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Practice Test 1

Completed on 12-February-2021



Attempt



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No	Domain	Total Question	Correct	Incorrect	Unattempted	Marked as Review
1	Manage Identities	6	0	0	6	0
2	Implementing and Managing Storage	8	0	0	8	0
3	Configure and Manage Virtual Networks	20	1	0	19	0
4	Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines	8	0	0	8	0
5	Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources	13	0	0	13	0
Total	All Domain	55	1	0	54	0

[Review the Answers](#)

Sorting by

All

Question 1

Unattempted

Domain :Manage Identities

[View Case Study](#)

You need to ensure that you can set the access control for the user whizlabs-admin. Which of the following would you implement to fulfil this requirement?

- A. Go to Subscriptions blade->subscription->Properties.
- B. Go to Subscriptions blade->subscription->Access control (IAM) settings.
- C. Go to Azure Active Directory blade->Properties.
- D. Go to Azure Active Directory blade->Groups.

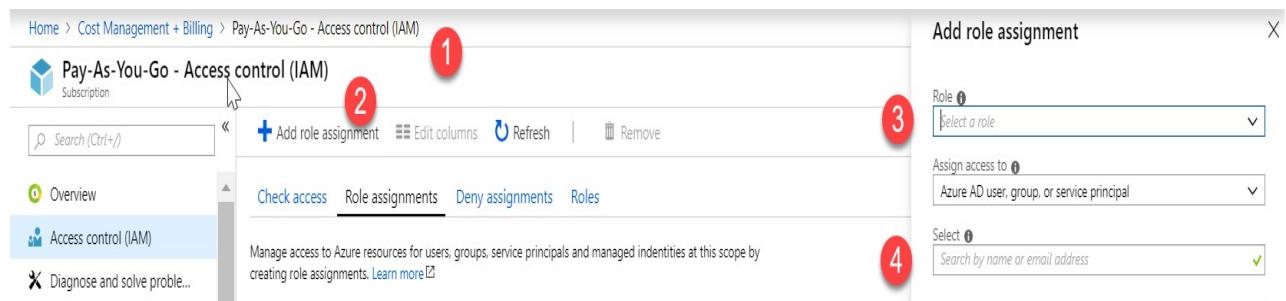
Explanation:

Answer – B

So, if you go to Cost Management + Billing and go to your Subscription.

From there is you go to

1. Access Control IAM
2. Here click on "Add role assignment"
3. Select the desired role
4. Enter the user to assign the role to



This is how you would assign a role to an existing user

Option A is incorrect because here you can view the properties and only change the Service Admin under certain conditions

Option C is incorrect because here you can only work with the groups defined in your Azure AD

directory

For more information on changing the service administrator, please refer to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-add-change-azure-subscription-administrator>

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Question 2

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

View Case Study

You have been requested to move the initial set of documents to Azure. The total size of the documents is 500MB. Which of the following is the ideal implementation step that should be followed to fulfil this requirement?

- A. Generate a shared access signature (SAS). Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
- B. Use the Azure Import/Export service.
- C. Generate an access key. Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
- D. Use Azure Storage Explorer to copy the files. 

Explanation:

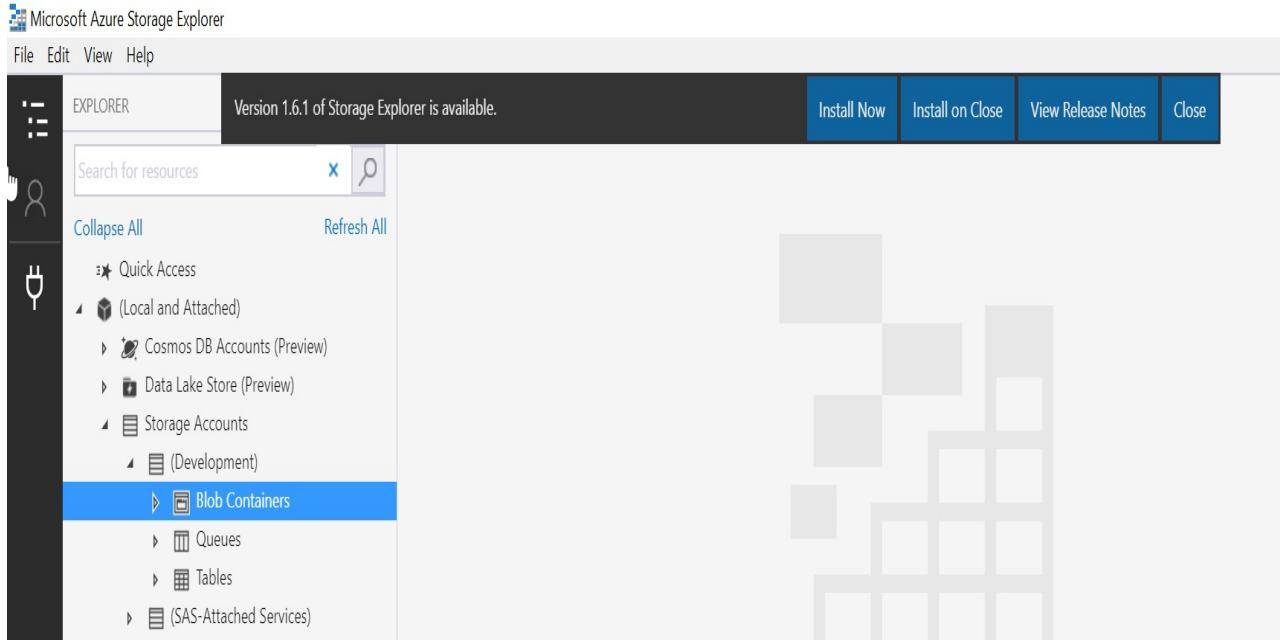
Answer – D

As per the case study, you have the following requirements.

Move the existing files to Azure Blob storage.

Copy the files to Azure over the Internet.

