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## Practice Test 4

Completed on 12-February-2021



Attempt



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Result

12

1 / 55

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## Domains wise Quiz Performance Report

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No	Domain	Total Question	Correct	Incorrect	Unattempted	Marked as Review
1	Configure and Manage Virtual Networks	13	1	0	12	0
2	Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources	7	0	0	7	0
3	Manage Identities	16	0	0	16	0
4	Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines	10	0	0	10	0
5	Implementing and Managing Storage	9	0	0	9	0
Total	All Domain	55	1	0	54	0

Review the Answers

Sorting by

All

## Question 1

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company currently has created the following Virtual Networks as part of their Azure subscription

**Name****Address space**

whizlab-vnetA

10.1.0.0/16

Whizlab-vnetB

10.2.0.0/16

The following subnets have been created as part of the Virtual networks

**Name****Virtual Network**

subnetA

whizlab-vnetA

subnetB

whizlab-vnetA

subnetC

whizlab-vnetB

A private hosted zone named whizlab.local has been created. whizlab-vnetA has been set as the registration network.

The following virtual machines are then setup in the Virtual Networks

**Name****Subnet**

whizlabvm1

subnetA

whizlabvm2

subnetB

whizlabvm3

subnetC

Would the virtual machines hosted in subnetC be able to register their hostname records in the whizlab.local private hosted zone?

A. Yes

B. No

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

Since whizlab-vnetB has not been assigned as the registration network for the private hosted zone whizlab.local, it would not be able to register hostnames in this zone.

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

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

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**View Queries****open ▾****Question 2****Unattempted****Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks**

A company currently has created the following Virtual Networks as part of their Azure subscription

Name	Address space
whizlab-vnetA	10.1.0.0/16
Whizlab-vnetB	10.2.0.0/16

The following subnets have been created as part of the Virtual networks

Name	Virtual Network
subnetA	whizlab-vnetA
subnetB	whizlab-vnetA
subnetC	whizlab-vnetB

A private hosted zone named whizlab.local has been created. whizlab-vnetA has been set as the registration network.

The following virtual machines are then setup in the Virtual Networks

Name	Subnet
whizlabvm1	subnetA
whizlabvm2	subnetB
whizlabvm3	subnetC

Would whizlabvm1 be able to resolve hosts in the whizlab.local private hosted zone?

A. Yes

B. No

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

By default, the virtual network which is registered as the registration network for a private hosted zone, also automatically becomes a resolution network as well. Hence the virtual

machines hosted in this network would be able to resolve the host names.

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

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

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**Question 3**

**Unattempted**

**Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks**

A company currently has created the following Virtual Networks as part of their Azure subscription

Name	Address space
whizlab-vnetA	10.1.0.0/16
Whizlab-vnetB	10.2.0.0/16

The following subnets have been created as part of the Virtual networks

Name	Virtual Network
subnetA	whizlab-vnetA
subnetB	whizlab-vnetA
subnetC	whizlab-vnetB

A private hosted zone named whizlab.local has been created. whizlab-vnetA has been set as the registration network.

The following virtual machines are then setup in the Virtual Networks

Name	Subnet
whizlabvm1	subnetA
whizlabvm2	subnetB
whizlabvm3	subnetC

Would whizlabvm3 be able to resolve hosts in the whizlab.local private hosted zone?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

Since whizlab-vnetB has not been defined as a resolution network, virtual machines on this network wont be able resolve host names in the whizlab.local private hosted zone.

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

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

[Ask our Experts](#)Rate this Question?  [View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 4****Unattempted****Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks**

A company has an application deployed across a set of virtual machines. Users connect to the application either using point-to-site VPN or site-to-site VPN connections. You need to ensure that connections to the application are spread across all of the virtual machines. Which of the following could you set up for this requirement? Choose 2 answers from the options given below

- A. A Public Load Balancer
- B. An Internal Load Balancer 
- C. A Traffic Manager Profile
- D. An Azure Content Delivery Network
- E. An Azure Application Gateway 

**Explanation:**

Answer – B and E

Since we need to distribute traffic across the virtual machines, we can use either the Load Balancer or Application Gateway service. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following on these services.

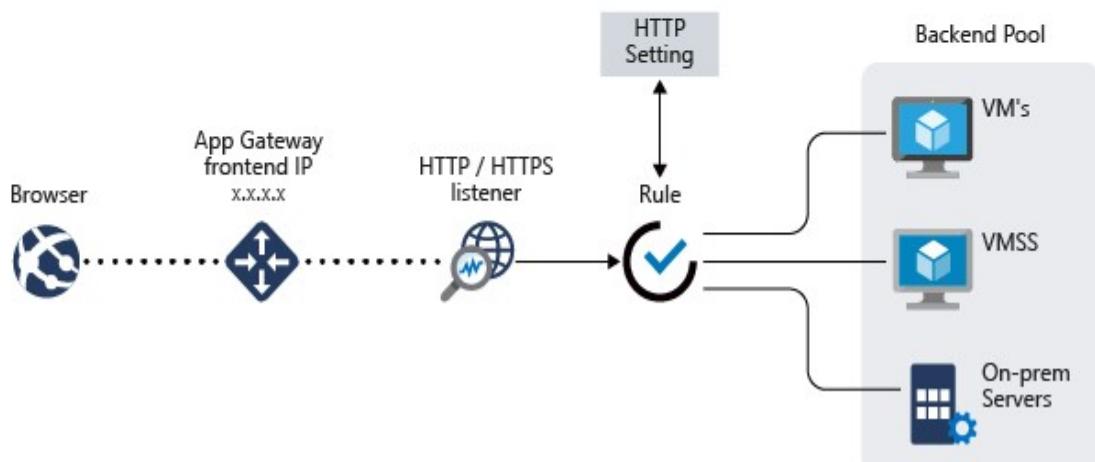
**Internal Load Balancer**

An internal Load Balancer directs traffic only to resources that are inside a virtual network or that use a VPN to access Azure infrastructure. In this respect, an internal Load Balancer differs from a public Load Balancer. Azure infrastructure restricts access to the load-balanced frontend IP addresses of a virtual network. Frontend IP addresses and virtual networks are never directly exposed to an internet endpoint. Internal line-of-business applications run in Azure and are accessed from within Azure or from on-premises resources.

# What is Azure Application Gateway?

05/31/2019 • 8 minutes to read • Contributors 

Azure Application Gateway is a web traffic load balancer that enables you to manage traffic to your web applications. Traditional load balancers operate at the transport layer (OSI layer 4 - TCP and UDP) and route traffic based on source IP address and port, to a destination IP address and port.



All of the other options are incorrect since here the users access the Azure virtual machines via the private IP addresses. This is because the users are connecting via VPN's. So we need to use internal load balancing solutions.

For more information on the load balancer and the application gateway, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 5

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company has set up an Azure subscription. They have around 50 virtual machines running as part of the subscription. They need to identify virtual machines that are underutilized and see if they could instead use reserved pricing to reduce the overall expenditure for the virtual machines.

Do you decide to use Application Insights to provide insights into looking at the prospect of a reduction of costs?

Would this fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No 

### Explanation:

Answer – B

Application Insights is used to provide telemetry data and diagnostic level data about your web applications. It can't be used to provide insights into whether you can use reserved pricing to reduce the costs incurred with running Azure Virtual machines.

For more information on Application Insights, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/app/app-insights-overview>

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### Question 6

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company has set up an Azure subscription. They have around 50 virtual machines running as part of the subscription. They need to identify virtual machines that are underutilized and see if they could instead use reserved pricing to reduce the overall expenditure for the virtual machines.

You decide to use Azure Advisor to provide insights into looking at the prospect of reduction of costs?

Would this fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes 

B. No

### Explanation:

Answer - A

Yes, this can be accomplished with Azure Advisor. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Buy reserved virtual machine instances to save money over pay-as-you-go costs

Advisor will review your virtual machine usage over the last 30 days and determine if you could save money by purchasing an Azure reservation. Advisor will show you the regions and sizes where you potentially have the most savings and will show you the estimated savings from purchasing reservations. With Azure reservations, you can pre-purchase the base costs for your virtual machines. Discounts will automatically apply to new or existing VMs that have the same size and region as your reservations. [Learn more about Azure Reserved VM Instances.](#)

Advisor will also notify you of reserved instances that you have that will expire in the next 30 days. It will recommend that you purchase new reserved instances to avoid paying pay-as-you-go pricing.

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 7**

**Unattempted**

**Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources**

A company has setup an Azure subscription. They have around 50 virtual machines running as part of the subscription. They need to identify virtual machines that are underutilized and see if they could instead use reserved pricing to reduce the overall expenditure for the virtual machines.

You decide to use Azure policies to provide insights into looking at the prospect of reducing costs

Would this fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No 

---

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

Azure policies are used from a governance perspective and can't be used to advise on the reduction of costs for Azure virtual machines

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

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

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**Question 8**

**Unattempted**

**Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources**

A company has setup an Azure subscription. They have setup a storage account and are currently using the BLOB service. They want to assign permissions to 3 user groups.

GroupA – This group should have the ability to manage the storage account

GroupB – This group should be able to manage containers within a storage account

GroupC – This group should be given full access to Azure Storage blob containers and data, including assigning POSIX access control

You need to assign the relevant Role Based Access Control ensuring the privilege of least access.

Which of the following would you assign to GroupA?

- A. Owner
- B. Contributor
- C. Storage Account Contributor 
- D. Storage Blob Data Contributor
- E. Storage Blob Data Owner

**Explanation:**

Answer – C

This can be accomplished with the Storage Account Contributor. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Storage Account Contributor



Description	Permits management of storage accounts. Does not provide access to data in the storage account.
Id	17d1049b-9a84-46fb-8f53-869881c3d3ab
<hr/>	
Actions	
Microsoft.Authorization/*/read	Read all authorization

Options A and B are incorrect since these would provide more permissions than required

Options D and E are incorrect since these roles don't have the required permissions

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 9****Unattempted****Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources**

A company has setup an Azure subscription. They have setup a storage account and are currently using the BLOB service. They want to assign permissions to 3 user groups.

