Message Server
- SharePoint Server
- SQL Server
- Teradata



In this article

| Prerequisites

High availability support

Install data gateway

Change location, migrate, restore, or take over existing gateway

Configure proxy or firewall

Configure ports

Windows service account

Restart gateway

Tenant level administration

How does the gateway work?

Frequently asked questions

Troubleshooting

Next steps



First you have to install the on-premise data gateway on an on-premise computer.

The next step is to create the resource in Azure.

Create Azure resource for gateway



After you install the gateway on a local computer, you can then create an Azure resource for your gateway. This step also associates your gateway resource with your Azure subscription.

And next is to setup the connection

Connect to on-premises data

3

After you create your gateway resource and associate your Azure subscription with this resource, you can now create a connection between your logic app and your on-premises data source by using the gateway.

1. In the Azure portal, create or open your logic app in the Logic App Designer.
2. Add a connector that supports on-premises connections, for example, **SQL Server**.
3. Now set up your connection:
 - a. Select **Connect via on-premises data gateway**.
 - b. For **Gateways**, select the gateway resource you previously created.

Although your gateway connection location must exist in the same region as your logic app, you can select a gateway in a different region.

- c. Provide a unique connection name and the other required information.

The unique connection name helps you easily identify that connection later, especially when you create multiple connections. If applicable, also include the qualified domain for your username.

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

For more information on logic apps and the gateway connection, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 15

Incorrect

Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

A company currently has an Azure Subscription and a tenant defined. They are hosting their data store in an Azure SQL database. There is a Customer table that contains a Social Security Number column. It needs to be ensured that no external user can access the data in the Social Security Number column in the table. Would using the Protection method of "Always Encrypted" help achieve this requirement?

A. Yes 

B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, this is one of the methods given in the Microsoft documentation

Always Encrypted: Protect sensitive data and store encryption keys in Azure Key Vault

03/12/2019 • 14 minutes to read • Contributors  all

This article shows you how to secure sensitive data in a SQL database with data encryption using the [Always Encrypted Wizard](#) in [SQL Server Management Studio \(SSMS\)](#). It also includes instructions that will show you how to store each encryption key in Azure Key Vault.

Always Encrypted is a new data encryption technology in Azure SQL Database and SQL Server that helps protect sensitive data at rest on the server, during movement between client and server, and while the data is in use. Always Encrypted ensures that sensitive data never appears as plaintext inside the database system. After you configure data encryption, only client applications or app servers that have access to the keys can access plaintext data. For detailed information, see [Always Encrypted \(Database Engine\)](#).

- For more information on protecting data using AlwaysOn Encryption, please visit the below URL
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-always-encrypted-azure-key-vault>

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Question 16

Correct

Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

A company currently has an Azure Subscription and a tenant defined. They are hosting their data store in an Azure SQL database. There is a Customer table that contains a Social Security Number column. It needs to be

ensured that no external user can access the data in the Social Security Number column in the table. Would using the Protection method of "Setting the column encryption setting to disabled" help achieve this requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

No, for this requirement you have to use Always Encrypted

For more information on protecting data using AlwaysOn Encryption, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-always-encrypted-azure-key-vault>

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Question 17

Correct

Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

A company currently has an Azure Subscription and a tenant defined. They are hosting their data store in an Azure SQL database. There is a Customer table that contains a Social Security Number column. It needs to be ensured that no external user can access the data in the Social Security Number column in the table. Would using the Protection method of "Assigning the Public fixed database role" help achieve this requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

No, for this requirement you have to use Always Encrypted

For more information on protecting data using AlwaysOn Encryption, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-always-encrypted-azure-key-vault>

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Question 18**Correct****Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data**

A company currently has an Azure Subscription and a tenant defined. They are hosting their data store in an Azure SQL database. There is a Customer table that contains a Social Security Number column. It needs to be ensured that no external user can access the data in the Social Security Number column in the table. Would using the Protection method of "Storing the encryption keys in the system table of the database" help achieve this requirement?

 A. Yes B. No **Explanation:**

Answer – B

No, the encryption keys should ideally be stored in the Azure Key vault service as mentioned in the Microsoft documentation below

Create a key vault to store your keys

Now that your client app is configured and you have your application ID, it's time to create a key vault and configure its access policy so you and your application can access the vault's secrets (the Always Encrypted keys). The *create*, *get*, *list*, *sign*, *verify*, *wrapKey*, and *unwrapKey* permissions are required for creating a new column master key and for setting up encryption with SQL Server Management Studio.

For more information on protecting data using AlwaysOn Encryption, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-always-encrypted-azure-key-vault>

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Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company currently has an Azure Subscription and a tenant defined. They have a Virtual Network named as "whizlabs-net" defined in Azure.

They also have the following users defined in Azure AD

Name	Role
whizlabs-admin1	Owner
whizlabs-admin2	Security Admin
whizlabs-admin3	Network Contributor

Which of the following user/users would be able to add a subnet to the Virtual Network "whizlabs-net"?

- A. whizlabs-admin1 only
- B. whizlabs-admin2 only
- C. whizlabs-admin3 only
- D. whizlabs-admin1 and whizlabs-admin2 only
- E. whizlabs-admin1 and whizlabs-admin3 only ✓
- F. whizlabs-admin2 and whizlabs-admin3 only
- G. whizlabs-admin1, whizlabs-admin1 and whizlabs-admin3

Explanation:

Answer – E

The Owner has all privileges

The Network Contributor has privileges to manage networks. A snapshot of the permissions for the Network Contributor role is shown below

Network Contributor

Description	Lets you manage networks, but not access to them.
Id	4d97b98b-1d4f-4787-a291-c67834d212e7
Actions	
Microsoft.Authorization/*/read	Read roles and role Assignments
Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/*	Create and manage alert rules
Microsoft.Network/*	Create and manage networks
Microsoft.ResourceHealth/availabilityStatuses/read	Gets the availability statuses for all resources in the specified scope

The Security Admin can only work with the Azure Security Service as given in the Microsoft documentation

Security Admin

Description	In Security Center only: Can view security policies, view security states, edit security policies, view alerts and recommendations, dismiss alerts and recommendations
-------------	--

For more information on in-built, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 20

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company currently has an Azure Subscription and a tenant defined. They have a Virtual Network named as "whizlabs-net" defined in Azure.

They also have the following users defined in Azure AD

Name	Role
whizlabs-admin1	Owner
whizlabs-admin2	Security Admin
whizlabs-admin3	Network Contributor

Which of the following user/users would be able to assign a user the reader role to the Virtual Network "whizlabs-net"?

- A. whizlabs-admin1 only ✓
- B. whizlabs-admin2 only
- C. whizlabs-admin3 only
- D. whizlabs-admin1 and whizlabs-admin2 only
- E. whizlabs-admin1 and whizlabs-admin3 only
- F. whizlabs-admin2 and whizlabs-admin3 only
- G. whizlabs-admin1, whizlabs-admin2 and whizlabs-admin3

Explanation:

Answer – A

The Owner has all the privileges including the privilege to manage resources as shown below in the Microsoft documentation.

Owner

Description

Lets you manage everything, including access to resources.

Id

8e3af657-a8ff-443c-a75c-2fe8c4bcb635

The Network Contributor role cannot assign permissions as highlighted below.

Network Contributor

Description	Lets you manage networks, but not access to them.
Id	4d97b98b-1d4f-4787-a291-c67834d212e7
Actions	
Microsoft.Authorization/*/read	Read roles and role Assignments
Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/*	Create and manage alert rules
Microsoft.Network/*	Create and manage networks
Microsoft.ResourceHealth/availabilityStatuses/read	Gets the availability statuses for all resources in the specified scope

Security Admin

Description	In Security Center only: Can view security policies, view security states, edit security policies, view alerts and recommendations, dismiss alerts and recommendations
Id	fb1c8493-542b-48eb-b624-b4c8fea62acd
Actions	
Microsoft.Authorization/*/read	Read roles and role assignments
Microsoft.Authorization/policyAssignments/*	Create and manage policy assignments
Microsoft.Authorization/policyDefinitions/*	Create and manage policy definitions
Microsoft.Authorization/policySetDefinitions/*	Create and manage policy sets
Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/*	Create and manage alert rules
Microsoft.Management/managementGroups/read	List management groups for the authenticated user.

- For more information on in-built, please visit the below URL
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

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Question 21

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

View Case Study

Is it possible for Virtual Machine "whizlabsvmC" to make a network connection to "whizlabsvmA"?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

So to communicate resource from VNet WhizLabs-net1 to resource VNet WhizLabs-net3, we need a peering connection which is missing in the case studies.

Route network traffic

Azure routes traffic between subnets, connected virtual networks, on-premises networks, and the Internet, by default. You can implement either or both of the following options to override the default routes Azure creates:

- **Route tables:** You can create custom route tables with routes that control where traffic is routed to for each subnet. Learn more about [route tables](#).
- **Border gateway protocol (BGP) routes:** If you connect your virtual network to your on-premises network using an Azure VPN Gateway or ExpressRoute connection, you can propagate your on-premises BGP routes to your virtual networks. Learn more about using BGP with [Azure VPN Gateway](#) and [ExpressRoute](#).

Connect virtual networks

You can connect virtual networks to each other, enabling resources in either virtual network to communicate with each other, using [virtual network peering](#). The virtual networks you connect can be in the same, or different, Azure regions. To learn more, see [Virtual network peering](#).

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

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Question 22

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

[View Case Study](#)

If the Virtual Machine "whizlabsvmC" is turned off, would "whizlabsvmA" be able to make a network connection to "whizlabsvmB"?