You can easily copy files using the Azure Storage Explorer.



Options A and C are incorrect because this is used for File storage and not BLOB storage

Option B is incorrect since this is normally used as a one-time transfer of a large amount of data to Azure

For more information on the Azure Storage explorer, please refer to the below URL

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/features/storage-explorer/>

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Question 3

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage**View Case Study**

The application whizlabs-app is a critical application and hence you need to ensure a backup solution is in place for the application. Which of the following would need to be created first?

- A. A recovery plan
- B. An Azure Backup Server
- C. A backup policy
- D. A Recovery Services vault 

Explanation:

Answer – D

To backup any resource in Azure, the first thing you need to do is to create a Recovery Services vault

The below snapshot from the Microsoft documentation shows that the first requirement for the backup is to create the Recovery Services vault.

Prerequisites

- You must create the vault in the same region as the Azure VMs you want to back up.
- Check the Azure VM regions before you start.
 - If you have VMs in multiple regions, create a vault in each region.
 - You don't need to specify storage accounts to store the backup data. The vault and the Azure Backup service handle that automatically.
- Verify that the VM agent is installed on Azure VMs that you want to back up.

Since the documentation clearly mentions this, all other options are invalid

For more information on preparing your VM's for backup, please refer to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-vms-prepare>

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Question 4**Unattempted****Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks****View Case Study**

You are working on the network design for hosting the different tiers for the whizlabs-app application. How many virtual networks would you recommend hosting the Virtual Machines for the application?

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

Explanation:

Answer – A

Since there is no requirement to have multiple virtual networks, one network would suffice for this requirement

For more information on Azure virtual networks, please go to the below URL

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

[Ask our Experts](#)[Rate this Question?](#)  **View Queries**[open ▾](#)**Question 5****Unattempted****Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks****View Case Study**

You are working on the network design for hosting the different tiers for the whizlabs-app application. How many subnets would you recommend hosting the Virtual Machines for the application?

- A. 1
- B. 2

C. 3 

D. 4

Explanation:

Answer – C

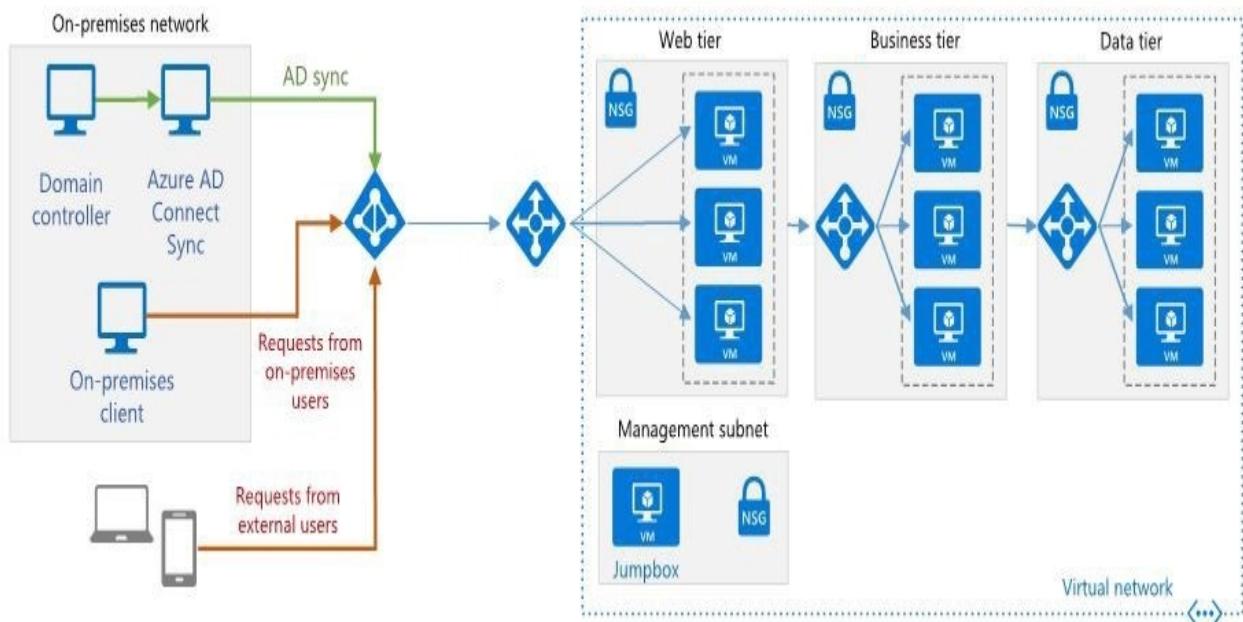
Since there are 3 layers as part of the case study

A SQL database

A web front end

A processing middle tier

It would be preferential to have a separate subnet for each layer. An example diagram of an architecture separation for VM workloads is given in the Microsoft documentation



For more information on the network overview for Virtual Machines, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 6**Unattempted**

Domain :Manage Identities

View Case Study

You need to ensure that users can join devices to Azure AD. But at the same time, you need to ensure that the users only belong to the pilot project. Which two settings should you modify?

Users may join devices to Azure AD **All****Selected****None**

Selected

No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices **Selected****None**

Selected

No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD **All****None**Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices **Yes****No**Maximum number of devices per user 

50



- A. Users may join devices to Azure AD 
- B. Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices
- C. Users may register their devices with Azure AD
- D. Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices 

Explanation:

Answer – A and D

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following to support this

Users may join devices to Azure AD - This setting enables you to select the users who can **join devices** to Azure AD. The default is **All**. This setting is only applicable to Azure AD Join on Windows 10.