GroupA – This group should have the ability to manage the storage account

GroupB – This group should be able to manage containers within a storage account

GroupC – This group should be given full access to Azure Storage blob containers and data, including assigning POSIX access control

You need to assign the relevant Role Based Access Control ensuring the privilege of least access.

Which of the following would you assign to GroupB?

- A. Owner
- B. Contributor
- C. Storage Account Contributor
- D. Storage Blob Data Contributor 
- E. Storage Blob Data Owner

---

**Explanation:**

Answer – D

This can be accomplished with the Storage Blob Data Contributor. The Microsoft documentation

mentions the following

# Storage Blob Data Contributor



## Description

Read, write, and delete Azure Storage containers and blobs. To learn which actions are required for a given data operation, see [Permissions for calling blob and queue data operations](#).

## Id

ba92f5b4-2d11-453d-a403-e96b0029c9fe

## Actions

Option A - is wrong, reason it lets you manage everything, including access to resources.

Option B - is wrong, reason it lets you manage everything except granting access to resources.

Option C - is wrong, reason it permits management of storage accounts. Provides access to the account key, which can be used to access data via Shared Key authorization.

Option E - is wrong, reason it provides full access to Azure Storage blob containers and data, including assigning POSIX access control.

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 10**

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company has setup an Azure subscription. They have setup a storage account and are currently using the BLOB service. They want to assign permissions to 3 user groups.

GroupA – This group should have the ability to manage the storage account

GroupB – This group should be able to manage containers within a storage account

GroupC – This group should be given full access to Azure Storage blob containers and data, including assigning POSIX access control

You need to assign the relevant Role Based Access Control ensuring the privilege of least

access.

Which of the following would you assign to GroupC?

- A. Owner
- B. Contributor
- C. Storage Account Contributor
- D. Storage Blob Data Contributor
- E. Storage Blob Data Owner 

#### Explanation:

Answer – E

This can be accomplished with the Storage Blob Data Owner. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Storage Blob Data Owner



### Description

Provides full access to Azure Storage blob containers and data, including assigning POSIX access control. To learn which actions are required for a given data operation, see [Permissions for calling blob and queue data operations](#).

### Id

b7e6dc6d-f1e8-4753-8033-0f276bb0955b

Options A and B are incorrect since these would provide more permissions than required

Options C and D are incorrect since these roles don't have the required permissions

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 11**

**Unattempted**

**Domain :Manage Identities**

A company wants to implement a conditional access policy. The conditional access policy must check if the device platform triggering the sign-in is an Android device and if the location is not a trusted location. If this is the case, then the user must be prompted for multi-factor authentication.

**New** X**Info****\* Name**whizlabpolicy ✓**Assignments****Users and groups** i >  
0 users and groups selected**Cloud apps or actions** i >  
No cloud apps or actions selected**Conditions** i >  
0 conditions selected**Access controls****Grant** i >  
0 controls selected**Session** i >  
0 controls selected**Enable policy**On 

Which of the following section would you use to check the device platform?

- A. Cloud apps or actions
- B. Conditions
- C. Grant
- D. Session

**Explanation:**

Answer - B

This needs to be done in the 'conditions' section as shown below

The screenshot shows the Azure Conditional Access policy configuration interface. The 'Conditions' tab is selected. The 'Device platforms' section is highlighted with a red circle labeled '1'. Inside this section, the 'Configure' button is highlighted with a red circle labeled '2'. Below the 'Configure' button, there are two options: 'Include' and 'Exclude', with 'Include' selected. Under 'Select device platforms', 'Android' is checked (highlighted with a red circle labeled '3'). Other options like iOS, Windows Phone, Windows, and macOS are unchecked.

New	Conditions	Device platforms
<b>Info</b> * Name whizlabpolicy	<b>Info</b> Sign-in risk Not configured	Apply policy to selected device platforms. Learn more Configure <b>Yes</b> <b>No</b>
<b>Assignments</b> Users and groups 0 users and groups selected	<b>Device platforms</b> Not configured	<b>Include</b> <b>Exclude</b> Any device Select device platforms <b>Android</b> iOS Windows Phone Windows macOS
Cloud apps or actions No cloud apps or actions selected	Locations Not configured	
Conditions 0 conditions selected	Client apps (preview) Not configured	
Access controls Grant 0 controls selected	Device state (preview) Not configured	
Session 0 controls selected		
Enable policy On <b>Off</b>		

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

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

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

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**Question 12**

**Unattempted**

**Domain :Manage Identities**

A company wants to implement a conditional access policy. The conditional access policy must check if the device platform triggering the sign-in is an Android device and if the location is not a trusted location. If this is the case, then the user must be prompted for multi-factor authentication.

**New** X**Info****\* Name**whizlabpolicy ✓**Assignments****Users and groups** i >  
0 users and groups selected**Cloud apps or actions** i >  
No cloud apps or actions selected**Conditions** i >  
0 conditions selected**Access controls****Grant** i >  
0 controls selected**Session** i >  
0 controls selected**Enable policy** On  Off

Which of the following section would you use to check the location?

- A. Cloud apps or actions
- B. Conditions ✓
- C. Grant
- D. Session

**Explanation:**

Answer - B

This needs to be done in the 'conditions' section as shown below

New	Conditions	Locations
<b>Info</b> <b>* Name</b> <input type="text" value="whizlabpolicy"/> ✓	<b>Info</b> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Sign-in risk ⓘ</span> <span>Not configured</span> <span>&gt;</span> </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Device platforms ⓘ</span> <span>Not configured</span> <span>&gt;</span> </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Locations ⓘ</span> <span>Not configured</span> <span>2</span> <span>&gt;</span> </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Client apps (preview) ⓘ</span> <span>Not configured</span> <span>&gt;</span> </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Device state (preview) ⓘ</span> <span>Not configured</span> <span>&gt;</span> </div>	<b>Control user access based on their physical location.</b> <a href="#">Learn more</a> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span>Configure ⓘ</span> <span style="margin-left: 10px;"> <input checked="" type="button" value="Yes"/> Yes           <input type="button" value="No"/> </span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">3</span> </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span>Include</span> <span style="margin-left: 10px;"> <input type="button" value="Exclude"/> </span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">4</span> </div> <hr/> <p>Select the locations to exempt from the policy</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span><input checked="" type="radio"/> All trusted locations</span> <span><input type="radio"/> Selected locations</span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">5</span> </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span>Select</span> <span style="margin-left: 10px;">None</span> <span style="margin-left: 20px;">&gt;</span> </div>
<b>Assignments</b> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Users and groups ⓘ</span> <span>0 users and groups selected</span> <span>&gt;</span> </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Cloud apps or actions ⓘ</span> <span>No cloud apps or actions selected</span> <span>&gt;</span> </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Conditions ⓘ</span> <span>0 conditions selected</span> <span>1</span> <span>&gt;</span> </div> <hr/> <b>Access controls</b> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Grant ⓘ</span> <span>0 controls selected</span> <span>&gt;</span> </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>Session ⓘ</span> <span>0 controls selected</span> <span>&gt;</span> </div> <hr/> <b>Enable policy</b> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <span>On</span> <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px 10px; background-color: #0078D4; color: white; border-radius: 10px; margin-left: 10px;">Off</span> </div>		

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

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

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

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**Question 13**

**Unattempted**

**Domain :Manage Identities**

A company wants to implement a conditional access policy. The conditional access policy must check if the device platform triggering the sign-in is an Android device and if the location is not a trusted location. If this is the case, then the user must be prompted for multi-factor authentication.

**New** X**Info****\* Name**whizlabpolicy ✓**Assignments****Users and groups** i >  
0 users and groups selected**Cloud apps or actions** i >  
No cloud apps or actions selected**Conditions** i >  
0 conditions selected**Access controls****Grant** i >  
0 controls selected**Session** i >  
0 controls selected**Enable policy** On  Off

Which of the following section would you use to configure MFA?

- A. Cloud apps or actions
- B. Conditions
- C. Grant ✓
- D. Session

**Explanation:**

Answer – C

This needs to be done in the 'grant' section as shown below

The screenshot shows two side-by-side configuration pages. The left page is titled 'New' and contains sections for 'Info' (with a name field set to 'whizlabpolicy'), 'Assignments' (with three sections: 'Users and groups', 'Cloud apps or actions', and 'Conditions'), 'Access controls' (with sections for 'Grant', 'Session', and 'Enable policy'), and an 'On/Off' switch for enabling the policy. The right page is titled 'Grant' and has a heading 'Select the controls to be enforced'. It contains a radio button for 'Block access' (unchecked) and 'Grant access' (checked). Below this are several optional controls: 'Require multi-factor authentication', 'Require device to be marked as compliant', 'Require Hybrid Azure AD joined device', 'Require approved client app' (with a link to 'See list of approved client apps'), and 'Require app protection policy (preview)' (with a link to 'See list of policy protected client apps'). At the bottom of the right page, there are two options for multiple controls: 'Require all the selected controls' (radio button checked) and 'Require one of the selected controls'.

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

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

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

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**Question 14****Unattempted****Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines**

A company currently has a set of virtual machines created in a resource group. The virtual machines now need to be moved to a new subscription. Which of the following powershell command should ideally be executed first to facilitate the move?