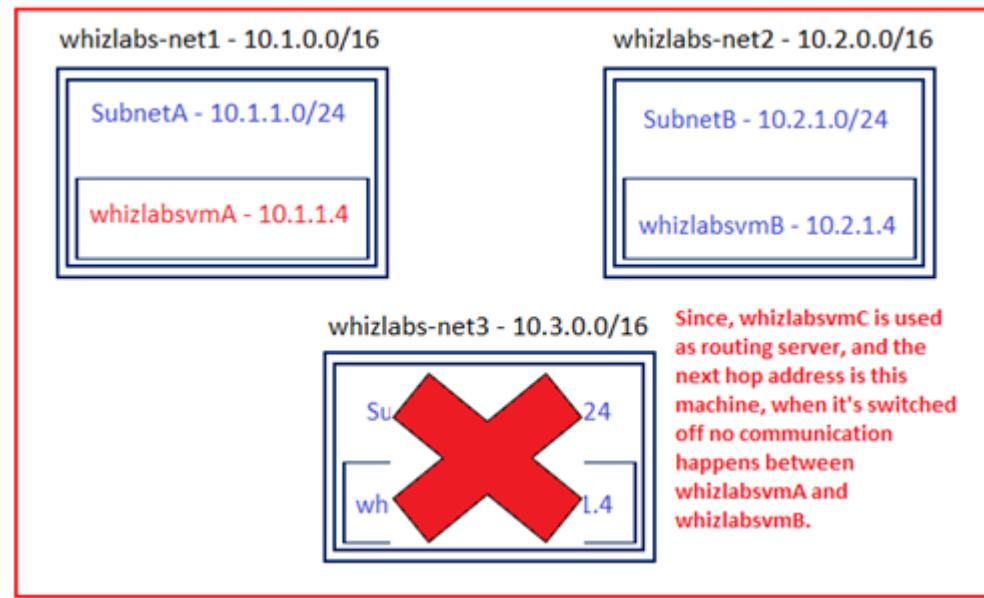
A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

Now if the routing Virtual Machine in SubnetC goes down , since the next hop type is the routing machine for the other 2 subnets , traffic would not flow between the subnets.



For more information on network traffic routing, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 23

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

View Case Study

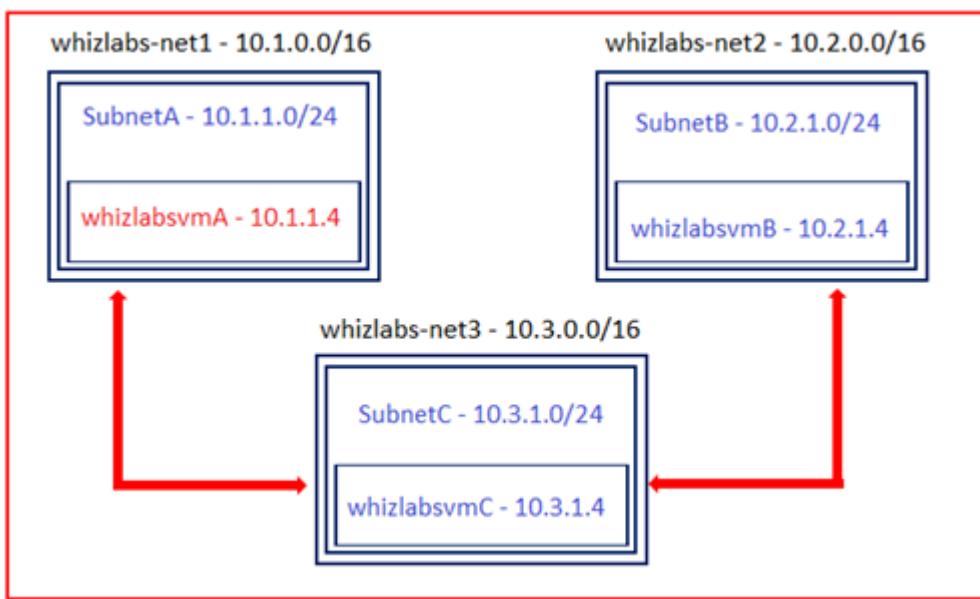
Is it possible for Virtual Machine “whizlabsvmA” to make a network connection to “whizlabsvmB”?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, the traffic would flow via the routing Virtual Machine in SubnetC



For more information on network traffic routing, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 24

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

Your company needs to migrate a Virtual Machine, whizlabs-vm, hosted in Amazon Web Services to Azure using Azure Site Recovery. The following resources have been created for the implementation

- A Virtual Network in Azure
- A Replication Policy
- A Recovery Services vault
- An Azure storage account

Which of the following steps would you carry out for the migration? Choose 3 answers from the options given below

- A. Install Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup
- B. Enable Windows Powershell remoting on whizlabs-vm
- C. Enable replication for whizlabs-vm
- D. Create an Azure Migrate project
- E. Deploy another server in Amazon Web Services as the configuration server

Explanation:

Note - The current answer provided was how the migration of VMs from AWS to Azure used to happen. Now, we can use Azure Migrate :Server Migration Tools.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/tutorial-migrate-physical-virtual-machines>

Answer – A, C and E

The steps for the migration are provided in the Microsoft documentation

2: Prepare source

On the **Prepare source** page, select + Configuration Server.

1

1. Use an EC2 instance that's running Windows Server 2012 R2 to create a configuration server and register it with your recovery vault.
2. Configure the proxy on the EC2 instance VM you're using as the configuration server so that it can access the [service URLs](#).
3. Download [Microsoft Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup](#). You can download it to your local machine and then copy it to the VM you're using as the configuration server.

2

You need to first create a new server in Amazon Web Services as the configuration server. Next you have to download the Microsoft Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup.

And then finally you can implement replication

Enable replication

3

Enable replication for each VM that you want to migrate. When replication is enabled, Site Recovery automatically installs the Mobility service.

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

For more information on migrating a server on AWS to Azure, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 25

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company currently has an Azure Web App hosted as part of the D1 App Service Plan. The Web app is currently experiencing a lot of traffic which is increasing the response times for various web pages. The company wants to enable autoscaling for the Web Application and also ensure costs are minimized. Which of the following steps can be carried out for implementing this requirement? Choose 4 answers from the options given below

- A. Scale the Web app to use the Premium App Service Plan
- B. Configure a scale condition ✓
- C. Scale the Web app to use the Standard App Service Plan ✓
- D. Enable Autoscaling for the Web App ✓
- E. Add a scale rule ✓
- F. Ensure that the web app runs off the consumption plan

Explanation:

Answer - B, C, D and E

Currently the Web App is part of the D1 or Shared App Service plan which does not support Autoscaling. So, the first step is to scale the App Service Plan to the Standard App Service Plan which supports Autoscaling.

Once this is in place, you can then go to the Scale out option and choose "Enable autoscale"

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing an App Service plan. On the left, a sidebar lists various settings like Deployment slots, Configuration, Application settings (Classic), Authentication / Authorizat..., Application Insights, Identity, Backups, Custom domains, SSL settings, and Networking. Two specific buttons are highlighted with red circles and numbers: 'Scale up (App Service plan)' (number 1) and 'Scale out (App Service plan)' (number 1). The main content area is titled 'Configure' and shows an 'Override condition' section with an 'Instance count' slider set to 1. A message states: 'Your autoscale configuration is disabled. To reinstate your configuration, enable autoscale.' Below this is a large blue button labeled 'Enable autoscale' with a red circle containing the number 2.

And then you define the following

1. The Autoscale setting name
2. The Condition
3. Add a rule for the Autoscale condition

whizlabsapp - Scale out (App Service plan)

Save Discard Disable autoscale Refresh

Configure Run history JSON Notify

* Autoscale setting name whizlabs 1

Resource group whizlabs-rg

Default Auto created scale condition 2

Delete warning 1 The very last or default recurrence rule cannot be deleted. Instead, you can disable autoscale to turn off autoscale.

Scale mode Scale based on a metric Scale to a specific instance count 2
Scale out and scale in your instances based on metric. For example: 'Add a rule that increases instance count by 1 when CPU percentage is above 70%'

Rules 3
+ Add a rule

Instance limits Minimum 1 Maximum 2 Default 1

Schedule This scale condition is executed when none of the other scale condition(s) match

Option A is incorrect since this option would be costlier than using the Basic App Service Plan

Option F is incorrect since you use consumption plans for Azure function Apps

For more information on scaling Azure Web Apps, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-get-started>

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Question 26

Correct

Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

A company needs to host a service on a Windows Virtual Machine. The service needs to securely access the Azure Key Vault service.

You decide to implement "AlwaysOn Encryption" to ensure that the service can securely access the service Does this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

Explanation:

Answer – B

AlwaysOn Encryption is normally used to encrypt data in SQL Server database tables.

- For more information on AlwaysOn Encryption, please visit the below URL
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-always-encrypted-azure-key-vault>

Note

- In order to securely access key vault we need to assign access policies to Key Vault. Do refer the below links to know further.
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/key-vault-whatis>
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/key-vault-secure-your-key-vault>

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Question 27

Correct

Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

A company needs to host a service on a Windows Virtual Machine. The service needs to securely access the Azure Key Vault service.

You decide to implement "Managed Service Identity" to ensure that the service can securely access the service

Does this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Using Managed Service Identities is the ideal approach to ensure secure access to services from Virtual Machines. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

What is managed identities for Azure resources?

10/23/2018 • 7 minutes to read • Contributors  all

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.

A common challenge when building cloud applications is how to manage the credentials in your code for authenticating to cloud services. Keeping the credentials secure is an important task. Ideally, the credentials never appear on developer workstations and aren't checked into source control. Azure Key Vault provides a way to securely store credentials, secrets, and other keys, but your code has to authenticate to Key Vault to retrieve them.

The managed identities for Azure resources feature in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) solves this problem. The feature provides Azure services with an automatically managed identity in Azure AD. You can use the identity to authenticate to any service that supports Azure AD authentication, including Key Vault, without any credentials in your code.

For more information on Managed service identities, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/overview>

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Question 28

Correct

Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

A company needs to host a service on a Windows Virtual Machine. The service needs to securely access the Azure Key Vault service.

You decide to implement "Storage Service Encryption" to ensure that the service can securely access the service

Does this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

Storage Service Encryption is normally used to encrypt data at rest for Azure Storage accounts

For more information on Storage Service Encryption, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-service-encryption>

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Question 29

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company wants to sync their on-premise AD with Azure AD. They have setup Azure AD connect and configured the setup for Password hash synchronization, Single Sign-On and staging mode is also enabled. After an initial review it can be seen that the Synchronization Service Manager is not displaying any sync jobs. Which of the following step would need to be carried out to resolve this issue?

- A. be sure to configure, Azure AD for Pass-through Authentication
- B. Run a full import using the Service Manager
- C. From Azure AD Connect, ensure to disable staging mode
- D. Run a full import from the local on-premise AD

Explanation:

Answer – C

This issue is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation.