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices - You can choose whether users are required to provide a second authentication factor to **join** their device to Azure AD. The default is **No**. We recommend requiring multi-factor authentication when registering a device. Before you enable multi-factor authentication for this service, you must ensure that multi-factor authentication is configured for the users that register their devices

Option B is incorrect since this is used for users that are granted local administrator rights on a device

Option C is incorrect since this setting is to allow devices to be **registered** with Azure AD

For more information on device settings, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/device-management-azure-portal>

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Question 7

Unattempted

Domain :Manage Identities

[View Case Study](#)

You need to implement a solution to ensure that users can get authenticated across from the on-premise Active Directory store to Azure AD. Which of the following would you implement?

- A. Federated single-on (SSO) and Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)
- B. Password hash synchronization and single sign-on (SSO)
- C. Multi-Factor Authentication
- D. Pass-through Authentication and single sign-on (SSO) 

Explanation:

Answer – D

One of the main requirements in the case study is given below

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.

Here it clearly says that storage of password hashes should be avoided.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following on 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 by using the same passwords. Pass-through Authentication signs users in by validating their passwords directly against on-premises Active Directory.

Option A is incorrect since one of the main requirements is to Minimize administrative effort whenever possible and build an AD-DFS environment for this would increase the overall administrative effort

Option B is incorrect since one of the main requirements is that storage of password hashes should be avoided.

Option C is incorrect since we don't need any MFA as per the question

For more information on quick start for Azure Active Directory, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 8

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

[View Case Study](#)

You are planning the move of whizlabs-app to Azure. You create a network security group (NSG). You need to recommend a solution to provide users with access to whizlabs-app. What should you recommend?

- A. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the Network Security Group to all the subnets.
- B. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the Network Security Group to all the subnets.

- Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet.**
- C. Associate the Network Security Group to the subnet that contains the web servers. ✓
- D. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the Network Security Group to the subnet that contains the web servers.

Explanation:

Answer – C

If you have a Network Security group, change the Incoming rules to allow port 443. This is so that users from the Internet can access the web server on the secure port 443.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing Network Security Groups (NSGs). On the left, the 'All resources' blade is open, showing a list of resources including 'demo'. The 'demo' NSG is selected. In the center, the 'Inbound security rules' section is displayed. A new rule is being created, with the 'Source' set to 'Any' and the 'Destination port ranges' set to '443'. The 'Action' is set to 'Allow'. The 'Name' is 'Port.443'. The 'Priority' is 100. The 'Protocol' is set to 'Any'. The 'Add' button is visible at the bottom right of the form.

Options A and D are incorrect since users need to connect to the web server and that means the incoming rule needs to be modified and not the outgoing rules

Option B is incorrect since associating the Network Security Group with Multiple subnets will affect all the other tiers of the application.

For more information on Network Security Groups, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 9

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

You plan to create an Azure Storage account in the Azure region of East US 2.

You need to create a storage account that meets the following requirements:

Replicates synchronously

Remains available if a single data center in the region fails

How should you configure the storage account for replication?

- A. Geo-redundant storage
- B. Locally-redundant storage
- C. Read-access geo-redundant storage
- D. Zone-redundant storage 

Explanation:

Answer – D

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

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

When you store your data in a storage account using ZRS replication, you can continue to access and manage your data if an availability zone becomes unavailable. ZRS provides excellent performance and low latency.

Options A and C are incorrect since these are used in case the entire region goes down.

Option B is incorrect because this will not guarantee that if the data centre fails, the entire data will be made available

For more information on Zone redundant storage replication, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 10

Unattempted

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

You have an application deployed in Azure. This application is hosted on a Virtual Machine called demovm. The Virtual Machine was deployed using a Resource Manager template called demo.json. You receive a notification that demovm will be affected by maintenance. To avoid the maintenance, you want to move the Virtual machine to a different host immediately. You decide on following the steps of going to the *Settings* blade and clicking on Redeploy button.

Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes 

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, if you Redeploy the VM, it will be allocated to a different hardware cluster. This will ensure that VM1 is not affected by the maintenance.

If you go to the Redeploy blade of your Virtual Machine, you can see the ability to relocate the VM on a different host.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a virtual machine named 'VM1 - Redeploy'. On the left, there's a sidebar with various management options like Change tracking, Configuration management, Run command, Monitoring (with Insights, Alerts, Metrics, Diagnostics settings, Advisor recommendations, Logs, and Connection monitor), and Support + troubleshooting (with Resource health, Boot diagnostics, Performance diagnostics, Reset password, and Redeploy). The 'Redeploy' option is highlighted with a red arrow labeled '1' pointing to it. At the top right, there's a message: 'Can't connect to your virtual machine? Try redeploying your virtual machine, which will migrate it to a new Azure host. If you continue, the virtual machine will be restarted and you will lose any data on the temporary drive. While the redeployment is in progress, the virtual machine will be unavailable.' A 'Learn more' link is also present. A red arrow labeled '2' points from the message area up towards the 'Redeploy' button.

For an example on re-deploying VM's, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/redeploy-to-new-node-windows>

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Question 11

Unattempted

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

You have an application deployed in Azure. This application is hosted on a Virtual Machine called demovm. The Virtual Machine was deployed using a Resource Manager template called demo.json. You receive a notification that demovm will be affected by maintenance. To

avoid the maintenance, you want to move the Virtual machine to a different host immediately. You decide on following the steps of going to the Overview blade and them performing the action of moving the virtual machine to a different resource group. Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes
- B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

Changing the resource group will not change the host on which the VM is located on. You need to deploy the VM again or shutdown and start the VM again.

For an example on re-deploying VM's, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/redeploy-to-new-node-windows>

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Question 12

Unattempted

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

You have an application deployed in Azure. This application is hosted on a Virtual Machine called demovm. The Virtual Machine was deployed using a Resource Manager template called demo.json. You receive a notification that demovm will be affected by maintenance. To avoid maintenance, you want to move the Virtual machine to a different host immediately. You decide on following the steps of going to the Overview blade and click on the Capture button to take the image of the virtual machine.

Would this solution fulfill the requirement?

- A. Yes
- B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

The Capture option is used to create an image out of the VM. You need to deploy the VM again or shutdown and start the VM again.