- A. Move-AzResource
- B. Get-AzResource ✓
- C. Set- AzResource
- D. Update- AzResource

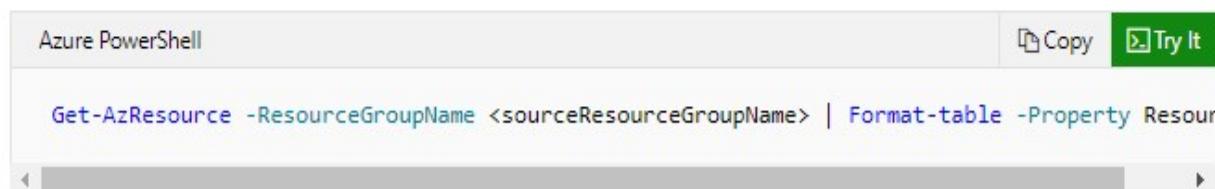
**Explanation:**

Answer – B

The first step is to get the set of dependent resources for the virtual machine that need to be moved. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Use Powershell to move a VM

To move a virtual machine to another resource group, you need to make sure that you also move all of the dependent resources. To get a list with the resource ID of each of these resources, use the [Get-AzResource cmdlet](#).



```
Azure PowerShell
Copy Try It
Get-AzResource -ResourceGroupName <sourceResourceGroupName> | Format-table -Property ResourceId
```

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

For more information on moving virtual machines, please visit the below URL

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

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**Question 15****Unattempted****Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines**

A team needs to deploy an Azure virtual machine scale set to Azure. The scale set needs to make use of a custom image for the virtual machine. Which of the following are steps that can be followed to fulfil this requirement? Choose 4 answers from the options given below

- A. Create and customize a VM
- B. Create an automation account
- C. Deploy the VM scaleset extension
- D. Create a custom VM image
- E. Deprovision and generalize the VM
- F. Deploy the scale set that use the custom VM image

**Explanation:**

Answer – A, D,E and F

The series of steps are given in the Microsoft documentation

## Tutorial: Create and use a custom image for virtual machine scale sets with the Azure CLI

03/27/2018 • 5 minutes to read • Contributors  all

When you create a scale set, you specify an image to be used when the VM instances are deployed. To reduce the number of tasks after VM instances are deployed, you can use a custom VM image. This custom VM image includes any required application installs or configurations. Any VM instances created in the scale set use the custom VM image and are ready to serve your application traffic. In this tutorial you learn how to:

- ✓ Create and customize a VM
- ✓ Deprovision and generalize the VM
- ✓ Create a custom VM image
- ✓ Deploy a scale set that uses the custom VM image

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

For more information on creating a virtual machine scale set with a custom VM image, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-use-custom-image-cli>

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**Question 16**

**Unattempted**

## Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

A company currently has the following resources defined in their Azure subscription.

**All resources**

Default Directory

**Subscriptions:** Free Trial

Filter by name... All resource groups All types All locations All tags

7 items  Show hidden types ?

<input type="checkbox"/>	NAME ↑↓	TYPE ↑↓	RESOURCE GROUP ↑↓	LOCATION ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlablog	Storage account	whizlab-rg	Central India
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlab-rg-vnet	Virtual network	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlabvm	Virtual machine	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlabvm_OsDisk_1_d9...	Disk	WHIZLAB-RG	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlabvm604	Network interface	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlabvm-ip	Public IP address	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlabvm-nsg	Network security group	whizlab-rg	East US

They now need to enable the backup of the virtual machine – whizlabvm using Azure backup. Which of the following would you need to create for the backup to be in place?

- A. A storage account
- B. A Recovery Services vault
- C. An additional network interface
- D. An additional virtual network

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

When you try to enable the backup for a virtual machine, you will be requested to create a new recovery services vault if one does not exist in that particular region as shown below

whizlabvm - Backup

Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Networking

Disks

Size

Security

Extensions

Continuous delivery (Preview)

Availability set

Configuration

Identity

Properties

Locks

Export template

Operations

Auto-shutdown

**Backup**

Disaster recovery

Update management

Welcome to Azure Backup

Simple and reliable server backup to the cloud. [Learn more](#) Charges are based on the number and size of VMs being protected. [Learn more about pricing](#)

Review the following information and click on 'Enable backup' to start protecting your VM.

Recovery Services vault [?](#)

Create new  Select existing

vault687

Resource group

whizlab-rg

Create new

Choose backup policy [?](#)

(new) DailyPolicy

Create (or edit) a new policy

**BACKUP FREQUENCY**

Daily at 08:00 UTC

**Instant Restore**

Retain instant recovery snapshot(s) for 2 day(s)

**RETENTION RANGE**

**Retention of daily backup point**

Retain backup taken every day at 08:00 for 180 Day(s)

Enable Backup

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

For more information on enabling backup for a virtual machine, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-during-vm-creation>

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**Question 17****Unattempted**

## Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

A company currently has a storage account in place as shown below

Setting	Value
Resource group (change)	whizlab-rg
Status	Primary: Available
Location	Central India
Subscription (change)	Free Trial
Subscription ID	63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6
Tags (change)	ms-resource-usage : azure-cloud-shell

You need to create a script that can be used to create a container and upload Blob's to the container.

Below is the partial script which is in place for this requirement

```
az storage container create \
    Slot1   whizlabblog \
    Slot2
```

ru41s7tA0KThre3xebSzExgObOsKRCjNqO00kYY8J3EAjlCh03+UuRQpucha9w0RU3sNfVFSJF8fsR8tzwA  
ncQ== \

```
--name democontainer \
--public-access blob
```

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. --container-name
- B. --account-name
- C. --storage-name
- D. --account-sku

### Explanation:

Answer – B

This is the account name. An example of this command is given in the Microsoft documentation

```
Azure CLI  
  
# Create container in source account  
az storage container create \  
    --account-name sourceaccountname \  
    --account-key sourceaccountkey \  
    --name sourcecontainer \  
    --public-access blob
```

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

For more information on working with storage accounts from the CLI, please visit the below URL

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

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### Question 18

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

A company currently has a storage account in place as shown below

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage account overview page for the 'whizlablog' account. The 'Overview' tab is selected. Key details shown include:

- Resource group: whizlab-rg
- Status: Primary: Available
- Location: Central India
- Account kind: StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
- Subscription: Free Trial
- Subscription ID: 63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6
- Tags: ms-resource-usage : azure-cloud-shell

You need to create a script that can be used to create a container and upload Blob's to the container.

Below is the partial script which is in place for this requirement

```
az storage container create \
    Slot1      whizlablog \
    Slot2
```

ru41s7tA0KThre3xebSzExgObOsKRCjNqO00kYY8J3EAjICh03+UuRQpucha9w0RU3sNfVFSJF8fsR8tzwA  
ncQ== \

```
--name democontainer \
--public-access blob
```

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. --account-key
- B. --container-id
- C. --storage-id
- D. --subscription-id

#### Explanation:

Answer – A

This is the account key. An example of this command is given in the Microsoft documentation

```
Azure CLI Copy
# Create container in source account
az storage container create \
    --account-name sourceaccountname \
    --account-key sourceaccountkey \
    --name sourcecontainer \
    --public-access blob
```

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

For more information on working with storage accounts from the CLI, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/authorize-data-operations-cli>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/storage/container?view=azure-cli-latest#az-storage-container-create>

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

[Ask our Experts](#)Rate this Question?  [View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 19****Unattempted****Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage**

A company currently has the following resources created as part of their Azure subscription

**All resources**

Default Directory

[+ Add](#) [Edit columns](#) [Refresh](#) [Export to CSV](#) [Assign tags](#) [Delete](#) [Try preview](#)**Subscriptions: Free Trial** [All resource groups](#) [All types](#) [All locations](#) [All tags](#)7 items  Show hidden types 

<input type="checkbox"/>	NAME	TYPE	RESOURCE GROUP	LOCATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlablog	Storage account	whizlab-rg	Central India
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlab-rg-vnet	Virtual network	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlabvm	Virtual machine	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlabvm_OsDisk_1_d9...	Disk	WHIZLAB-RG	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlabvm604	Network interface	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlabvm-ip	Public IP address	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlabvm-nsg	Network security group	whizlab-rg	East US

They want to now make the virtual machine "whizlabvm" part of an availability set. Which of the following needs to be done in order to accomplish this requirement?

- A. Add a new virtual network
- B. Remove the public IP address of the virtual machine
- C. Recreate the virtual machine 
- D. Add a Network Security Group rule to allow traffic into the availability set

**Explanation:**

Answer – C

When the virtual machine is created, that is the time when you need to make the virtual machine part of an availability set. If you go to the availability set blade for the virtual machine, this is also mentioned.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing a virtual machine named "whizlabvm". The left sidebar lists various settings like Overview, Activity log, and Availability set. The "Availability set" option is selected and highlighted with a blue background. The main content area displays the "Availability set" blade. It contains an informational message: "The availability set can only be configured when creating a virtual machine. You must recreate the virtual machine to move it in or out of an availability set." A large red arrow points from the bottom right towards this message. Below the message, there are two sections: "Availability set" and "Current fault domain ⓘ".

Since this is clearly mentioned, all other options are incorrect

For more information on availability sets, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 20

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

A company is planning on using the Azure Import/Export service to move data out of their

Azure Storage account. Which of the following service could be used when defining the Azure Export job?

- A. BLOB storage
- B. File storage
- C. Queue storage
- D. Table storage

#### Explanation:

Answer – A

Only the BLOB service is supported with the Export job feature. This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

## Supported storage types

The following list of storage types is supported with Azure Import/Export service.