Staging mode

Staging mode can be used for several scenarios, including:

- High availability.
- Test and deploy new configuration changes.
- Introduce a new server and decommission the old.

During installation, you can select the server to be in **staging mode**. This action makes the server active for import and synchronization, but it does not run any exports. A server in staging mode is not running password sync or password writeback, even if you selected these features during installation. When you disable staging mode, the server starts exporting, enables password sync, and enables password writeback.

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

For more information on the staging mode feature, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sync-staging-server>

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Question 30

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has setup 3 storage accounts as shown below

NAME ↑↓	TYPE ↑↓	KIND ↑↓	RESOURCE GROUP ↑↓	LOCATION ↑↓	SUBSCRIPTION ↑↓
 whizlabstore1	Storage account	StorageV2	whizlabs-rg	UK South	Pay-As-You-Go
 whizlabstore2	Storage account	Storage	whizlabs-rg	UK South	Pay-As-You-Go
 whizlabstore3	Storage account	BlobStorage	whizlabs-rg	UK South	Pay-As-You-Go

Which of the following storage accounts can be used for Azure Table storage?

- A. whizlabstore1 only
- B. whizlabstore2 only
- C. whizlabstore3 only
- D. whizlabstore1 and whizlabstore2 only

E. whizlabstore1 and whizlabstore3 only

F. whizlabstore2 and whizlabstore3 only

G. All the storage accounts

Explanation:

Answer – D

If you look at the supported service types for each storage account type as shown below, you can see that the Table service is only supported with General Purpose v1 and General Purpose v2

The following table describes the types of storage accounts and their capabilities:

Storage account type	Supported services	Supported performance tiers	Supported access tiers	Replication options	Deployment model ¹	Encryption ²
General-purpose V2	Blob, File, Queue, Table, and Disk	Standard, Premium ⁵	Hot, Cool, Archive ³	LRS, ZRS ⁴ , GRS, RA-GRS	Resource Manager	Encrypted
General-purpose V1	Blob, File, Queue, Table, and Disk	Standard, Premium ⁵	N/A	LRS, GRS, RA-GRS	Resource Manager, Classic	Encrypted
Block blob storage	Blob (block blobs and append blobs only)	Premium	N/A	LRS	Resource Manager	Encrypted
Blob storage	Blob (block blobs and append blobs only)	Standard	Hot, Cool, Archive ³	LRS, GRS, RA-GRS	Resource Manager	Encrypted

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

For more information on storage accounts, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 31

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has setup 3 storage accounts as shown below

NAME ↑↓	TYPE ↑↓	KIND ↑↓	RESOURCE GROUP ↑↓	LOCATION ↑↓	SUBSCRIPTION ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabstore1	Storage account	StorageV2	whizlabs-rg	UK South	Pay-As-You-Go
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabstore2	Storage account	Storage	whizlabs-rg	UK South	Pay-As-You-Go
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabstore3	Storage account	BlobStorage	whizlabs-rg	UK South	Pay-As-You-Go

Which of the following storage accounts can be used for Azure BLOB storage?

- A. whizlabstore1 only
- B. whizlabstore2 only
- C. whizlabstore3 only
- D. whizlabstore1 and whizlabstore2 only
- E. whizlabstore1 and whizlabstore3 only
- F. whizlabstore2 and whizlabstore3 only
- G. All the storage accounts ✓

Explanation:

Answer – G

As per the Microsoft documentation given below , all storage account types support BLOB storage

The following table describes the types of storage accounts and their capabilities:

Storage account type	Supported services	Supported performance tiers	Supported access tiers	Replication options	Deployment model ¹	Encryption ²
General-purpose V2	Blob, File, Queue, Table, and Disk	Standard, Premium ⁵	Hot, Cool, Archive ³	LRS, ZRS ⁴ , GRS, RA-GRS	Resource Manager	Encrypted
General-purpose V1	Blob, File, Queue, Table, and Disk	Standard, Premium ⁵	N/A	LRS, GRS, RA-GRS	Resource Manager, Classic	Encrypted
Block blob storage	Blob (block blobs and append blobs only)	Premium	N/A	LRS	Resource Manager	Encrypted
Blob storage	Blob (block blobs and append blobs only)	Standard	Hot, Cool, Archive ³	LRS, GRS, RA-GRS	Resource Manager	Encrypted

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

For more information on storage accounts, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 32

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has deployed several resources to a resource group. The audit department needs to view the date and time when the resources were deployed to the resource group. From where they would be able to view information?

- A. From the Resource Group blade->Automation Script

B. From the Resource Group blade->Properties

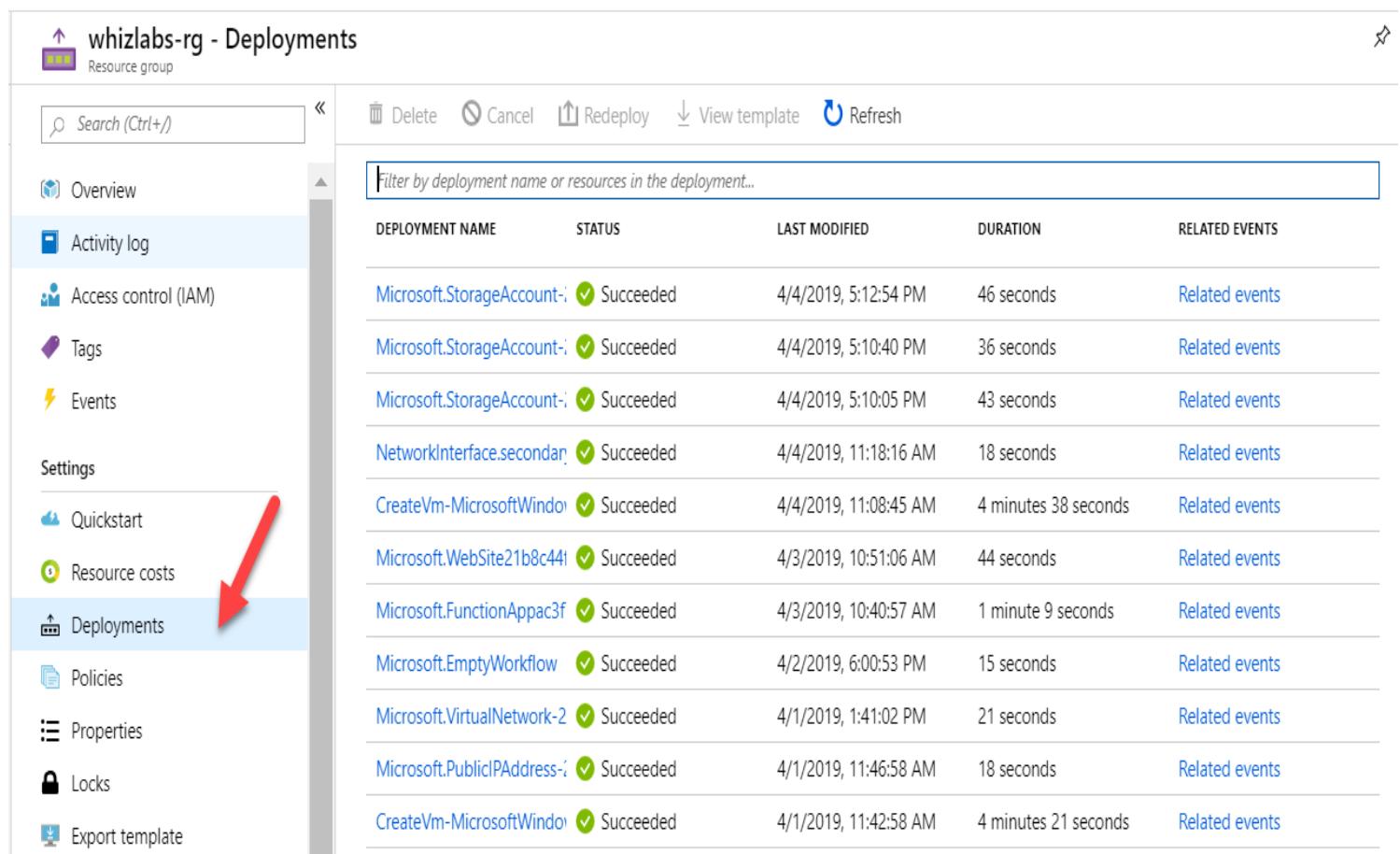
C. From the Resource Group blade->Resource Providers

D. From the Resource Group blade->Deployments 

Explanation:

Answer – D

This can be viewed from the Deployments section of the Resource Group blade as shown below



The screenshot shows the Azure Resource Group blade for the 'whizlabs-rg' resource group. The left sidebar has a 'Deployments' link highlighted with a red arrow. The main area displays a table of deployments with columns: DEPLOYMENT NAME, STATUS, LAST MODIFIED, DURATION, and RELATED EVENTS. All listed deployments have a status of 'Succeeded'. The table includes entries for Microsoft.StorageAccount, NetworkInterface, CreateVm, Microsoft.WebSite, Microsoft.FunctionApp, Microsoft.EmptyWorkflow, Microsoft.VirtualNetwork, Microsoft.PublicIPAddress, and another CreateVm entry.

DEPLOYMENT NAME	STATUS	LAST MODIFIED	DURATION	RELATED EVENTS
Microsoft.StorageAccount-1	Succeeded	4/4/2019, 5:12:54 PM	46 seconds	Related events
Microsoft.StorageAccount-2	Succeeded	4/4/2019, 5:10:40 PM	36 seconds	Related events
Microsoft.StorageAccount-3	Succeeded	4/4/2019, 5:10:05 PM	43 seconds	Related events
NetworkInterface.secondary	Succeeded	4/4/2019, 11:18:16 AM	18 seconds	Related events
CreateVm-MicrosoftWindows2016	Succeeded	4/4/2019, 11:08:45 AM	4 minutes 38 seconds	Related events
Microsoft.WebSite21b8c441	Succeeded	4/3/2019, 10:51:06 AM	44 seconds	Related events
Microsoft.FunctionAppac3f	Succeeded	4/3/2019, 10:40:57 AM	1 minute 9 seconds	Related events
Microsoft.EmptyWorkflow	Succeeded	4/2/2019, 6:00:53 PM	15 seconds	Related events
Microsoft.VirtualNetwork-2	Succeeded	4/1/2019, 1:41:02 PM	21 seconds	Related events
Microsoft.PublicIPAddress-1	Succeeded	4/1/2019, 11:46:58 AM	18 seconds	Related events
CreateVm-MicrosoftWindows2016	Succeeded	4/1/2019, 11:42:58 AM	4 minutes 21 seconds	Related events

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

For more information on Resource Group deployments, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 33

Correct

A company is planning on creating a storage account called "whizlabstore".