For an example on re-deploying VM's, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/redeploy-to-new-node-windows>

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Question 13

Unattempted

Domain :Manage Identities

Your company has an Active Directory forest named whizlabs.com. You go ahead and install and configure Azure AD Connect to use password hash synchronization as the single sign-on (SSO) method. You have also enabled staging mode. After careful review, you see that the Synchronization Service Manager does not display any sync jobs. You need to ensure that the synchronization completes successfully. Which of the following would you implement to resolve this issue?

- A. From Synchronization Service Manager, run a complete import.
- B. Run the Azure AD Connect configuration and set the synchronization method to Pass-through Authentication.
- C. From Azure PowerShell, run Start-ADSyncSyncCycle command
- D. Run the Azure AD Connect configuration and disable staging mode. 

Explanation:

Answer – D

This is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation

① Note

Suppose you have an Azure AD Connect with Password Hash Synchronization feature enabled. When you enable staging mode, the server stops synchronizing password changes from on-premises AD. When you disable staging mode, the server resumes synchronizing password changes from where it last left off. If the server is left in staging mode for an extended period of time, it can take a while for the server to synchronize all password changes that had occurred during the time period.

None of the other options will work unless you first disable staging mode.

For more information on how to work with sync operations, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 14

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

You have a virtual network named whizlabs-net as shown in the exhibit.

 Refresh  Move  Delete

Resource group ([change](#))
[demonew](#)

Address space
10.2.0.0/16

Location
UK South

DNS servers
Azure provided DNS service

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

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

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



You need to peer whizlabs-net to another virtual network named whizlabs-net-2 in the same region. whizlabs-net-2 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16. You have to ensure that you can create the peering connection. Which of the following would you carry out to fulfil this requirement?

- A. **Modify the address space of whizlabs-net.** 
- B. **Configure a service endpoint on whizlabs-net-2.**
- C. **Add a gateway subnet to whizlabs-net.**
- D. **Create a subnet on whizlabs-net and whizlabs-net-2.**

Explanation:

Answer – A

To ensure the IP address range of the virtual networks don't conflict, change the IP address range of the virtual network. Please note that you should not have any virtual machines or subnets defined in the network to make the change.

One of the key requirements of peering is that the Virtual Networks should not have overlapping IP address ranges. This is given in the Microsoft documentation

- You cannot use remote gateways or allow gateway transit in globally peered virtual networks. To use remote gateways or allow gateway transit, the peered virtual networks must be in the same region.
- The virtual networks can be in the same, or different subscriptions. When you peer virtual networks in different subscriptions, both subscriptions can be associated to the same or different Azure Active Directory tenant. If you don't already have an AD tenant, you can quickly [create one](#). Support for peering across virtual networks from subscriptions associated to different Azure Active Directory tenants is not available in Portal. You can use CLI, PowerShell, or Templates.
- The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces. 
- You can't add address ranges to, or delete address ranges from a virtual network's address space once a virtual network is

Option B is incorrect since the service endpoint is used to connect Virtual networks to other Azure services

Option C is incorrect since this is used for virtual gateway connections

Option D is incorrect since the IP address range overlapping is the key issue here

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

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

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Question 15**Unattempted****Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage**

Your company has an on-premises file server named demoserver that runs Windows Server 2016. Your company also has an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share. You have to deploy an Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service, so you go ahead and create a sync group. You now need to synchronize files from demoserver to Azure. Which of the following actions would you need to perform for this purpose? Choose 3 answers from the options given below.

- A. Create an Azure on-premise data gateway
- B. Install the Azure File Sync agent on demoserver
- C. Create a Recovery Services vault
- D. Register demoserver
- E. Install the DFS Replication server role on demoserver
- F. Add a server endpoint

Explanation:

Answer - B,D and F

This is also given in the Microsoft documentation in the steps for the deployment

In this article

-  [Prerequisites](#)
-  [Prepare Windows Server to use with Azure File Sync](#)
-  [Install the Azure File Sync agent](#)
-  [Deploy the Storage Sync Service](#)
-  [Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service](#)
-  [Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint](#)
-  [Create a server endpoint](#)
-  [Onboarding with Azure File Sync](#)
-  [Migrate a DFS Replication \(DFS-R\) deployment to Azure File Sync](#)
-  [Next steps](#)

For more information on file sync deployment, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide?tabs=portal>

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Question 16

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

Your company has an Azure subscription that is used by multiple departments in your company. The subscription contains around 5 resource groups. Each department uses resources in several resource groups. Your supervisor has requested to send a report that details the costs for each department. Which of the following actions would you need to perform for this purpose? Choose 3 answers from the options given below.

- A. Assign a tag to each resource group

- B. Use the Resource costs blade of each resource group
- C. Download the usage report 
- D. Assign a tag to each resource 
- E. From the Costs Analysis blade, filter the view by tag 

Explanation:

Answer – C,D and E

The benefit of tagging and billing is given in the Microsoft documentation

Tags and billing

You can use tags to group your billing data. For example, if you're running multiple VMs for different organizations, use the tags to group usage by cost center. You can also use tags to categorize costs by runtime environment, such as the billing usage for VMs running in the production environment.

You can retrieve information about tags through the [Azure Resource Usage and RateCard APIs](#) or the usage comma-separated values (CSV) file. You download the usage file from the [Azure Account Center](#) or Azure portal. For more information, see [Download or view your Azure billing invoice and daily usage data](#). When downloading the usage file from the Azure Account Center, select Version 2. For services that support tags with billing, the tags appear in the Tags column.

Option A is incorrect since here the resources are used across various departments and are not constrained via resource groups

Option B is incorrect since the costing on a tag basis needs to be seen from Cost Analysis

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

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

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Question 17

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

Your company has an Azure account and subscription. A virtual machine named demovm is created as part of the subscription. There is a requirement to protect the virtual machine using Azure Backup. You need to apply a rule that the backup's must be created everyday at 12:00 and stored for a minimum of 45 days. Which of the following is used to store the backup's?