Job	Storage Service	Supported	Not supported
Import	Azure Blob storage	Block Blobs and Page blobs supported	
	Azure File storage	Files supported	
Export	Azure Blob storage	Block blobs, Page blobs, and Append blobs supported	Azure Files not supported

Since this is clearly mentioned, all other options are incorrect

For more information on Azure import/export requirements, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-requirements>

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Question 21

Unattempted

**Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines**

As an IT admin you have to develop scripts that need to be used to add data disks to an existing virtual machine. Below is the incomplete script

```
$diskset = Slot1
    -Location "EastUS"
    -CreateOption Empty
    -DiskSizeGB 128

$data = Slot2
    -ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg"
    -DiskName "disknew"
    -Disk $diskset

$whizlabvm = Slot3 -ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg" -Name "demovm"

$whizlabvm = Slot4 -VM $whizlabvm -Name "datadisk" -CreateOption Attach
    -ManagedDiskId $data.Id ` -Lun 1
Slot5 -ResourceGroupName "whizlabvm" -VM $whizlabvm
```

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. **New-AzDisk**
- B. **New-AzDiskConfig**
- C. **Add-AzVMDataDisk**
- D. **Set-AzDisk**

---

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

Create the initial configuration with [New-AzDiskConfig](#). The following example configures a disk that is 128 gigabytes in size.

Azure PowerShell

```
$diskConfig = New-AzDiskConfig ` -Location "EastUS" ` -CreateOption Empty ` -DiskSizeGB 128
```

[Copy](#) [Try It](#)

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

For more information on managing data disk, please visit the below URL

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

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**Question 22**

**Unattempted**

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

As an IT admin you have to develop scripts that need to be used to add data disks to an existing virtual machine. Below is the incomplete script

```
$diskset = Slot1
  -Location "EastUS"
  -CreateOption Empty
  -DiskSizeGB 128

$data = Slot2
  -ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg"
  -DiskName "disknew"
  -Disk $diskset

$whizlabvm = Slot3 -ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg" -Name "demovm"

$whizlabvm = Slot4 -VM $whizlabvm -Name "datadisk" -CreateOption Attach
  -ManagedDiskId $data.Id -Lun 1
  Slot5 -ResourceGroupName "whizlabvm" -VM $whizlabvm
```

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. New-AzDisk ✓
- B. New-AzDiskConfig
- C. Add-AzVMDataDisk
- D. Set-AzDisk

#### Explanation:

Answer - A

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

Create the data disk with the [New-AzDisk](#) command.

The screenshot shows an Azure PowerShell window. At the top, it says "Azure PowerShell". On the right, there are "Copy" and "Try It" buttons. The main area contains the following PowerShell command:

```
$dataDisk = New-AzDisk `
  -ResourceGroupName "myResourceGroupDisk" `
  -DiskName "myDataDisk" `
  -Disk $diskConfig
```

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

For more information on managing data disk, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 23

Unattempted

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

As an IT admin you have to develop scripts that need to be used to add data disks to an existing virtual machine. Below is the incomplete script

```
$diskset = Slot1
    -Location "EastUS"
    -CreateOption Empty
    -DiskSizeGB 128
```

```
$data = Slot2
    -ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg"
    -DiskName "disknew"
    -Disk $diskset
```

```
$whizlabvm = Slot3 -ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg" -Name "demovm"
```

```
$whizlabvm = Slot4 -VM $whizlabvm -Name "datadisk" -CreateOption Attach
    -ManagedDiskId $data.Id -Lun 1
Slot5 -ResourceGroupName "whizlabvm" -VM $whizlabvm
```

Which of the following would go into Slot3?

- A. Set-AzVM
- B. UpdateAzVM

C. Get-AzVM 

D. New-AzVM

### Explanation:

Answer – C

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

Get the virtual machine that you want to add the data disk to with the [Get-AzVM](#) command.



Azure PowerShell

\$vm = Get-AzVM -ResourceGroupName "myResourceGroupDisk" -Name "myVM"

Copy Try It

The screenshot shows a code editor window for Azure PowerShell. The title bar says 'Azure PowerShell'. The main area contains the PowerShell command: '\$vm = Get-AzVM -ResourceGroupName "myResourceGroupDisk" -Name "myVM"'. To the right of the command are two buttons: 'Copy' and 'Try It'.

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

For more information on managing data disk, please visit the below URL

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

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**Question 24**

**Unattempted**

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

As an IT admin you have to develop scripts that need to be used to add data disks to an existing virtual machine. Below is the incomplete script

```
$diskset = Slot1
-Location "EastUS"
-CreateOption Empty
-DiskSizeGB 128

$data = Slot2
-ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg"
-DiskName "disknew"
-Disk $diskset

$whizlabvm = Slot3 -ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg" -Name "demovm"

$whizlabvm = Slot4 -VM $whizlabvm -Name "datadisk" -CreateOption Attach
-ManagedDiskId $data.Id -Lun 1
Slot5 -ResourceGroupName "whizlabvm" -VM $whizlabvm
```

Which of the following would go into Slot4?

- A. New-AzDisk
- B. New-AzDiskConfig
- C. Add-AzVMDataDisk
- D. Set-AzDisk

---

#### Explanation:

Answer - C

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

Add the data disk to the virtual machine configuration with the [Add-AzVMDataDisk](#) command.

Azure PowerShell

```
$vm = Add-AzVMDataDisk  
    -VM $vm  
    -Name "myDataDisk"  
    -CreateOption Attach  
    -ManagedDiskId $dataDisk.Id  
    -Lun 1
```

Copy Try It

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

For more information on managing data disk, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 25

Unattempted

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

As an IT admin you have to develop scripts that need to be used to add data disks to an existing virtual machine. Below is the incomplete script

```
$diskset = Slot1
-Location "EastUS"
-CreateOption Empty
-DiskSizeGB 128

$data = Slot2
-ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg"
-DiskName "disknew"
-Disk $diskset

$whizlabvm = Slot3 -ResourceGroupName "whizlab-rg" -Name "demovm"

$whizlabvm = Slot4 -VM $whizlabvm -Name "datadisk" -CreateOption Attach
-ManagedDiskId $data.Id -Lun 1
Slot5 -ResourceGroupName "whizlabvm" -VM $whizlabvm
```

Which of the following would go into Slot5?

- A. Set-AzVM
- B. Update-AzVM
- C. Get-AzVM
- D. New-AzVM

---

#### Explanation:

Answer – B

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

Update the virtual machine with the [Update-AzVM](#) command.



Azure PowerShell window showing the command `Update-AzVM -ResourceGroupName "myResourceGroupDisk" -VM $vm`. The window includes a 'Copy' button and a 'Try It' button.

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

For more information on managing data disk, please visit the below URL

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

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### Question 26

Unattempted

Domain :Manage Identities

A team has multi-factor authentication for 3 users as shown below

User name	Multi-factor authentication status
whizlabusr1	Disabled
whizlabusr2	Enforced
whizlabusr3	Enabled

A group has been created and all users have been added as part of the group. You create a conditional access policy which enforces the use of multi-factor authentication for the group for all cloud-based applications.

Would whizlabusr1 be required to use multi-factor authentication when signing into Azure via the web browser?

- A. Yes
- B. No

### Explanation:

Answer – A

Enabling Azure MFA through a Conditional Access policy will not change the state of the user.

#### Important

Enabling Azure MFA through a Conditional Access policy will not change the state of the user. Do not be alarmed users appear disabled. Conditional Access does not change the state. **Organizations should not enable or enforce users if they are utilizing Conditional Access policies.**

# Enable Azure MFA by changing user state

User accounts in Azure Multi-Factor Authentication have the following three distinct states:

Status	Description	Non-browser apps affected	Browser apps affected	Modern authentication affected
Disabled	The default state for a new user not enrolled in Azure MFA.	No	No	No
Enabled	The user has been enrolled in Azure MFA, but has not registered. They receive a prompt to register the next time they sign in.	No. They continue to work until the registration process is completed.	Yes. After the session expires, Azure MFA registration is required.	Yes. After the access token expires, Azure MFA registration is required.
Enforced	The user has been enrolled and has completed the registration process for Azure MFA.	Yes. Apps require app passwords.	Yes. Azure MFA is required at login.	Yes. Azure MFA is required at login.

For more information on MFA user states, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 27

Unattempted

Domain :Manage Identities

A team has enabled multi-factor authentication for 3 users as shown below

User name	Multi-factor authentication status
whizlabusr1	Disabled
whizlabusr2	Enforced
whizlabusr3	Enabled

A group has been created and all users have been added as part of the group. You create a conditional access policy which enforces the use of multi-factor authentication for the group for all cloud-based applications.

Would whizlabusr2 be required to use multi-factor authentication when signing into Azure via the web browser?

A. Yes

B. No

### Explanation:

Answer – A

The different scenarios based on the user state is given in the Microsoft documentation. If the user state is in the Enforced state, then the user will need to use MFA for the login process

## Enable Azure MFA by changing user state

User accounts in Azure Multi-Factor Authentication have the following three distinct states:

Status	Description	Non-browser apps affected	Browser apps affected	Modern authentication affected
Disabled	The default state for a new user not enrolled in Azure MFA.	No	No	No
Enabled	The user has been enrolled in Azure MFA, but has not registered. They receive a prompt to register the next time they sign in.	No. They continue to work until the registration process is completed.	Yes. After the session expires, Azure MFA registration is required.	Yes. After the access token expires, Azure MFA registration is required.
Enforced	The user has been enrolled and has completed the registration process for Azure MFA.	Yes. Apps require app passwords.	Yes. Azure MFA is required at login.	Yes. Azure MFA is required at login.

For more information on MFA user states, please visit the below URL

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

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**Question 28****Unattempted****Domain :Manage Identities**

A team has enabled multi-factor authentication for 3 users as shown below

User name	Multi-factor authentication status
whizlabusr1	Disabled
whizlabusr2	Enforced
whizlabusr3	Enabled

A group has been created and all users have been added as part of the group. You create a conditional access policy which enforces the use of multi-factor authentication for the group for all cloud-based applications.

Would whizlabusr3 be required to use multi-factor authentication when signing into Azure via the web browser?