Below are the key requirements of the storage account

- Ability to replicate data synchronously
- Ability for data to remain available even if a data center goes down

Which of the following would you choose as the Account Kind?

- A. BLOB storage
- B. General Purpose V1
- C. General Purpose V2 
- D. Function storage

Explanation:

Answer – C

To comply with the requirement of "Ability for data to remain available even if a data center goes down" and "Ability to replicate data synchronously", you have to implement Zone-redundant storage (ZRS). And this is only available with General Purpose V2 storage account types. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Storage account type	Supported services	Supported performance tiers	Supported access tiers	Replication options	Deployment model ¹	Encryption ²
General-purpose V2	Blob, File, Queue, Table, and Disk	Standard, Premium ⁵	Hot, Cool, Archive ³	LRS, ZRS ⁴ , GRS, RA-GRS	Resource Manager	Encrypted
General-purpose V1	Blob, File, Queue, Table, and Disk	Standard, Premium ⁵	N/A	LRS, GRS, RA-GRS	Resource Manager, Classic	Encrypted
Block blob storage	Blob (block blobs and append blobs only)	Premium	N/A	LRS	Resource Manager	Encrypted
Blob storage	Blob (block blobs and append blobs only)	Standard	Hot, Cool, Archive ³	LRS, GRS, RA-GRS	Resource Manager	Encrypted

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

For more information on storage accounts, please visit the below URL

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

View Queries

open ▾

Question 34

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company is planning on creating a storage account called "whizlabstore".

Below are the key requirements of the storage account

- Ability to replicate data synchronously
- Ability for data to remain available even if a data center goes down

Which of the following would you choose as the technique?

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

Explanation:

Answer – D

To comply with the requirement of "Ability for data to remain available even if a data center goes down" and "Ability to replicate data synchronously", you have to implement Zone-redundant storage (ZRS).

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS): Highly available Azure Storage applications

10/24/2018 • 7 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replicates your data synchronously across three storage clusters in a single region. Each storage cluster is physically separated from the others and is located in its own availability zone (AZ). Each availability zone—and the ZRS cluster within it—is autonomous and includes separate utilities and networking features.

When you store your data in a storage account using ZRS replication, you can continue to access and manage your data if an availability zone becomes unavailable. ZRS provides excellent performance and low latency. ZRS offers the same [scalability targets](#) as [locally redundant storage \(LRS\)](#).

Options A and C are incorrect since here the data is replicated asynchronously

Option B is incorrect since this technique will not safeguard in case of a data centre failure

For more information on storage redundancy, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 35

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

Your company has deployed the following Virtual Machines in their Azure subscription

Virtual Machine Name	Region
whizlabs-vm1	East US
whizlabs-vm2	East US

whizlabs-vm3

Central US

whizlabs-vm4

Central US

A recovery service vault has been created in the East US region to protect the virtual machines whizlabs-vm1 and whizlabs-vm2.

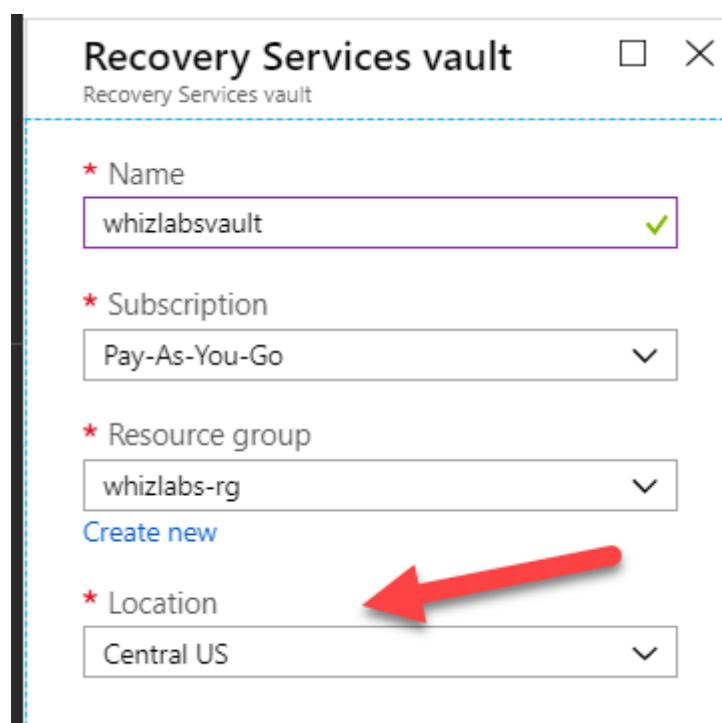
You now need to also ensure the virtual machines whizlabs-vm3 and whizlabs-vm4 are protected by Azure Recovery services. Which of the following would you need to do to achieve this?

- A. Create a new recovery services policy
- B. Create a new backup policy
- C. Create a new subscription
- D. Create a new Recovery Services vault ✓

Explanation:

Answer – D

When you create a Recovery services vault, it is based off a particular region as shown below.



Since the virtual machines whizlabs-vm3 and whizlabs-vm4 are in a different region, you would need to create a new recovery services vault for that region

- Options A and B are incorrect since policies are meant to determine how the protection or backup will take place.
- Option C is incorrect since you don't need to create an entirely new subscription for this.

- For more information on recovery services vault, please visit the below URL
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-recovery-services-vault-overview>
- Here's what Azure documentation mentions about location of vault creation - "Select the geographic region for the vault. To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines."
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault>

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Question 36

Incorrect

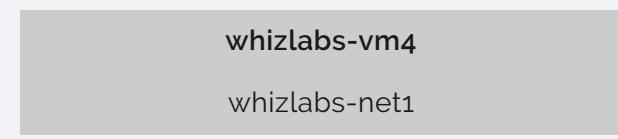
Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company currently has the following Virtual Networks in place

Name	Address Space
whizlabs-net1	10.1.0.0/16
whizlabs-net2	10.2.0.0/16

The company also has the following Virtual Machines defined

Name	Virtual Network
whizlabs-vm1	whizlabs-net1
whizlabs-vm2	whizlabs-net2



whizlabs-vm5

whizlabs-net1

They have also defined a private DNS zone as shown below. whizlabs-net1 has been set as the registration network

whizlabs.com
DNS zone

Search (Ctrl+/
+ Record set ➔ Move 🗑 Delete zone ⚡ Refresh

Resource group (change)
[whizlabs-rg](#)

Subscription (change)
[Pay-As-You-Go](#)

Subscription ID
baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e

Name server 1
-

Name server 2
-

Name server 3
-

Name server 4
-

Tags (change)
[Click here to add tags](#)

Search record sets

NAME	TYPE	TTL	VALUE	ALIAS RESOURCE TYPE	ALIAS TARGET
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-h... Host: internal.clou... Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1
whizlabs-vm4	A	3600	10.1.0.4
whizlabs-vm5	A	3600	10.0.1.5

Based on the information at hand, you have to determine the following

Will the A record for whizlabs-vm1 be registered automatically in DNS zone whizlabs.com?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

Since whizlabs-vm1 is part of the network whizlabs-net1 and whizlabs-net1 has been set as the registration network for the DNS zone whizlabs.com, the A record will automatically be registered in this case.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Azure DNS provides the following capabilities:

- Automatic registration of virtual machines from a single virtual network that's linked to a private zone as a registration virtual network. The virtual machines are registered (added) to the private zone as A records pointing to their private IPs. When a virtual machine in a registration virtual network is deleted, Azure also automatically removes the corresponding DNS record from the linked private zone.

By default, registration virtual networks also act as resolution virtual networks, in the sense that DNS resolution against the zone works from any of the virtual machines within the registration virtual network.

For more information on private DNS zones, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 37

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company currently has the following Virtual Networks in place

Name	Address Space
whizlabs-net1	10.1.0.0/16
whizlabs-net2	10.2.0.0/16

The company also has the following Virtual Machines defined

Name	Virtual Network
whizlabs-vm1	whizlabs-net1
whizlabs-vm2	whizlabs-net2

whizlabs-vm4

whizlabs-net1

whizlabs-vm5

whizlabs-net1

They have also defined a private DNS zone as shown below. whizlabs-net1 has been set as the registration network

The screenshot shows the Azure portal's DNS zone management interface for the domain 'whizlabs.com'. The left sidebar contains navigation links for Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, and Diagnose and solve problems. Under Settings, there are links for Properties, Locks, Export template, Monitoring, Alerts, and Metrics. Support + troubleshooting and New support request are also listed.

The main content area displays the following details:

- Resource group: whizlabs-rg
- Subscription: Pay-As-You-Go
- Subscription ID: baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e
- Tags: Click here to add tags

A table lists the current record sets:

NAME	TYPE	TTL	VALUE	ALIAS RESOURCE TYPE	ALIAS TARGET
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-h... Host: internal.clou... Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1		...
whizlabs-vm4	A	3600	10.1.0.4		...
whizlabs-vm5	A	3600	10.0.1.5		...

Based on the information at hand, you have to determine the following

The Virtual Machine whizlabs-vm2 can resolve the DNS name whizlabs-vm4.whizlabs.com?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

There is no mention of whizlabs-net2 being added as the resolution network for the private DNS zone. In order for Virtual Machines in other networks to resolve virtual machines in the DNS zone , the network must first be defined as the resolution network for the private DNS zone.

To publish a private DNS zone to your virtual network, you specify the list of virtual networks that are allowed to resolve records within the zone. These are called *resolution virtual networks*. You may also specify a virtual network for which Azure DNS maintains hostname records whenever a VM is created, changes IP, or is deleted. This is called a *registration virtual network*.