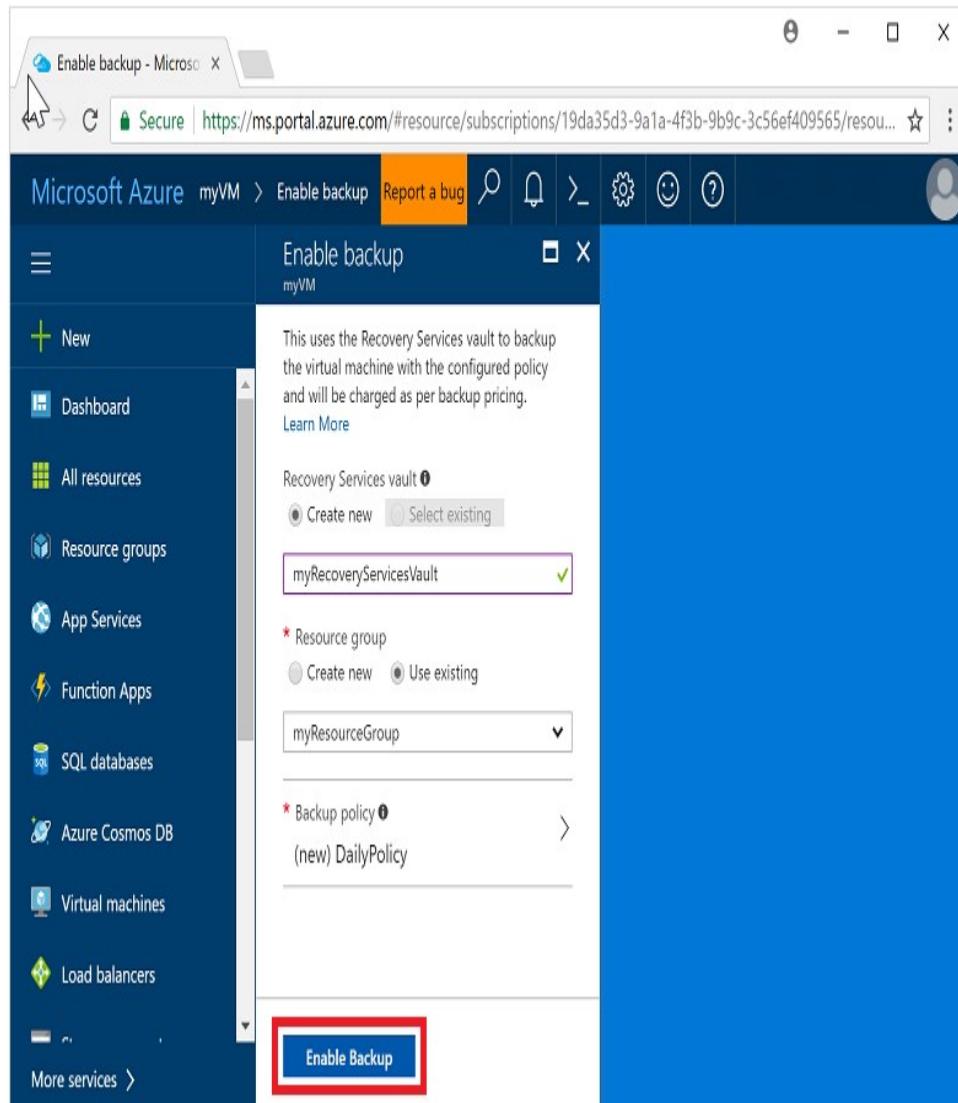
- A. Blob container
- B. File share
- C. Recovery Services vault 
- D. Storage account

Explanation:

Answer – C

This is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation wherein, in order to back up a VM, you have to first create a recovery services vault.

1. Select **Create new** and provide a name for the new vault, such as *myRecoveryServicesVault*.
2. If not already selected, choose **Use existing**, then select the resource group of your VM from the drop-down menu.



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

For more information on backup of a VM, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal>

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Question 18

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

Your company has an Azure account and subscription. A virtual machine named demovm is created as part of the subscription. There is a requirement to protect the virtual machine using Azure Backup. You need to apply a rule that the backup's must be created every day at 12:00 and stored for a minimum of 45 days. Which of the following can be used to configure the backup rule?

- A. A backup policy 
- B. A batch job
- C. A batch schedule
- D. A recovery plan

Explanation:

Answer – A

The Microsoft documentation clearly mentions that you need to specify all the schedule information in the backup policy

Manage backup policies

1. On the [vault item dashboard](#), click All Settings to open the Settings blade.



2. On the Settings blade, click Backup policy to open that blade.

On the blade, the backup frequency and retention range details are shown.

A screenshot of the "Backup Policy" blade. At the top, there are "Save" and "Discard" buttons. Below them is a dropdown menu titled "Choose backup policy" with "Daily 7pm" selected. The main content area is divided into sections: "BACKUP FREQUENCY" (Daily at 7:00 PM), "RETENTION RANGE" (Retain backup taken every day at 7:00 PM for 60 Day(s)), "Retention of daily backup point" (Retain backup taken every day at 7:00 PM for 60 Day(s)), "Retention of weekly backup point" (Retain backup taken every week on Sunday at 7:00 PM for 52 Week(s)), "Retention of monthly backup point" (Retain backup taken every month on First Sunday at 7:00 PM for 24 Month(s)), and "Retention of yearly backup point" (Retain backup taken every year in January on First Sunday at 7:00 PM for 10 Year(s)).