- A. Yes
- B. No

---

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

The different scenarios based on the user state is given in the Microsoft documentation. If the user state is in the enabled state, then the user will need to use MFA for the login process after the registration is complete.

## Enable Azure MFA by changing user state

User accounts in Azure Multi-Factor Authentication have the following three distinct states:

Status	Description	Non-browser apps affected	Browser apps affected	Modern authentication affected
Disabled	The default state for a new user not enrolled in Azure MFA.	No	No	No
Enabled	The user has been enrolled in Azure MFA, but has not registered. They receive a prompt to register the next time they sign in.	No. They continue to work until the registration process is completed.	Yes. After the session expires, Azure MFA registration is required.	Yes. After the access token expires, Azure MFA registration is required.
Enforced	The user has been enrolled and has completed the registration process for Azure MFA.	Yes. Apps require app passwords.	Yes. Azure MFA is required at login.	Yes. Azure MFA is required at login.

For more information on MFA user states, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 29

Unattempted

## Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company currently has an Azure subscription named whizlabsubscription. They have created a Log Analytics Workspace named whizlabworkspace. They need to view all the error related events from a table named Event. Which of the following query could be used for this purpose?

- A. **Get-AllEvents Event | where (\$\_.EventType == "error")**
- B. **Get-Event Event | where (\$\_.EventType == "error")**
- C. **select \* from Event where type="error"**
- D. **search in (Event) "error" **

### Explanation:

Answer – D

The easiest way to search for data is to use the search clause. An example of this is also given in the Microsoft documentation

### Search queries

Search queries are less structured, and generally more suited for finding records that include a specific value in any of their columns:

```
Kusto  Copy  
  
search in (SecurityEvent) "Cryptographic"  
| take 10
```

This query searches the *SecurityEvent* table for records that contain the phrase "Cryptographic". Of those records, 10 records will be returned and displayed. If we omit the `in (SecurityEvent)` part and just run `search "Cryptographic"`, the search will go over *all* tables, which would take longer and be less efficient.

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

For more information on working with queries in Log Analytics, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/get-started-queries>

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[View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 30****Unattempted****Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines**

Your company has an Azure subscription. The company wants to use Resource Manager templates to deploy 30 virtual machines to the subscription. They want to also place the machines as part of an availability set. It needs to be ensured that as many virtual machines are available during any faults or updates to the underlying physical infrastructure. You need to complete the following template snippet for the creation of the availability set

```
$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
"contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
"parameters": {
    "location": {
        "type": "string",
        "defaultValue": "[resourceGroup().location]",
        "metadata": {
            "description": "Location for all resources."
        }
    }
},
"resources": [
{
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",
    "name": "whizlabset",
    "apiVersion": "2015-06-15",
    "location": "[parameters('location')]",
    "properties": {
        "platformFaultDomainCount": Slot1,
        "platformUpdateDomainCount": Slot2
    }
}
]
```

Which of the following could go into Slot1?

- A. 2
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 20

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

The maximum number of fault domains that can be set for the region is either 2 or 3. Since the question asks for the maximum number of virtual machines to be available during a fault, we need to choose a maximum value. But we can't go beyond a maximum value of 3.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

 **ⓘ Important**

The number of fault domains for managed availability sets varies by region - either two or three per region. The following table shows the number per region

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

For more information on managing availability of virtual machines, please visit the below URL

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

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**Question 31**

**Unattempted**

**Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines**

Your company has an Azure subscription. The company wants to use Resource Manager templates to deploy 30 virtual machines to the subscription. They want to also place the machines as part of an availability set. It needs to be ensured that as many virtual machines are available during any faults or updates to the underlying physical infrastructure. You need to complete the following template snippet for the creation of the availability set

```
"$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
"contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
"parameters": {
    "location": {
        "type": "string",
        "defaultValue": "[resourceGroup().location]",
        "metadata": {
            "description": "Location for all resources."
        }
    }
},
"resources": [
    {
        "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",
        "name": "whizlabset",
        "apiVersion": "2015-06-15",
        "location": "[parameters('location')]",
        "properties": {
            "platformFaultDomainCount": Slot1,
            "platformUpdateDomainCount": Slot2
        }
    }
]
```

Which of the following could go into Slot2?

- A. 2
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 20

---

#### Explanation:

Answer – D

Since the question asks for the maximum number of virtual machines to be available during an update, we can choose 20. Azure allows to go up to 20 for the maximum number of update domains.

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

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

For more information on managing availability of virtual machines, please visit the below URL

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

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### Question 32

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company has 2 virtual networks as shown below

Network name	Address space
whizlab-vnet1	10.1.0.0/16
whizlab-vnet2	10.2.0.0/16

The company wants to establish a peering connection between the 2 networks. One of the peering connections is shown below

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
peering2	Initiated	whizlab-vnet1	Disabled

To complete the peering connection, you go ahead and add a subnet to whizlab-vnet1. Would this ensure the peering connection is successful?

- A. Yes
- B. No

### Explanation:

Answer – B

You don't need to add a subnet. You just need to ensure that you add a peering connection from whizlab-vnet1.

For more information on managing availability of virtual machines, please visit the below URL

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

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### Question 33

**Unattempted****Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks**

A company has 2 virtual networks as shown below

Network name	Address space
whizlab-vnet1	10.1.0.0/16
whizlab-vnet2	10.2.0.0/16

The company wants to establish a peering connection between the 2 networks. One of the peering connections is shown below

**whizlab-vnet2 - Peerings**

Virtual network

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Add Refresh

At least one peering is in an initiated state. Navigate to the peer virtual network to complete the initiation.

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
peering2	Initiated	whizlab-vnet1	Disabled

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Address space

Connected devices

Subnets

DDoS protection

Firewall

Security

DNS servers

Peerings

To complete the peering connection, you go ahead and add a subnet to whizlab-vnet2. Would this ensure the peering connection is successful?

- A. Yes

B. No **Explanation:**

Answer - B

You don't need to add a subnet. You just need to ensure that you add a peering connection from whizlab-vnet1.

For more information on managing availability of virtual machines, please visit the below URL

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

[Ask our Experts](#)[Rate this Question?](#)  [View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 34****Unattempted****Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks**

A company has 2 virtual networks as shown below

Network name	Address space
whizlab-vnet1	10.1.0.0/16
whizlab-vnet2	10.2.0.0/16

The company wants to establish a peering connection between the 2 networks. One of the peering connections is shown below

At least one peering is in an initiated state. Navigate to the peer virtual network to complete the initiation.

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
peering2	Initiated	whizlab-vnet1	Disabled

To complete the peering connection, you go ahead and add a virtual peering connection from whizlab-vnet1. Would this ensure the peering connection is successful?

- A. Yes
- B. No

### Explanation:

Answer – A

Since we already have one peering connection defined i.e., from whizlab-vnet2 to whizlab-vnet1, and now by defining new peering connection from whizlab-vnet1 to whizlab-vnet2, peering gets established. Reason, now peering will be available in both the directions.

For more information on managing availability of virtual machines, please visit the below URL

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

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**Question 35****Unattempted**

Domain :Manage Identities

An IT admin has created an Azure tenant for a company named whizlab.onmicrosoft.com. The IT admin has also created a user named whizlabadmin and provided the User Administrator role to the user. whizlabadmin is now trying to add an external partner to the Microsoft account. The external partner sign in name is userA@outlook.com.

The IT admin is getting the following error when trying to add the sign-in name  
**"Unable to invite user userA@outlook.com – Generic authorization exception"**

Which of the following needs to be done to resolve this issue? You also need to ensure this is done in a secure manner.

- A. Add whizlabadmin to the Global admin role
- B. Add an identity provider to Azure AD
- C. Add a custom domain to Azure AD
- D. Modify the External Collaboration settings 

**Explanation:**

Answer – D

The issue here can be the External Collaboration settings. A snippet of this is shown below. So, if the settings are denied, then whizlabadmin could not have the right access levels to invite the external user

## External collaboration settings

 Save  Discard

Guest users permissions are limited 

 Yes  No

Admins and users in the guest inviter role can invite 

 Yes  No

Members can invite 

 Yes  No

Guests can invite 

 Yes  No

Enable Email One-Time Passcode for guests (Preview) 

[Learn more](#)

 Yes  No

### Collaboration restrictions

- Allow invitations to be sent to any domain (most inclusive)
- Deny invitations to the specified domains
- Allow invitations only to the specified domains (most restrictive)

Option A is incorrect since it is not a secure practice to increase the permissions for the "whizlabadmin" user.

Options B and C are incorrect because you don't need to add an identity provider or a custom domain for this.

For more information on collaboration settings, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/active-directory/b2b/allow-deny-list>

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**Question 36**

**Unattempted**

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

A company currently has an Azure Web App in place located in the Central US region. After deployment of the application to users across the world, some of the users are complaining of slow response times. Which of the following can be done to improve the response times for the web application to users across the world?

- A. Scale up the App service plan
- B. Configure an Azure Content Delivery Network endpoint 
- C. Scale out the App Service plan
- D. Place the web application onto Azure BLOB storage

---

#### Explanation:

Answer – B

You can better response times for users across the world by using the Azure Content Delivery service. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## What is a content delivery network on Azure?

05/09/2018 • 3 minutes to read • Contributors  all

A content delivery network (CDN) is a distributed network of servers that can efficiently deliver web content to users. CDNs store cached content on edge servers in point-of-presence (POP) locations that are close to end users, to minimize latency.

Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) offers developers a global solution for rapidly delivering high-bandwidth content to users by caching their content at strategically placed physical nodes across the world. Azure CDN can also accelerate dynamic content, which cannot be cached, by leveraging various network optimizations using CDN POPs. For example, route optimization to bypass Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).