For more information on private DNS zones, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 38

Correct

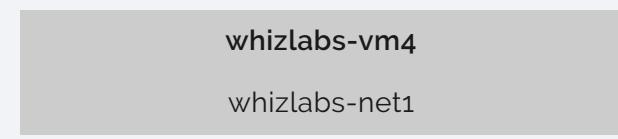
Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company currently has the following Virtual Networks in place

Name	Address Space
whizlabs-net1	10.1.0.0/16
whizlabs-net2	10.2.0.0/16

The company also has the following Virtual Machines defined

Name	Virtual Network
whizlabs-vm1	whizlabs-net1
whizlabs-vm2	whizlabs-net2



whizlabs-vm5

whizlabs-net1

They have also defined a private DNS zone as shown below. whizlabs-net1 has been set as the registration network

whizlabs.com
DNS zone

Search (Ctrl+/
+ Record set Move Delete zone Refresh

Resource group (change)
whizlabs-rg
Subscription (change)
Pay-As-You-Go
Subscription ID
baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e

Name server 1 -
Name server 2 -
Name server 3 -
Name server 4 -

Tags (change)
Click here to add tags

NAME	TYPE	TTL	VALUE	ALIAS RESOURCE TYPE	ALIAS TARGET
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-h... Host: internal.clou... Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1		...
whizlabs-vm4	A	3600	10.1.0.4		...
whizlabs-vm5	A	3600	10.0.1.5		...

Based on the information at hand, you have to determine the following

The Virtual Machine whizlabs-vm5 can resolve the DNS name whizlabs-vm4.whizlabs.com?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, since the A records for both machines have been defined in the zone , whizlabs-vm5 should be able to resolve the DNS name whizlabs-vm4.whizlabs.com.

whizlabs.com
DNS zone

Search (Ctrl+)

+ Record set Move Delete zone Refresh

Resource group (change) whizlabs-rg		Name server 1																														
Subscription (change) Pay-As-You-Go		Name server 2																														
Subscription ID baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e		Name server 3																														
		Name server 4																														
Tags (change) Click here to add tags																																
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="6">Search record sets</th> </tr> <tr> <th>NAME</th> <th>TYPE</th> <th>TTL</th> <th>VALUE</th> <th>ALIAS RESOURCE TYPE</th> <th>ALIAS TARGET</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>@</td> <td>SOA</td> <td>3600</td> <td>Email: azuredns-h... Host: internal.clo... Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1</td> <td></td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>whizlabs-vm4</td> <td>A</td> <td>3600</td> <td>10.1.0.4</td> <td></td> <td>...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>whizlabs-vm5</td> <td>A</td> <td>3600</td> <td>10.0.1.5</td> <td></td> <td>...</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Search record sets						NAME	TYPE	TTL	VALUE	ALIAS RESOURCE TYPE	ALIAS TARGET	@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-h... Host: internal.clo... Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1		...	whizlabs-vm4	A	3600	10.1.0.4		...	whizlabs-vm5	A	3600	10.0.1.5		...
Search record sets																																
NAME	TYPE	TTL	VALUE	ALIAS RESOURCE TYPE	ALIAS TARGET																											
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-h... Host: internal.clo... Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1		...																											
whizlabs-vm4	A	3600	10.1.0.4		...																											
whizlabs-vm5	A	3600	10.0.1.5		...																											

For more information on private DNS zones, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 39

Correct

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A company is developing a Web App that will trigger several background tasks using the Webjobs SDK. The tasks will involve invoking a function in the code based on new items received in a queue.

You have to decide on services which can be used for different scenarios

Which of the following service can be used for the scenario?

"Process a queue data item"

- A. Azure Logic Apps
- B. Azure HDInsight



Explanation:

Answer – C

You can use Azure Web jobs for process background event driven processing as well. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

How to use the Azure WebJobs SDK for event-driven background processing

02/18/2019 • 24 minutes to read • Contributors  all

This article provides guidance on how to work with the Azure WebJobs SDK. To get started with WebJobs right away, see [Get started with the Azure WebJobs SDK for event-driven background processing](#).

WebJobs SDK versions

These are the key differences between version 3.x and version 2.x of the WebJobs SDK:

- Version 3.x adds support for .NET Core.
- In version 3.x, you need to explicitly install the Storage binding extension required by the WebJobs SDK. In version 2.x, the Storage bindings were included in the SDK.
- Visual Studio tooling for .NET Core (3.x) projects differs from tooling for .NET Framework (2.x) projects. To learn more, see [Develop and deploy WebJobs using Visual Studio - Azure App Service](#).

When possible, examples are provided for both version 3.x and version 2.x.

Option A is incorrect since this is a workflow-based app

Option B is incorrect since this is used as an analytics service

Option D is incorrect since this is used for automation of processes and tasks

For more information on how to use the WebJobs SDK for this, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 40

Correct

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A company is developing a Web App which will trigger several background tasks using the Azure Webjobs SDK. The tasks will involve invoking a function in the code based on new items received in a queue.

You have to recommend 2 Azure services which could be used for the following scenario?

"Have the ability to manage all code segments from a Devops environment". Select 2 options.

- A. Azure Logic Apps 
- B. Azure HDInsight
- C. Azure WebJobs
- D. Microsoft Flow 

Explanation:

Answer – A and D

You can actually use one of the Microsoft Flow connectors for this as shown in the Microsoft documentation below

Azure DevOps

Azure DevOps provides services for teams to share code, track work, and ship software - for any language, all in a single package. It's the perfect complement to your IDE.

 See documentation



- For more information, please check the below links:
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-overview>
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/connectors/visualstudioteamservices/>
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-compare-logic-apps-ms-flow-webjobs>
- Option A - Azure Logic Apps simplifies how you build automated scalable workflows that integrate apps and data across cloud services and on-premises systems.

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Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has a set of On-premise servers. They have Virtual Machines created on both Hyper-V and VMware environments. Below are the details of the Virtual Machines

- The VMware environment contains the following Virtual Machines - whizlabsvm1, whizlabsvm2 and whizlabsvm3
- The Hyper-V environment contains the following Virtual Machines - whizlabsvmA , whizlabsvmB and whizlabsvmC

Name
Generation
Memory (GB)

whizlabsvm1
Not applicable
4
Windows Server 2016
250 GB
900 GB

whizlabsvm2
Not applicable
12
Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
3 TB
200 GB

whizlabsvm3

Not applicable

32

Windows Server 2012 R2

250 GB

1 TB

whizlabsvmA

1

16

Windows Server 2012

150 GB

2 TB

whizlabsvmB

1

16

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2

100 GB

3 TB

whizlabsvmC

2

24

Windows Server 2016

250 GB

6 TB

BitLocker has been enabled on whizlabsvm1.

You have to decide which of the Virtual Machines can be migrated to Azure by using Azure Site Recovery.

Which of the following machines can be migrated from the VMware Server?

- A. whizlabsvm1 only
- B. whizlabsvm2 only

- C. whizlabsvm3 only
- D. whizlabsvm1 and whizlabsvm2 only
- E. whizlabsvm1 and whizlabsvm3 only
- F. whizlabsvm2 and whizlabsvm3 only
- G. whizlabsvm1, whizlabsvm2 and whizlabsvm3

Explanation:

Answer – C

Since BitLocker is enable on whizlabsvm1, this machine cannot be migrated. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

BitLocker	Not supported.	BitLocker must be disabled before you enable replication for a machine.
-----------	----------------	---

Also, if you look at the Microsoft documentation, you can see that the maximum allowable OS disk size is 2,048GB, so whizlabsvm2 is not supported for the migration.

Azure VM requirements

On-premises VMs that you replicate to Azure must meet the Azure VM requirements summarized in this table. When Site Recovery runs a prerequisites check, it will fail if some of the requirements aren't met.

Component	Requirements	Details
Guest operating system	Verify supported operating systems for replicated machines.	Check fails if unsupported.
Guest operating system architecture	64-bit.	Check fails if unsupported.
Operating system disk size	Up to 2,048 GB.	Check fails if unsupported.

For more information on the support matrix for Azure Site Recovery and VMWare, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/vmware-physical-azure-support-matrix>

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Question 42

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has a set of On-premise servers. They have Virtual Machines created on both Hyper-V and VMware environments. Below are the details of the Virtual Machines

- The VMware environment contains the following Virtual Machines - whizlabsvm1, whizlabsvm2 and whizlabsvm3
- The Hyper-V environment contains the following Virtual Machines - whizlabsvmA , whizlabsvmB and whizlabsvmC

Name
Generation
Memory (GB)
Operating System
OS Disk
Data Disk

whizlabsvm1

Not applicable

4

Windows Server 2016

250 GB

900 GB

whizlabsvm2

Not applicable

12

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2

3 TB

200 GB

whizlabsvm3

Not applicable

32

Windows Server 2012 R2

250 GB

1 TB

whizlabsvmA

1

16

Windows Server 2012

150 GB

2 TB

whizlabsvmB

1

16

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2

100 GB

3 TB

whizlabsvmC

2

24

Windows Server 2016

250 GB

6 TB

BitLocker has been enabled on whizlabsvm1.

You have to decide which of the Virtual Machines can be migrated to Azure by using Azure Site Recovery.

Which of the following machines can be migrated from the Hyper-V Server?

- A. whizlabsvmA only
- B. whizlabsvmB only

- C. whizlabsvmC only
- D. whizlabsvmA and whizlabsvmB only ✓
- E. whizlabsvmA and whizlabsvmC only
- F. whizlabsvmB and whizlabsvmC only
- G. whizlabsvmA, whizlabsvmB and whizlabsvmC

Explanation:

Answer – D

Here whizlabsvmC cannot be migrated because of the disk size. When it comes to the maximum allowable disk size, it's 4095 GB. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation as shown below.

Storage	Hyper-V with Virtual Machine Manager	Hyper-V without Virtual Machine Manager
VMDK	NA	NA
VHD/VHDX	Yes	Yes
Generation 2 VM	Yes	Yes
EFI/UEFI	Yes	Yes
Shared cluster disk	No	No
Encrypted disk	No	No
NFS	NA	NA
SMB 3.0	No	No
RDM	NA	NA
Disk >1 TB	Yes, up to 4,095 GB	Yes, up to 4,095 GB

For more information on the support matrix for Azure Site Recovery and Hyper-V, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 43**Correct****Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data**

A company plans to run several types of workloads in Azure. They want to host several Windows and Linux based Virtual machines. They have to run data sensitive workloads on the virtual machines. The Virtual machines will also access data stored in storage accounts. It needs to be ensured that the data on both the Virtual machines and storage accounts are encrypted at rest. And also, the right service is used to store the encryption keys

Which of the following would you use to encrypt the Boot and data volume on the Virtual machines?