Backup Policy

Save Discard

Choose backup policy ⓘ

Daily 7pm

BACKUP FREQUENCY

Daily at 7:00 PM

RETENTION RANGE

Retention of daily backup point

Retain backup taken every day at 7:00 PM for 60 Day(s)

Retention of weekly backup point

Retain backup taken every week on Sunday at 7:00 PM for 52 Week(s)

Retention of monthly backup point

Retain backup taken every month on First Sunday at 7:00 PM for 24 Month(s)

Retention of yearly backup point

Retain backup taken every year in January on First Sunday at 7:00 PM for 10 Year(s)

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

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-manage-vms#manage-backup-policies>

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Question 19**Unattempted****Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks**

Your company contains an Azure subscription and account. The subscription contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
whizlabs-rg	Resource Group
whizlabs-net	Virtual Network
whizlabs-net-1	Virtual Network
demovm5	Virtual Machine connected to whizlabs-net
demovm6	Virtual Machine connected to whizlabs-net-1

In Azure, you create a private DNS zone named whizlabs.com. You set the registration virtual network to whizlabs-net-1. The whizlabs.com zone is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing a private DNS zone named "whizlabs.com". The left sidebar lists various navigation options: Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings, Properties, Locks, Automation script, Monitoring, Alerts, Metrics, Support + troubleshooting, and New support request. The "Overview" tab is selected, indicated by a blue background.

The main content area displays the zone configuration. At the top, there is a search bar labeled "Search (Ctrl+/" and several action buttons: Record set, Move, Delete zone, Refresh, and a plus sign icon for creating a new record set. Below these are four resource group details:

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

Below this, under the "Tags (change)" section, there is a link "Click here to add tags".

At the bottom, a table titled "Search record sets" lists the current record sets:

NAME	TYPE	TTL	VALUE	ALIAS RESOURCE TYPE	ALIAS TARGET
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-h... Host: internal.clou... Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1		
demovm1	A	3600	10.2.0.4		
demovm8	A	3600	10.2.0.7		

Select Yes if the below statement is true.

The A record for demovm5 will be registered automatically in the whizlabs.com zone.

A. Yes

B. No 

Explanation:**Answer – B**

In private hosted zones, you can only have one registration network. This is given in the Microsoft documentation

Limitations

Azure DNS is subject to the following limitations:

- Only one registration virtual network is allowed per private zone.
- Up to 10 resolution virtual networks are allowed per private zone.
- A specific virtual network can be linked to only one private zone as a registration virtual network.
- A specific virtual network can be linked to up to 10 private zones as a resolution virtual network.
- If a registration virtual network is specified, the DNS records for the VMs from that virtual network that are registered to the private zone are not viewable or retrievable from the Azure Powershell and Azure CLI APIs, but the VM records are indeed registered and will resolve successfully.
- Reverse DNS works only for private IP space in the registration virtual network.
- Reverse DNS for a private IP that is not registered in the private zone (for example, a private IP for a virtual machine in a virtual network that is linked as a resolution virtual network to a private zone) returns *internal.cloudapp.net* as the DNS suffix. However, this suffix is not resolvable.
- The virtual network needs to be empty (that is, no VM records exist) when it initially (that is, for the first time) links to a private zone as a registration or resolution virtual network. However, the virtual network can then be non-empty for future linking as a registration or resolution virtual network, to other private zones.
- At this time, conditional forwarding is not supported (for example, for enabling resolution between Azure and OnPrem networks). For information about how customers can realize this scenario via other mechanisms, see [Name resolution for VMs and role instances](#).

So since whizlabs-net-1 is already registered with the private hosted zone and demovm5 belongs to whizlabs-net , this will not work

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

Your company contains an Azure subscription and account. The subscription contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
whizlabs-rg	Resource Group
whizlabs-net	Virtual Network
whizlabs-net-1	Virtual Network
demovm5	Virtual Machine connected to whizlabs-net
demovm6	Virtual Machine connected to whizlabs-net-1

In Azure, you create a private DNS zone named whizlabs.com. You set the registration virtual network to whizlabs-net-1. The whizlabs.com zone is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

NAME	TYPE	TTL	VALUE	ALIAS RESOURCE TYPE	ALIAS TARGET
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-h... Host: internal.clou... Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1		
demovm1	A	3600	10.2.0.4		
demovm8	A	3600	10.2.0.7		

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true

demovm5 can resolve demovm8.whizlabs.com

- A. Yes
- B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

The question does not mention as to whether whizlabs-net has been added as the resolution network. Because this needs to be done for VM's in whizlabs-net to resolve VM's in whizlabs-net-1. Hence, we have to assume that this is not possible.

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 21

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

Your company contains an Azure subscription and account. The subscription contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
whizlabs-rg	Resource Group
whizlabs-net	Virtual Network
whizlabs-net-1	Virtual Network
demovm5	Virtual Machine connected to whizlabs-net
demovm6	Virtual Machine connected to whizlabs-net-1

In Azure, you create a private DNS zone named whizlabs.com. You set the registration virtual network to whizlabs-net-1. The whizlabs.com zone is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

NAME	TYPE	TTL	VALUE	ALIAS RESOURCE TYPE	ALIAS TARGET
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-h... Host: internal.clo... Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1		
demovm1	A	3600	10.2.0.4		
demovm8	A	3600	10.2.0.7		

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true
 demovm6 can resolve demovm8.whizlabs.com

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, since by default, if a network is marked as the registration network, by default it also becomes the resolution network. So, this will work.

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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Your company goes ahead and registers a domain name of whizlabs.com. You then go ahead and create an Azure DNS zone named whizlabs.com. You then add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 123.10.9.143. But the users complain that they cannot resolve the URL www.whizlabs.com to 123.10.9.143. This issue needs to be resolved. You propose a solution to modify the name server at the domain registrar. Would this solution resolve the issue?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

The Microsoft documentation mentions this as one of the key steps to ensuring that custom domain names can be mapped to your resources in Azure

Add your DNS information to the domain registrar

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

 Go back to your domain registrar, create a new TXT record for your domain based on your copied DNS information, set the TTL (time to live) to 60 minutes, and then save the information.