The benefits of using Azure CDN to deliver web site assets include:

- Better performance and improved user experience for end users, especially when using applications in which multiple round-trips are required to load content.
- Large scaling to better handle instantaneous high loads, such as the start of a product launch event.
- Distribution of user requests and serving of content directly from edge servers so that less traffic is sent to the origin server.

Options A and C are incorrect since scaling here is not the issue

Option D is incorrect since using Azure Web Apps is the right service for the web application

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

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

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### Question 37

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A team needs to create a zone redundant public Standard Load Balancer. They need to complete Azure CLI script to complete this task

```
az network Slot1 create \
--resource-group whizlab-rg \
--name newIP \
--sku Slot2

az network Slot3 create \
--resource-group whizlab-rg \
--name whizlabLoadBalancer \
--public-ip-address newIP \
--frontend-ip-name whizlabFrontEnd \
--backend-pool-name whizlabBackEndPool \
--sku Standard
```

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. lb
- B. loadbalancer
- C. public-ip 
- D. ip

**Explanation:**

Answer – C

We have to first create a public IP for the Load balancer. An example of this is also given in the Microsoft documentation

The following example creates a zone redundant public IP address named *myPublicIP* in the *myResourceGroupLoadBalancer* resource group.

Azure CLI



```
az network public-ip create \
--resource-group myResourceGroupSLB \
--name myPublicIP \
--sku Standard
```

Copy Try It

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

For more information on creating a load balancer, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-standard-public-zone-redundant-cli>

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**View Queries**

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**Question 38**

**Unattempted**

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A team needs to create a zone redundant public Standard Load Balancer. They need to complete Azure CLI script to complete this task

```
az network Slot1 create \
--resource-group whizlab-rg \
--name newIP \
--sku Slot2

az network Slot3 create \
--resource-group whizlab-rg \
--name whizlabLoadBalancer \
--public-ip-address newIP \
--frontend-ip-name whizlabFrontEnd \
--backend-pool-name whizlabBackEndPool \
--sku Standard
```

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. Primary
- B. Basic
- C. Standard
- D. Secondary

---

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

For a Standard Load balancer, we have to create a Standard IP address. An example of this is also given in the Microsoft documentation

The following example creates a zone redundant public IP address named *myPublicIP* in the *myResourceGroupLoadBalancer* resource group.

Azure CLI

Copy Try It

```
az network public-ip create \
--resource-group myResourceGroupSLB \
--name myPublicIP \
--sku Standard
```



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

For more information on creating a load balancer, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-standard-public-zone-redundant-cli>

---

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---

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**Question 39**

**Unattempted**

**Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks**

A team needs to create a zone redundant public Standard Load Balancer. They need to complete Azure CLI script to complete this task

```
as network Slot1 create \
--resource-group whizlab-rg \
--name newIP \
--sku Slot2

az network Slot3 create \
--resource-group whizlab-rg \
--name whizlabLoadBalancer \
--public-ip-address newIP \
--frontend-ip-name whizlabFrontEnd \
--backend-pool-name whizlabBackEndPool \
--sku Standard
```

Which of the following would go into Slot3?

- A. lb
- B. loadbalancer
- C. public-ip
- D. ip

---

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

Here we go ahead and issue the command to create the Load Balancer

## Create the load balancer

Create a Standard load balancer with [az network lb create](#). The following example creates a load balancer named *myLoadBalancer* and assigns the *myPublicIP* address to the front-end IP configuration.

Azure CLI

```
az network lb create \
--resource-group myResourceGroupSLB \
--name myLoadBalancer \
--public-ip-address myPublicIP \
--frontend-ip-name myFrontEnd \
--backend-pool-name myBackEndPool \
--sku Standard
```

Copy Try It

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

For more information on creating a load balancer, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-standard-public-zone-redundant-cli>

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Question 40

Unattempted

Domain :Manage Identities

A company has currently setup a sync process between their on-premise Active Directory named whizlab.com and their Azure AD Tenant whizlab.onmicrosoft.com. The on-premise domain contains the following users

Name	Distinguished Name
whizlabusr1	CN=whizlabusr1, DC=whizlab, DC=com
whizlabusr2	CN=whizlabusr2, DC=whizlab, DC=com
whizlabusr3	CN=whizlabusr3, DC=whizlab, DC=com

The users have the following details set for their accounts

Name	Home number	Mobile phone

whizlabusr1	879908776	18906754
whizlabusr2	Null	Null
whizlabusr3	899076576	18904657

Azure Multi-Factor Authentication is going to be enabled for the users via a bulk update with the following file contents

Username	MFA Status
CN=whizlabusr1, DC=whizlab, DC=com	Enabled
whizlabusr2@whizlab.com	Enabled
whizlabusr3@whizlab.com	Enabled

In order for Azure MFA to be successfully applied for whizlabusr1, you need to change the second line of the file to [whizlabusr1@whizlab.com](#), Enabled

- A. Yes
- B. No

### Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, this is the format to enable MFA. So, we need to change the line in order to ensure the update goes as desired.

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-userstates>

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### Question 41

Unattempted

Domain :Manage Identities

A company has currently setup a sync process between their on-premise Active Directory named whizlab.com and their Azure AD Tenant whizlab.onmicrosoft.com. The on-premise domain contains the following users

Name	Distinguished Name
whizlabusr1	CN=whizlabusr1, DC=whizlab, DC=com
whizlabusr2	CN=whizlabusr2, DC=whizlab, DC=com
whizlabusr3	CN=whizlabusr3, DC=whizlab, DC=com

The users have the following details set for their accounts

Name	Home number	Mobile phone
whizlabusr1	879908776	18906754
whizlabusr2	Null	Null
whizlabusr3	899076576	18904657

Azure Multi-Factor Authentication is going to be enabled for the users via a bulk update with the following file contents

Username	MFA Status
CN=whizlabusr1, DC=whizlab, DC=com	Enabled
whizlabusr2@whizlab.com	Enabled
whizlabusr3@whizlab.com	Enabled

In order for Azure MFA to be successfully applied for whizlabusr2, you need to add a mobile phone number to user account for whizlabusr2?

- A. Yes
- B. No

### Explanation:

Answer – B

This is not a key requirement for enabling MFA for the user.

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-userstates>

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**View Queries****open ▾****Question 42****Unattempted****Domain :Manage Identities**

A company has currently setup a sync process between their on-premise Active Directory named whizlab.com and their Azure AD Tenant whizlab.onmicrosoft.com. The on-premise domain contains the following users

Name	Distinguished Name
whizlabusr1	CN=whizlabusr1, DC=whizlab, DC=com
whizlabusr2	CN=whizlabusr2, DC=whizlab, DC=com
whizlabusr3	CN=whizlabusr3, DC=whizlab, DC=com

The users have the following details set for their accounts

Name	Home number	Mobile phone
whizlabusr1	879908776	18906754
whizlabusr2	Null	Null
whizlabusr3	899076576	18904657

Azure Multi-Factor Authentication is going to be enabled for the users via a bulk update with the following file contents

User Name	MFA Status
CN=whizlabusr1, DC=whizlab, DC=com	Enabled
whizlabusr2@whizlab.com	Enabled
whizlabusr3@whizlab.com	Disabled

In order for Azure MFA to be successfully applied for whizlabusr3, you recommended to change the third line in the file

from **whizlabusr3@whizlab.com**, Disabled

to

**whizlabusr3@whizlab.com**, Enabled

Will this recommendation work to implement MFA for user name : whizlabusr3@whizlab.com ?

A. Yes

B. No

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

Since the users are being synced from the on-premise AD wherein the domain is whizlab.com, that should be the user name being used.

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-userstates>

---

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---

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**Question 43**

**Unattempted**

Domain :Manage Identities

A company has decided to use Privileged Identity Management. They have configured the following role settings for the Owner role.

## Role settings

□ >

### Assignment

Allow permanent eligible assignment

Expire eligible assignments after

3 Months ▾

Allow permanent active assignment

Expire active assignments after

1 Month ▾

Require Azure Multi-Factor Authentication on active assignment

Require justification on active assignment

### Activation

Activation maximum duration (hours)



8

Require Azure Multi-Factor Authentication on activation

Require justification on activation

Require ticket information on activation

Require approval to activate

\*  Select approvers

>

No member or group selected

From Privileged Identity Management, you then assign the Owner role to a user named whizlabusr1 and set the Assignment type as Active.

For how long will the user be able to use the Owner role?

- A. 8 hours
- B. One month
- C. Three months
- D. Indefinitely

### Explanation:

Answer – A

Since the Activation duration is mentioned as 8 hours, that's how long the activation will last

**Role settings** □ >

---

**Assignment**

Allow permanent eligible assignment

Expire eligible assignments after  
3 Months ▼

Allow permanent active assignment

Expire active assignments after  
1 Month ▼

Require Azure Multi-Factor Authentication on active assignment

Require justification on active assignment

**Activation**

Activation maximum duration (hours)  
 8

Require Azure Multi-Factor Authentication on activation

Require justification on activation

Require ticket information on activation

Require approval to activate

---

\*  Select approvers >  
No member or group selected

Since this is clear from the setting itself, the other options are all invalid

For more information on configuring role settings, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-resource-roles-configure-role-settings>

[Ask our Experts](#)Rate this Question?  [View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 44****Unattempted****Domain :Manage Identities**

A company has decided to use Privileged Identity Management. They have configured the following role settings for the Owner role.

**Role settings** **Assignment** Allow permanent eligible assignment

Expire eligible assignments after

  Allow permanent active assignment

Expire active assignments after

  Require Azure Multi-Factor Authentication on active assignment Require justification on active assignment**Activation**

Activation maximum duration (hours)



8

 Require Azure Multi-Factor Authentication on activation Require justification on activation Require ticket information on activation Require approval to activate\*  Select approversNo member or group selected 

From Privileged Identity Management, you then assign the Owner role to a user named

whizlabusr1 and set the Assignment type as Active.