- A. Azure Storage Service Encryption
- B. Azure Disk Encryption 
- C. Azure Information Protection
- D. Azure AD

Explanation:

Answer – B

You would use Azure Disk Encryption to encrypt the data on the Virtual Machines. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Overview

Azure Disk Encryption is a capability that helps you encrypt your Windows and Linux IaaS VM disks. Disk Encryption leverages the industry standard [BitLocker](#) feature of Windows and the [DM-Crypt](#) feature of Linux to provide volume encryption for the OS and data disks. The solution is integrated with [Azure Key Vault](#) to help you control and manage the disk-encryption keys and secrets. The solution also ensures that all data on the VM disks are encrypted at rest in your Azure storage.

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

For more information on Azure Disk Encryption, please visit the below URL

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

[View Queries](#)

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

A company plans to run several types of workloads in Azure. They want to host several Windows and Linux based Virtual machines. They have to run data sensitive workloads on the virtual machines. The Virtual machines will also access data stored in storage accounts. It needs to be ensured that the data on both the Virtual machines and storage accounts are encrypted at rest. And also, the right service is used to store the encryption keys

Which of the following would you use to encrypt the data in Azure Storage?

- A. Azure Storage Service Encryption 
- B. Azure Disk Encryption
- C. Azure Information Protection
- D. Azure AD

Explanation:

Answer – A

You would use Azure Storage Service Encryption to encrypt the data in storage accounts. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Azure Storage Service Encryption for data at rest

08/01/2018 • 3 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Azure Storage Service Encryption for data at rest helps you protect your data to meet your organizational security and compliance commitments. With this feature, the Azure storage platform automatically encrypts your data before persisting it to Azure Managed Disks, Azure Blob, Queue, or Table storage, or Azure Files, and decrypts the data before retrieval. The handling of encryption, encryption at rest, decryption, and key management in Storage Service Encryption is transparent to users. All data written to the Azure storage platform is encrypted through 256-bit [AES encryption](#), one of the strongest block ciphers available.

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

For more information on Azure Storage Service Encryption, please visit the below URL

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Question 45

Correct

Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

A company plans to run several types of workloads in Azure. They want to host several Windows and Linux based Virtual machines. They have to run data sensitive workloads on the virtual machines. The Virtual machines will also access data stored in storage accounts. It needs to be ensured that the data on both the Virtual machines and storage accounts are encrypted at rest. And also, the right service is used to store the encryption keys

Which of the following would you use to store the encryption keys and secrets?

- A. Azure Storage Service Encryption
- B. Azure Disk Encryption
- C. Azure Security Center
- D. Azure Key Vault 

Explanation:

Answer – D

You can storage encryption keys in Azure Key vault. These customer keys can then be used to encrypt the data in both Virtual Machines and Storage accounts.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following when it comes to storage service encryption

Storage Service Encryption using customer-managed keys in Azure Key Vault

10/11/2018 • 8 minutes to read • Contributors  [all](#)

Microsoft Azure is committed to helping you protect and safeguard your data to meet your organizational security and compliance commitments. One way that the Azure storage platform protects your data is via Storage Service Encryption (SSE), which encrypts your data when writing it to storage, and decrypts your data when retrieving it. The encryption and decryption is automatic, transparent, and uses 256-bit [AES encryption](#), one of the strongest block ciphers available.

You can use Microsoft-managed encryption keys with SSE or you can use your own encryption keys. This article describes how to use your own encryption keys. For more information about using Microsoft-managed keys, or about SSE in general, see [Storage Service Encryption for data at rest](#).

SSE for Azure Blob storage and Azure Files is integrated with Azure Key Vault, so that you can use a key vault to manage your encryption keys. You can create your own encryption keys and store them in a key vault, or you can use Azure Key Vault's APIs to generate encryption keys. With Azure Key Vault, you can manage and control your keys and also audit your key usage.

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

For more information on Azure Storage Service Encryption using customer keys, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-service-encryption-customer-managed-keys>

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Question 46

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

[View Case Study](#)

You need to configure the ExpressRoute routing from whizlabs.com to Azure infrastructure resources. Which of the following method would you use for this?

- A. Use BGP communities for configuration of the BGP's Local Preference
- B. Use BGP to append the private AS numbers to the advertised prefixes 

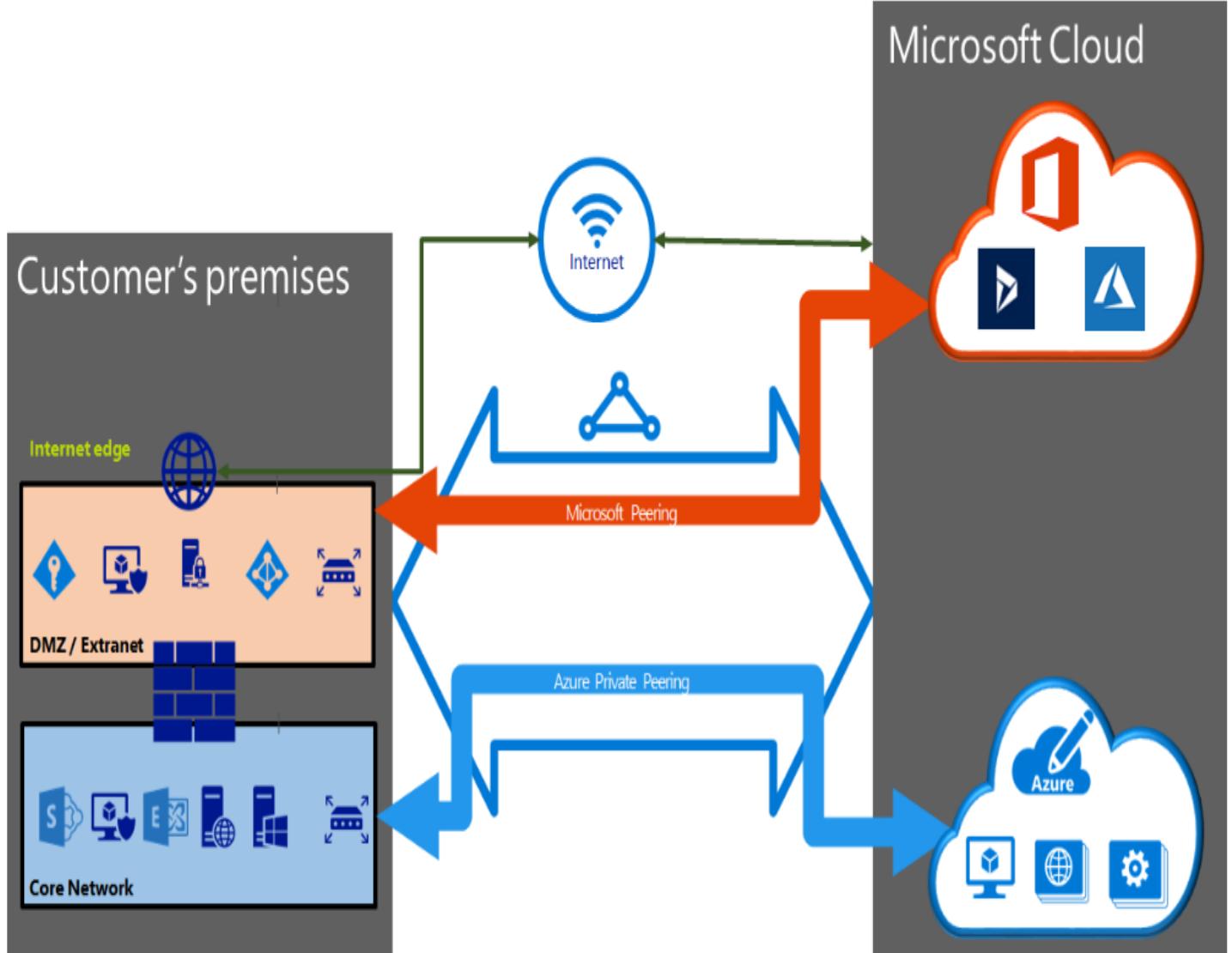
C. Use BGP to append the public AS numbers to the advertised prefixes

D. Use BGP communities for configuration of the BGP's Public Preference

Explanation:

Answer – B

Since here we need to setup private peering between the on-premise network and Azure services, we will need to use Azure private peering as shown below, you need to advertise the private AS numbers.



Azure private peering

Azure compute services, namely virtual machines (IaaS) and cloud services (PaaS), that are deployed within a virtual network can be connected through the private peering domain. The private peering domain is considered to be a trusted extension of your core network into Microsoft Azure. You can set up bi-directional connectivity between your core network and Azure virtual networks (VNets). This peering lets you connect to virtual machines and cloud services directly on their private IP addresses.

Options A and D are incorrect since communities can be used for services such as Microsoft Online services in ExpressRoute circuits

Option C is incorrect since here we need to use private AS numbers for the on-premise network routing via Express Route circuits

For more information on circuit peering in ExpressRoute, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 47

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

[View Case Study](#)

You need to configure the ExpressRoute routing from Microsoft Online Services to whizlabs.com. Which of the following method would you use for this?

- A. Use BGP communities for configuration of the BGP's Local Preference 
- B. Use BGP to append the private AS numbers to the advertised prefixes
- C. Use BGP to append the public AS numbers to the advertised prefixes
- D. Use BGP communities for configuration of the BGP's Public Preference

Explanation:

Answer – A

for "BGP Local Preference": Please refer to <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-optimize-routing#path-selection-on-microsoft-and-public-peerings>

To assist with working with Online services, you can use BGP communities as shown in the Microsoft documentation below.