 **Important**

You can register as many domain names as you want. However, each domain gets its own TXT record from Azure AD. Be careful when entering your TXT file information at the domain registrar. If you enter the wrong, or duplicate information by mistake, you'll have to wait until the TTL times out (60 minutes) before you can try again.

If you create a DNS zone in Azure as shown below. Then you need to first make a note of the Name servers for the DNS zone

Record set Move Delete zone Refresh

Resource group (change)
demonew

Subscription (change)
Pay-As-You-Go

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

Tags (change)
Click here to add tags

Name server 1
ns1-05.azure-dns.com.

Name server 2
ns2-05.azure-dns.net.

Name server 3
ns3-05.azure-dns.org.

Name server 4
ns4-05.azure-dns.info.

Search record sets

NAME	TYPE	TTL	VALUE	ALIAS RESOURCE TYPE	ALIAS TARGET
@	NS	172800	ns1-05.azure-dns.c... ns2-05.azure-dns.... ns3-05.azure-dns.... ns4-05.azure-dns.i...		
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-h... Host: ns1-05.azure... Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1		

Then go to your DNS provider and enter the Name servers for your Domain.

For more information on adding custom domains, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 23**Unattempted****Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks**

Your company goes ahead and registers a domain name of whizlabs.com. You then go ahead and create an Azure DNS zone named whizlabs.com. You then add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 123.10.9.147. But the users complain that they cannot resolve the URL www.whizlabs.com to 123.10.9.147. This issue needs to be resolved. You propose a solution to add an NS record to the whizlabs.com zone. Would this solution resolve the issue?

- A. Yes
- B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

No, the right solution is to modify the name server at the domain register.

For more information on adding custom domains, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 24**Unattempted**

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

Your company goes ahead and registers a domain name of whizlabs.com. You then go ahead and create an Azure DNS zone named whizlabs.com. You then add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 123.10.9.147. But the users complain that they cannot resolve the URL www.whizlabs.com to 123.10.9.147. This issue needs to be resolved. You propose a solution to modify the SOA record in the whizlabs.com zone

- A. Yes
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

No, the right solution is to modify the name server at the domain register.

For more information on adding custom domains, please go to the below URL

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

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You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that has the initial domain name. You have a domain name of whizlabs.com registered at a third-party registrar. You need to ensure that you can create Azure AD users that have names containing a suffix of @whizlabs.com.

Which of the following would need to be implemented to fulfil this requirement? Choose 3 answers from the options given below

- A. Configure the company branding
- B. Add an Azure AD tenant
- C. Verify the domain

- D. Create an Azure DNS Zone
- E. Add a custom domain name 
- F. Add a record to the public whizlabs.com DNS zone 

Explanation:

Answer - C, E and F

The Microsoft documentation gives the list of steps to add a custom domain

In this article

[Before you begin](#)

[Create your directory in Azure AD](#)

[Add your custom domain name to Azure AD](#)

[Add your DNS information to the domain registrar](#)

[Verify your custom domain name](#)

[Common verification issues](#)

[Next steps](#)

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

For more information on adding custom domains, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 26

Unattempted

Domain :Manage Identities

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named whizlabs.com and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named whizlabs.onmicrosoft.com. whizlabs.com contains the user

accounts in the following table.

Name	Member Of
whizlabs-usr1	Domain Admins
whizlabs-usr2	Schema Admins
whizlabs-usr3	Incoming Forest Trust Builders
whizlabs-usr4	Replicator
whizlabs-usr5	Enterprise Admins

whizlabs.onmicrosoft.com contains the user accounts in the following table

Name	Role
whizlabs-usrA	Global Administrator
whizlabs-usrB	User Administrator
whizlabs-usrC	Security Administrator
whizlabs-usrD	Service Administrator

You need to implement Azure AD Connect. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege

Which user account should you use for whizlabs.com for implementing Azure AD Connect?

- A. **whizlabs-usr1**
- B. **whizlabs-usr2**
- C. **whizlabs-usr3**
- D. **whizlabs-usr4**
- E. **whizlabs-usr5** 

Explanation:

Answer – E

The requirements for implementing Azure AD connect is clearly given in the documentation



Accounts

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

For the On-premise Active Directory, the user needs to have Enterprise Admin privileges. Because of this already mentioned in the documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on the pre-requisites for Azure AD Connect, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 27

Unattempted

Domain :Manage Identities

Your network contains an Active Directory domain named whizlabs.com and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named whizlabs.onmicrosoft.com. whizlabs.com contains the user accounts in the following table.

Name	Member Of
whizlabs-usr1	Domain Admins
whizlabs-usr2	Schema Admins
whizlabs-usr3	Incoming Forest Trust Builders
whizlabs-usr4	Replicator
whizlabs-usr5	Enterprise Admins

whizlabs.onmicrosoft.com contains the user accounts in the following table

Name	Role

whizlabs-usrA	Global Administrator
whizlabs-usrB	User Administrator
whizlabs-usrC	Security Administrator
whizlabs-usrD	Service Administrator

You need to implement Azure AD Connect. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege

Which user account should you use for whizlabs.onmicrosoft.com for implementing Azure AD Connect?

- A. whizlabs-usrA 
- B. whizlabs-usrB
- C. whizlabs-usrC
- D. whizlabs-usrD

Explanation:

Answer – A

The requirements for implementing Azure AD connect is clearly given in the documentation

Accounts

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

In Azure AD, you need to ensure you have a user defined with Global Admin privileges.

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

For more information on the pre-requisites for Azure AD Connect, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 28**Unattempted****Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines**

You have an Azure Windows virtual machine that is protected by Azure Backup. One week ago, two files were deleted from the virtual machine. You need to restore the deleted files to an on-premises computer as quickly as possible. Which four actions would you perform for this requirement?