If the user activates the role for the first time, after how long would the user need to activate the role again?

- A. 8 hours 
- B. One month
- C. Three months
- D. Indefinitely

---

#### Explanation:

Answer – A

This is just another way of asking the last question. Again here , since the activation will only last for 8 hours , after that time, the user will need to reactivate the role.

Since this is clear from the setting itself, the other options are all invalid

For more information on configuring role settings, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-resource-roles-configure-role-settings>

---

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---

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---

**Question 45**

**Unattempted**

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

A company has currently setup the following storage account

Resource group ([change](#))

whizlab-rg

Status

Primary: Available, Secondary: Available

Location

East US, West US

Subscription ([change](#))

Free Trial

Subscription ID

63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6

Tags ([change](#))

[Click here to add tags](#)

Performance/Access tier

Standard/Hot

Replication

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

Account kind

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)



The following shared access signature is being generated for the account

A shared access signature (SAS) is a URI that grants restricted access rights to Azure Storage resources. You can provide a shared access signature to clients who should not be trusted with your storage account key but whom you wish to delegate access to certain storage account resources. By distributing a shared access signature URI to these clients, you grant them access to a resource for a specified period of time.

An account-level SAS can delegate access to multiple storage services (i.e. blob, file, queue, table). Note that stored access policies are currently not supported for an account-level SAS.

[Learn more](#)

Allowed services  ⓘ

Blob  File  Queue  Table

Allowed resource types  ⓘ

Service  Container  Object

Allowed permissions  ⓘ

Read  Write  Delete  List  Add  Create  Update  Process

Start and expiry date/time  ⓘ

Start

2019-06-01  12:00:00

End

2019-06-30  12:00:00

(UTC+04:00) --- Current Time Zone --- 

Allowed IP addresses  ⓘ

for example, 168.1.5.65 or 168.1.5.65-168.1.5.70

Allowed protocols  ⓘ

HTTPS only  HTTPS and HTTP

Signing key  ⓘ

key1 

**Generate SAS and connection string**

Would data in the storage account be available in the event of a West US region failure?

A. Yes 

B. No

---

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

Since the replication type for the storage account is Read Access-Geo-redundant storage (RA-

GRS), this would ensure the data would be available in another region.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

#### Introducing Read-only Access to Geo Redundant Storage (RA-GRS):

RA-GRS allows you to have higher read availability for your storage account by providing "read only" access to the data replicated to the secondary location. Once you enable this feature, the secondary location may be used to achieve higher availability in the event the data is not available in the primary region. This is an "opt-in" feature which requires the storage account be geo-replicated.

For more information on RA-GRS, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/archive/blogs/windowsazurestorage/windows-azure-storage-redundancy-options-and-read-access-geo-redundant-storage>

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#### Question 46

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

A company has currently setup the following storage account

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

Performance/Access tier  
Standard/Hot

Status  
Primary: Available, Secondary: Available

Replication  
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

Location  
East US, West US

Account kind  
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Subscription ([change](#))  
[Free Trial](#)

Subscription ID  
[63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6](#)

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

The following shared access signature is being generated for the account

A shared access signature (SAS) is a URI that grants restricted access rights to Azure Storage resources. You can provide a shared access signature to clients who should not be trusted with your storage account key but whom you wish to delegate access to certain storage account resources. By distributing a shared access signature URI to these clients, you grant them access to a resource for a specified period of time.

An account-level SAS can delegate access to multiple storage services (i.e. blob, file, queue, table). Note that stored access policies are currently not supported for an account-level SAS.

[Learn more](#)

Allowed services  ⓘ

Blob  File  Queue  Table

Allowed resource types  ⓘ

Service  Container  Object

Allowed permissions  ⓘ

Read  Write  Delete  List  Add  Create  Update  Process

Start and expiry date/time  ⓘ

Start

2019-06-01



12:00:00

End

2019-06-30



12:00:00

(UTC+04:00) --- Current Time Zone ---



Allowed IP addresses  ⓘ

for example, 168.1.5.65 or 168.1.5.65-168.1.5.70

Allowed protocols  ⓘ

HTTPS only  HTTPS and HTTP

Signing key  ⓘ

key1

**Generate SAS and connection string**

A user tries to access the file <https://whizlabstore.file.core.windows.net/demo/Readme.txt> via the REST API on the 15th of June 2019. Would the user be able to access the file?

A. Yes

B. No

---

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

Since the shared access signature only provides access to the BLOB service and not the file service, we can't access the file. Not the URL of the file is "file.core.windows.net", that means we are trying to use the file service

A shared access signature (SAS) is a URI that grants restricted access rights to Azure Storage resources. You can provide a shared access signature to clients who should not be trusted with your storage account key but whom you wish to delegate access to certain storage account resources. By distributing a shared access signature URI to these clients, you grant them access to a resource for a specified period of time.

An account-level SAS can delegate access to multiple storage services (i.e. blob, file, queue, table). Note that stored access policies are currently not supported for an account-level SAS.

[Learn more](#)

Allowed services ⓘ  
 Blob  File  Queue  Table

**Access only to the  
Blob service**

Allowed resource types ⓘ  
 Service  Container  Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ  
 Read  Write  Delete  List  Add  Create  Update  Process

Start and expiry date/time ⓘ  
Start  
2019-06-01  12:00:00

End  
2019-06-30  12:00:00   
(UTC+04:00) --- Current Time Zone ---

Allowed IP addresses ⓘ  
for example, 168.1.5.65 or 168.1.5.65-168.1.5.70

Allowed protocols ⓘ  
 HTTPS only  HTTPS and HTTP

Signing key ⓘ  
key1

**Generate SAS and connection string**

For more information on shared access signatures, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-dotnet-shared-access-signature-part-1>

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**Question 47****Unattempted****Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage**

A company has currently setup the following storage account

Resource group ([change](#))  
**whizlab-rg**

Status  
Primary: Available, Secondary: Available

Location  
East US, West US

Subscription ([change](#))  
**Free Trial**

Subscription ID  
**63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6**

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

Performance/Access tier  
Standard/Hot

Replication  
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)

Account kind  
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

The following shared access signature is being generated for the account



A shared access signature (SAS) is a URI that grants restricted access rights to Azure Storage resources. You can provide a shared access signature to clients who should not be trusted with your storage account key but whom you wish to delegate access to certain storage account resources. By distributing a shared access signature URI to these clients, you grant them access to a resource for a specified period of time.

An account-level SAS can delegate access to multiple storage services (i.e. blob, file, queue, table). Note that stored access policies are currently not supported for an account-level SAS.

[Learn more](#)

Allowed services  ⓘ

Blob  File  Queue  Table

Allowed resource types  ⓘ

Service  Container  Object

Allowed permissions  ⓘ

Read  Write  Delete  List  Add  Create  Update  Process

Start and expiry date/time  ⓘ

Start

2019-06-01  12:00:00

End

2019-06-30  12:00:00

(UTC+04:00) --- Current Time Zone --- 

Allowed IP addresses  ⓘ

for example, 168.1.5.65 or 168.1.5.65-168.1.5.70

Allowed protocols  ⓘ

HTTPS only  HTTPS and HTTP

Signing key  ⓘ

key1 

**Generate SAS and connection string**

A user tries to access the file <https://whizlabstore.blob.core.windows.net/demo/audio.log> via the REST API on the 15th of July 2019. Would the user be able to access the file?

A. Yes

B. No 

---

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

Since the date is outside the allowable data ranges, we will not be able to access the object

A shared access signature (SAS) is a URI that grants restricted access rights to Azure Storage resources. You can provide a shared access signature to clients who should not be trusted with your storage account key but whom you wish to delegate access to certain storage account resources. By distributing a shared access signature URI to these clients, you grant them access to a resource for a specified period of time.

An account-level SAS can delegate access to multiple storage services (i.e. blob, file, queue, table). Note that stored access policies are currently not supported for an account-level SAS.

[Learn more](#)

**Allowed data range  
is only June 2019**

Allowed services ⓘ  
 Blob  File  Queue  Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ  
 Service  Container  Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ  
 Read  Write  Delete  List  Add  Create  Update  Process

Start and expiry date/time ⓘ  
Start  
2019-06-01  12:00:00

End  
2019-06-30  12:00:00   
(UTC+04:00) --- Current Time Zone ---

Allowed IP addresses ⓘ  
for example, 168.1.5.65 or 168.1.5.65-168.1.5.70

Allowed protocols ⓘ  
 HTTPS only  HTTPS and HTTP

Signing key ⓘ  
key1

**Generate SAS and connection string**

For more information on shared access signatures, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-dotnet-shared-access-signature-part-1>

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**Question 48****Unattempted**

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

[View Case Study](#)

An IT admin wants to ensure that the connectivity between the application hosted on the virtual machine in Azure and the API hosted on the on-premise server is possible. Which of the following needs to be implemented to fulfil this requirement?

- A. Route Tables
- B. Network Security Groups 
- C. Service Endpoints
- D. Virtual Network Peering

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

Here you need to implement rules within the Network Security Groups to allow traffic to flow between the API and the application

Option A is incorrect since this is needed whenever you need to implement custom routing for your networks

Option C is incorrect since this is needed when you want to extend your virtual network to Azure services

Option D is incorrect since this is needed when you want to connect virtual networks together

For more information on security groups in Azure, please visit the below URL

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

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**Question 49****Unattempted**

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

### [View Case Study](#)

Which of the following would you implement as the replication method for the Azure storage account?

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

---

#### **Explanation:**

Answer – B

Here since the storage account needs to retain data even in the event of a data center failure you can opt for Zone-redundant storage (ZRS). The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

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

10/24/2018 • 8 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. A write request to a ZRS storage account returns successfully only after the data is written to all replicas across the three clusters.