Using BGP communities in ExpressRoute for Office 365 scenarios

06/26/2018 • 8 minutes to read • Contributors 

Connecting to Office 365 using Azure ExpressRoute is based on BGP advertisements of specific IP subnets that represent networks where Office 365 endpoints are deployed. Due to the global nature of Office 365 and the number of services that constitute Office 365, customers often have a need to manage the advertisements they accept on their network. Reducing the number of IP subnets; referred to as IP prefixes throughout the remainder of this article, to align with the BGP network management terminology, serves the following end-goals for customers:

- **Manage the number advertised IP prefixes accepted** - Customers who have an internal network infrastructure or network carrier that only supports a limited number of IP prefixes and customers who have a network carrier that charges for accepting prefixes above a limited number will want to evaluate the total number of prefixes already advertised to their network and select which Office 365 applications are best suited for ExpressRoute.
- **Manage the amount of bandwidth required on the Azure ExpressRoute circuit** - Customers may want to control the bandwidth envelope of the Office 365 services over the ExpressRoute path vs. Internet path. This allows customers to reserve ExpressRoute bandwidth for specific applications such as Skype for Business and route the remaining Office 365 applications over the Internet path.

To assist customers with these goals, Office 365 IP prefixes that are advertised over ExpressRoute are tagged with service specific BGP community values as shown in the example below.

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

For more information on BGP communities in ExpressRoute, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/enterprise/bgp-communities-in-expressroute>

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Question 48

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

[View Case Study](#)

You need to configure the Application gateway-whizlabs-gateway1

Which of the following would you create?

- A. A basic routing rule
- B. A URL path-based routing rule ✓
- C. A basic listener
- D. A multi-site listener

Explanation:

Answer – B

If you look at the routing requirements for whizlabs-gateway1, you can see that you need to perform routing based on the paths

http://whizlabs.com/video/* will be load balanced across PoolA

http://whizlabs.com/images/* will be load balanced across PoolB



Different paths of video and images

So, for this, we have to create a URL based routing rule

An example of this is also given in the Microsoft documentation

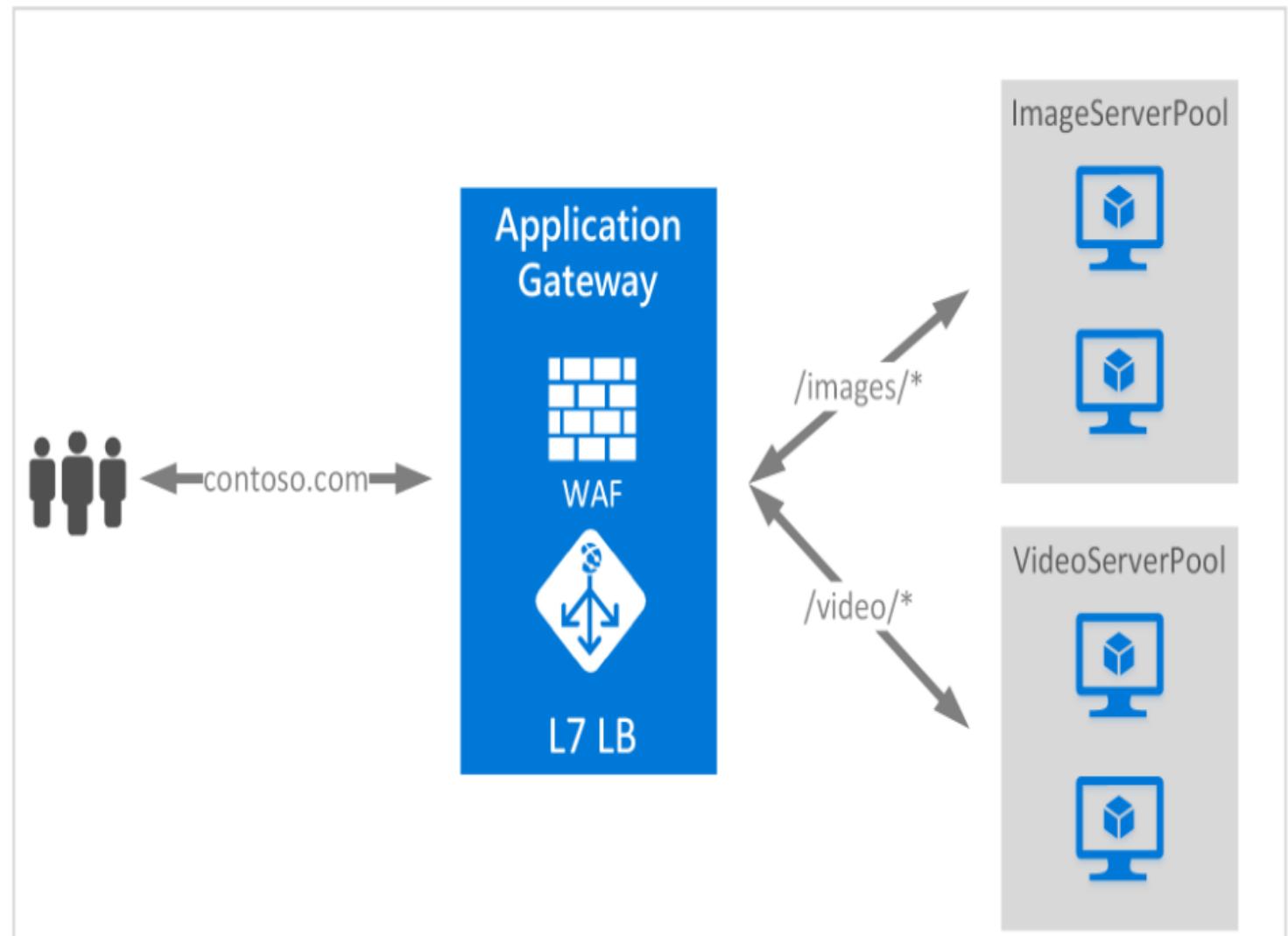
Azure Application Gateway URL path based routing overview

04/23/2018 • 2 minutes to read • Contributors 

URL Path Based Routing allows you to route traffic to back-end server pools based on URL Paths of the request.

One of the scenarios is to route requests for different content types to different backend server pools.

In the following example, Application Gateway is serving traffic for contoso.com from three back-end server pools for example: VideoServerPool, ImageServerPool, and DefaultServerPool.



And for this you have to create a path-based routing rule

PathBasedRouting rule ↗

RequestRoutingRule of type PathBasedRouting is used to bind a listener to a urlPathMap. All requests that are received for this listener are routed based on policy specified in urlPathMap. Snippet of PathBasedRouting rule:

JSON

Copy

```
"requestRoutingRules": [
  {
    "name": "{ruleName}",
    "id": "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}.../microsoft.network/applicationGateways/{gatewayName}/requestRoutingRules/{ruleN
  "properties": {
    "ruleType": "PathBasedRouting",
    "httpListener": {
      "id": "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}.../microsoft.network/applicationGateways/{gatewayName}/httpListeners/<lis
    },
    "urlPathMap": {
      "id": "/subscriptions/{subscriptionId}.../microsoft.network/applicationGateways/{gatewayName}/ urlPathMaps/{urlp
    },
  }
}
]
```

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

For more information on URL routing, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 49

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

View Case Study

You need to configure the Application gateway-whizlabs-gateway2
Which of the following would you create?

- A. A basic routing rule
- B. A URL path-based routing rule

C. A basic listener

D. A multi-site listener

Explanation:

Answer – D

Now if you look at the requirements for whizlabs-gateway2, you can see that you need to direct requests between 2 different sites.

http://whizlabs-quiz.com/ will be load balanced across PoolC

http://whizlabs-forum.com/ will be load balanced across PoolD

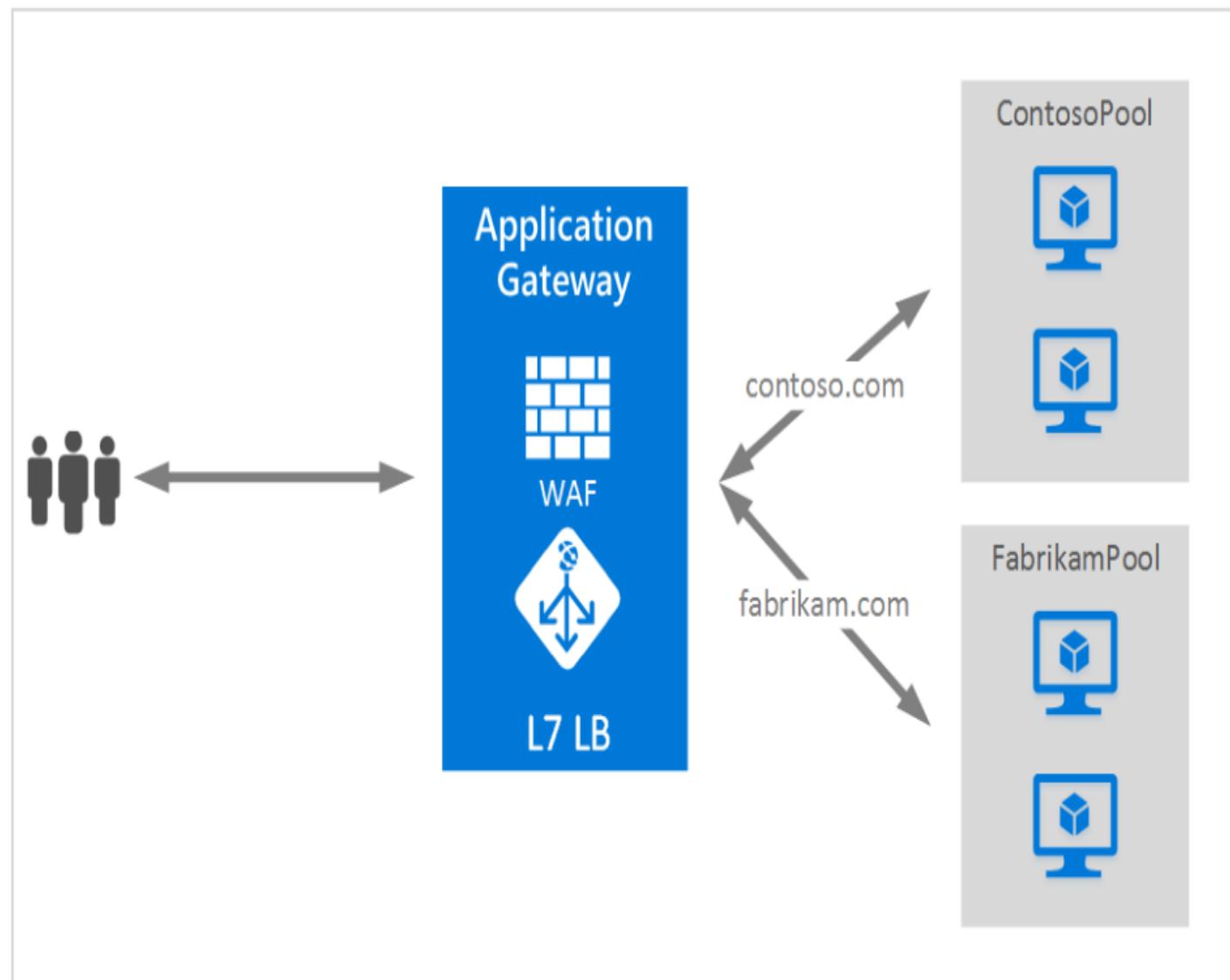
Different Sites

An example of this is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Application Gateway multiple site hosting

01/17/2019 • 2 minutes to read • Contributors 

Multiple site hosting enables you to configure more than one web application on the same application gateway instance. This feature allows you to configure a more efficient topology for your deployments by adding up to 100 websites to one application gateway. Each website can be directed to its own backend pool. In the following example, application gateway is serving traffic for contoso.com and fabrikam.com from two back-end server pools called ContosoServerPool and FabrikamServerPool.