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 \(LRS\)](#).

Consider ZRS for scenarios that require consistency, durability, and high availability. Even if an outage or natural disaster renders an availability zone unavailable, ZRS offers durability for storage objects of at least 99.999999999% (12 9's) over a given year.

Option A is incorrect since this replication method would not protect from a data center failure

Options C and D are incorrect since these are more costly options

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 50

Unattempted

Domain :Manage Identities

[View Case Study](#)

Which of the following would need to be done to ensure users sign in using Multi-Factor authentication?

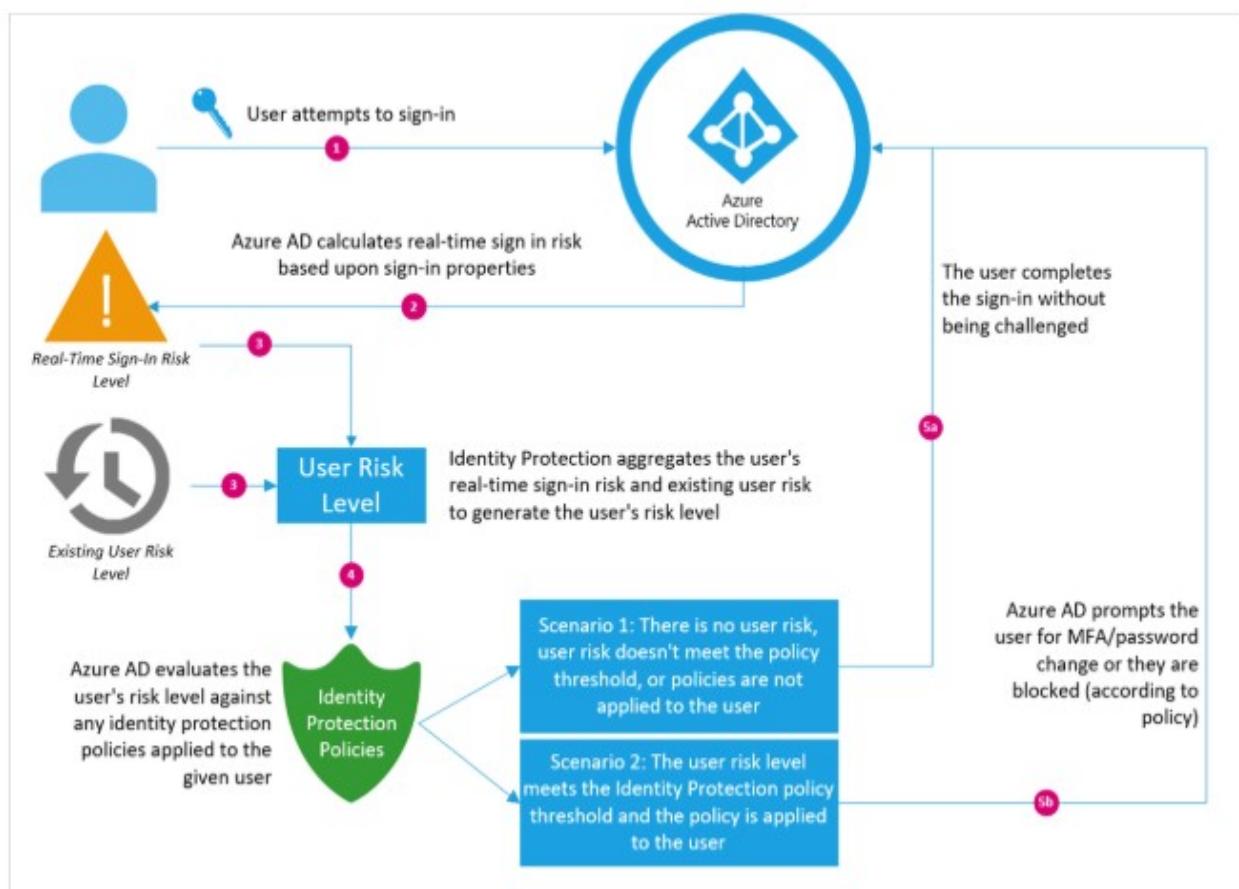
- A. Implement Azure AD Connect
- B. Upgrade the Azure AD Licences 
- C. Implement Azure Policies
- D. Implement Azure Privileged Identity protection

#### Explanation:

Answer – B

To implement the required policies, we need to make use of Conditional Access Policies. And for that we need to implement Azure AD Identity Protection. And in turn for that we need to have Azure AD Premium P2 Licences.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following on the workflow when Identity Protection is used and what are the licence requirements



## License requirements

Using this feature requires an Azure AD Premium P2 license. To find the right license for your requirements, see [Comparing generally available features of the Free, Basic, and Premium editions](#).

Since this is clear from the service and documentation itself, all other options are incorrect

For more information on Identity protection, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/overview-v2>

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**Question 51**

**Unattempted**

Domain :Manage Identities

[View Case Study](#)

For user authentication, the company wants to enforce the use of their on-premise Active Directory security and password policies. The company decides to configure Azure AD Connect with Password Hash Synchronization.  
Would this fulfill the requirement?

- A. Yes
- B. No 

### Explanation:

Answer – B

If you want to implement the rule of enforcing on-premise Active Directory security and password policies, then you need to configure Azure AD Connect with Pass-through Authentication.

Single Sign-On option	Description
Password Hash Sync	Users are able to sign in to Microsoft cloud services, such as Office 365, using the same password they use in their on-premises network. The user's passwords are synchronized to Azure AD as a password hash and authentication occurs in the cloud. See <a href="#">Password hash synchronization</a> for more information.
Pass-through Authentication	Users are able to sign in to Microsoft cloud services, such as Office 365, using the same password they use in their on-premises network. The user's password is passed through to the on-premises Active Directory domain controller to be validated.
Federation with AD FS	Users are able to sign in to Microsoft cloud services, such as Office 365, using the same password they use in their on-premises network. The users are redirected to their on-premises AD FS instance to sign in and authentication occurs on-premises.
Federation with PingFederate	Users are able to sign in to Microsoft cloud services, such as Office 365, using the same password they use in their on-premises network. The users are redirected to their on-premises PingFederate instance to sign in and authentication occurs on-premises.
Do not configure	No user sign-in feature is installed and configured. Choose this option if you already have a 3rd party federation server or another existing solution in place.
Enable Single Sign-on	This option is available with both password hash sync and pass-through authentication and provides a single sign-on experience for desktop users on the corporate network. See <a href="#">Single sign-on</a> for more information. Note for AD FS customers this option is not available because AD FS already offers the same level of single sign-on.

For more information on Pass-through Authentication, please visit the below URL

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

[Ask our Experts](#)Rate this Question?  [View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 52****Unattempted**

Domain :Manage Identities

[View Case Study](#)

For user authentication, the company wants to enforce the user of their on-premise Active Directory security and password policies. The company decides to configure Azure AD Connect with Pass-through Authentication.

Would this fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

Yes, this is the right approach. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

# What is Azure Active Directory Pass-through Authentication?

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Pass-through Authentication allows your users to sign in to both on-premises and cloud-based applications using the same passwords. This feature provides your users a better experience - one less password to remember, and reduces IT helpdesk costs because your users are less likely to forget how to sign in. When users sign in using Azure AD, this feature validates users' passwords directly against your on-premises Active Directory.



This feature is an alternative to [Azure AD Password Hash Synchronization](#), which provides the same benefit of cloud authentication to organizations. However, certain organizations wanting to enforce their on-premises Active Directory security and password policies, can choose to use Pass-through Authentication instead. Review [this guide](#) for a comparison of the various Azure AD sign-in methods and how to choose the right sign-in method for your organization.

For more information on Pass-through Authentication, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 53

Unattempted

Domain :Manage Identities

**View Case Study**

For user authentication, the company wants to enforce the use of their on-premise Active Directory security and password policies. The company decides to configure Azure AD Connect with Federated Authentication.

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No 

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

If you want to implement the rule of enforcing on-premise Active Directory security and password policies, then you need to configure Azure AD Connect with Pass-through Authentication.

Since there is no mention of having a federation server in place, this would not fulfill the requirement.

For more information on Pass-through Authentication, please visit the below URL

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

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**Question 54**

**Unattempted**

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

**View Case Study**

As an IT Administrator, you need to configure an Azure Command Line Interface script to create the virtual network. You need to complete the below script

```
az network Slot1 create \
  --name whizlabvnet1 \
  --resource-group whizlab-rg \
Slot2 default
```

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. virtual-network
- B. subnet
- C. vnet
- D. net

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

We need to use the vnet option in the command. An example is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Create a virtual network with [az network vnet create](#). This example creates a default virtual network named *myVirtualNetwork* with one subnet named *default*:

```
Azure CLI
az network vnet create \
  --name myVirtualNetwork \
  --resource-group myResourceGroup \
  --subnet-name default
Copy Try It
```

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

For more information on creating the virtual network, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/quick-create-cli>

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**Question 55****Correct**

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

**View Case Study**

As an IT Administrator, you need to configure an Azure Command Line Interface script to create the virtual network. You need to complete the below script

```
az network Slot1 create \
  --name whizlabvnet1 \
  --resource-group whizlab-rg \
  Slot2 default
```

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. virtual-network
- ✓ B. --subnet-name ✓
- C. vnet
- D. net

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

We need to use the subnet option in the command. An example is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Create a virtual network with [az network vnet create](#). This example creates a default virtual network named *myVirtualNetwork* with one subnet named *default*:

```
Azure CLI
az network vnet create \
  --name myVirtualNetwork \
  --resource-group myResourceGroup \
  --subnet-name default
```

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

For more information on creating the virtual network, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/quick-create-cli>

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