And for this we need to create different listeners. An example in the Microsoft documentation is given below

```
"httpListeners": [
    {
        "name": "appGatewayHttpsListener1",
        "properties": {
            "FrontendIPConfiguration": {
                "Id": "/subscriptions/<subid>/resourceGroups/<rgName>/providers/Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/appGateway1"
            },
            "FrontendPort": {
                "Id": "/subscriptions/<subid>/resourceGroups/<rgName>/providers/Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/appGateway1"
            },
            "Protocol": "Https",
            "SslCertificate": {
                "Id": "/subscriptions/<subid>/resourceGroups/<rgName>/providers/Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/appGateway1"
            },
            "HostName": "contoso.com",
            "RequireServerNameIndication": "true"
        }
    },
    {
        "name": "appGatewayHttpListener2",
        "properties": {
            "FrontendIPConfiguration": {
                "Id": "/subscriptions/<subid>/resourceGroups/<rgName>/providers/Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/appGateway1"
            },
            "FrontendPort": {
                "Id": "/subscriptions/<subid>/resourceGroups/<rgName>/providers/Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/appGateway1"
            },
            "Protocol": "Http",
            "HostName": "fabrikam.com",
            "RequireServerNameIndication": "false"
        }
    }
],
],
```

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

For more information on multi-site routing, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 50

Correct

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

[View Case Study](#)

You need to configure whizlabs-function. Which of the following plans would you use for the Azure Function?

- A. Consumption Plan
- B. Shared App Service Plan
- C. Standard App Service Plan ✓
- D. Premium App Service Plan

Explanation:

Answer – C

Since the Azure function whizlabs-function has a requirement for VNet Integration and also process BLOB without delay, you have to ensure that the function is part of an App Service plan that supports the VNet Integration and Always On feature.

Option A is incorrect since the Azure Function needs to be part of an App Service Plan

Option B is incorrect since the Shared App Service plan has no support for the Always On feature

Option D is incorrect since this would not be cost effective

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 51

Correct

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

View Case Study

You need to configure whizlabs-function. Which of the following feature needs to be enabled for the Azure function?

- A. Auto swap
- B. Deployment slots
- C. Always On ✓
- D. Web sockets

Explanation:

Answer – C

The Always On feature will ensure the function is always running. So, if the BLOB is received by the Azure function, it would be processed right away.

For more information on configuring Web Apps, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 52

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

[View Case Study](#)

You need to perform an assessment of the Virtual Machines in the on-premise environment which can be migrated to Azure.

You decide to use the Azure Site Recovery Provider.

Does this meet the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

This tool is used when you want to perform Site recovery operations for On-premise Hyper-V VM's

For more information on using Azure Site recovery, please visit the below URL

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

Note - In order to work with assessment before migration from on-premise to azure we use Azure Migrate first.

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

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/migration/>

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Question 53

Incorrect

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

View Case Study

You need to perform an assessment of the Virtual Machines in the on-premise environment which can be migrated to Azure.

You decide to use the Azure Migrate Tool

Does this meet the requirement?

A. Yes 

B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, you can use the Azure Migrate tool to perform an assessment of your on-premise VMware VM's

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

About Azure Migrate

04/04/2019 • 7 minutes to read • Contributors  all

The Azure Migrate service assesses on-premises workloads for migration to Azure. The service assesses the migration suitability of on-premises machines, performs performance-based sizing, and provides cost estimations for running on-premises machines in Azure. If you're contemplating lift-and-shift migrations, or are in the early assessment stages of migration, this service is for you. After the assessment, you can use services such as [Azure Site Recovery](#) and [Azure Database Migration Service](#), to migrate the machines to Azure.

Why use Azure Migrate?

Azure Migrate helps you to:

- **Assess Azure readiness:** Assess whether your on-premises machines are suitable for running in Azure.
- **Get size recommendations:** Get size recommendations for Azure VMs based on the performance history of on-premises VMs.
- **Estimate monthly costs:** Get estimated costs for running on-premises machines in Azure.
- **Migrate with high confidence:** Visualize dependencies of on-premises machines to create groups of machines that you will assess and migrate together.

Current limitations

- You can only assess on-premises VMware virtual machines (VMs) for migration to Azure VMs. The VMware VMs must be managed by vCenter Server (version 5.5, 6.0, 6.5 or 6.7).

For more information on the Azure Migrate service, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 54

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

[View Case Study](#)

You need to perform an assessment of the Virtual Machines in the on-premise environment which can be migrated to Azure.

You decide to create a replication policy.

Does this meet the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

You create the replication policy when you finally want to perform the replication of the Virtual Machines and is not used in the assessment phase.

For more information on Azure Site recovery replication for VMware VM's, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/vmware-azure-set-up-replication>

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Question 55

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

[View Case Study](#)

You need to now migrate the On-premise Virtual Machines in the Mumbai office to Azure. Which of the below steps do you need to implement for this requirement? Choose 4 answers from the options given below

A. Deploy a new Virtual Machine in your on-premise environment

B. In your Azure Site Recovery Service vault, ensure to select a protection goal

C. In the Azure Portal, download the OVF file

D. From the new Virtual Machine, register a configuration server

E. From the new Virtual Machine, connect to the collector virtual machine

Explanation:

Answer - A, B, C and D

The steps are also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

The first step is to setup a protection goal

Select a protection goal

1

1. In Recovery Services vaults, select the vault name. We're using **ContosoVMVault** for this scenario.
2. In **Getting Started**, select Site Recovery. Then select **Prepare Infrastructure**.
3. In **Protection goal > Where are your machines located**, select **On-premises**.
4. In **Where do you want to replicate your machines**, select **To Azure**.
5. In **Are your machines virtualized**, select **Yes**, with **VMware vSphere Hypervisor**. Then select **OK**.

You need to download the OVF template to configure a configuration server

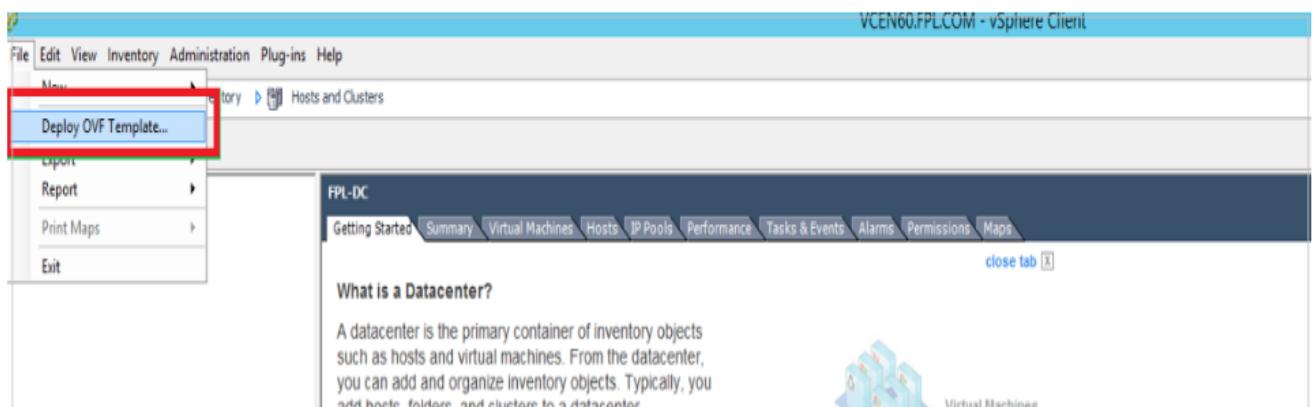
Download the VM template

2

1. In the vault, go to **Prepare Infrastructure > Source**.
2. In **Prepare source**, select **+Configuration server**.
3. In **Add Server**, check that **Configuration server for VMware** appears in **Server type**.
4. Download the OVF template for the configuration server.

Import the template in VMware

1. Sign in to the VMware vCenter server or vSphere ESXi host with the VMWare vSphere Client.
2. On the **File** menu, select **Deploy OVF Template** to start the **Deploy OVF Template Wizard**.



And then register the configuration server

Register the configuration server

3

1. From the VMWare vSphere Client console, turn on the VM.
2. The VM boots up into a Windows Server 2016 installation experience. Accept the license agreement, and enter an administrator password.
3. After the installation finishes, sign in to the VM as the administrator.
4. The first time you sign in, the Azure Site Recovery Configuration Tool starts within a few seconds.
5. Enter a name that's used to register the configuration server with Site Recovery. Then select **Next**.
6. The tool checks that the VM can connect to Azure. After the connection is established, select **Sign in** to sign in to your Azure subscription. The credentials must have access to the vault in which you want to register the configuration server.
7. The tool performs some configuration tasks and then reboots.
8. Sign in to the machine again. In a few seconds, the Configuration Server Management Wizard starts automatically.

For more information on Azure Site recovery replication for VMware VM's, please visit the below URL

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

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