- A. Mount a VHD
- B. Copy the files by using File Explorer 
- C. Download script to browse and recover files. 
- D. Select a restore point 
- E. Copy the files by using AZCopy
- F. From the Azure portal, click Restore VM from the vault
- G. From the Azure portal, click File Recovery from the vault 

Explanation:

Answer – B,C,D and G

The list of steps is given in the Microsoft documentation as shown below

1. First choose File Recovery

The screenshot shows the 'File Recovery' blade in the Azure portal. At the top, there are several buttons: 'Backup now', 'Restore VM', 'File Recovery' (which is highlighted with a red box), 'Stop backup', 'Resume backup', and 'Delete backup data'. On the left, a sidebar lists navigation items: Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings, Networking, and Disks. The main content area has three sections: 'Alerts and Jobs', 'Backup status', and 'Summary'. Under 'Alerts and Jobs', there are links to 'View all Alerts (last 24 hours)' and 'View all Jobs (last 24 hours)'. Under 'Backup status', it shows 'Backup Pre-Check: Passed' and 'Last backup status: Success 8/21/2018, 8:39:13 AM'. Under 'Summary', there are links to 'Recovery services vault', 'Backup policy', and 'Oldest restore point'. Below these sections is a heading 'Restore points (29)'. A note below says 'This list is filtered for last 30 days of restore points. To recover from restore point older than 30 days, click here.' At the bottom, there are three counters: 'CRASH CONSISTENT' (0), 'APPLICATION CONSISTENT' (29), and 'FILE-SYSTEM CONSISTENT' (0).

2.Then choose the Recovery point and download the script

The screenshot shows the 'File Recovery' wizard. Step 1: Select recovery point is completed, indicated by a checkmark. The selected recovery point is '7/20/2017, 1:36:40 PM [Latest] (AppCo...)' with a dropdown arrow. Step 2: Download script to browse and recover files is shown next. It explains that the script will mount disks as local drives on the machine where it is run, remaining mounted for 12 hours. A large blue button labeled 'Download Executable *' is present. Below it, a note says 'Requires password to run' with a password field and a 'Save' button.

3.And finally, if your workstation is Windows, you can use File explorer to browse through the files

- When you run the executable, the operating system mounts the new volumes and assigns drive letters. You can use Windows Explorer or File Explorer to browse those drives. The drive letters assigned to the volumes may not be the same letters as the original virtual machine, however, the volume name is preserved. For example, if the volume on the original virtual machine was "Data Disk (E:\)", that volume can be attached on the local computer as "Data Disk ('Any letter': \)". Browse through all volumes mentioned in the script output until you find your files/folder.

```
Connecting to recovery point using ISCSI service....  
Connection succeeded!  
Please wait while we attach volumes of the recovery point.  
1 recovery volumes attached  
D:\Local Disk  
***** Open Explorer to browse for files *****  
After recovery, to remove the disks and close the connection to the recovery point, please click 'Unmount Disks' in step 3 of the portal.  
Press 'Q/q' key to exit ...
```

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

For more information on File Recovery, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm>

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Question 29

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company has started using Azure and setup a subscription. They want to see the costs being incurred for each type of resource. Which of the following can help you get these details?

- A. Go to your Azure AD directory and go to Cost Analysis
- B. Go to your Subscription and go to Cost Analysis 

- C. Go to your Azure AD directory and go to Licences
- D. Go to your Subscription and go to Resource Groups

Explanation:

Answer - B

If you go to your subscription, look at the Cost Analysis, you can see a breakdown of the costs for each resource.

The screenshot shows the Azure Cost Management interface. The left sidebar has a 'Cost analysis' link highlighted with a red circle labeled '2'. The main area shows a summary table with one row:

NAME	TYPE	RESOURCE GROUP	COST (USD)	TAGS
demovm	Virtual machine	demonew	6.08	--
VM1	Virtual machine	DEFAULT-ACTIVITYLOGALERTS	1.35	--
demovm_OsDisk_1_81133f83e1574...	Disk	DEMONEW	1.35	--
VM2	Virtual machine	DEMONEW	1.35	--
VM3	Virtual machine	DEMONEW	1.34	--
VM1_OsDisk_1_ccd34b690a964e7...	Disk	DEFAULT-ACTIVITYLOGALERTS	0.35	--
VM2_OsDisk_1_2ef90fb0a92445f4...	Disk	DEMONEW	0.35	--

Total cost: **12.53 USD**

There is a delay between the time when a resource is used and the time when the usage reaches the billing system. Due to this, costs reported here may be delayed. Amounts displayed are estimates and may not reflect some recent usage. Taxes are not included.

The Cost Analysis section for the subscription allows you to see all the costs. Hence all other options are incorrect

For more information on cost analysis, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management/quick-acm-cost-analysis>

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

Your company has an account and subscription in Azure. They have the requirement of creating multiple Linux servers for their test environment. Some of these servers need to have web servers such as NGINX pre-installed. The installation needs to be carried out in an automated fashion.

Which of the following file would you need to create for the automated deployment?

- A. **template.yaml**
- B. **deployment.json**
- C. **cloud-init** 
- D. **deploy.xml**

Explanation:

Answer - C

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Cloud-init is a widely used approach to customize a Linux VM as it boots for the first time. You can use cloud-init to install packages and write files, or to configure users and security. As cloud-init runs during the initial boot process, there are no additional steps or required agents to apply your configuration.

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

For more information on automating VM deployment, one can go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-automate-vm-deployment>

[Ask our Experts](#)[Rate this Question? !\[\]\(e512555a9cf1b23264cf400580fb9952_img.jpg\) !\[\]\(f36d0c7777cd580abeda7a24deae35db_img.jpg\)](#)[View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 31****Unattempted**

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company has the following resources defined in Azure

A Virtual Network named whizlabs-net which connects to an on-premise network using a site-to-site VPN

The Virtual Network contains a subnet named SubnetA

The subnet is associated with a network security group named whizlabs-nsg

The subnet contains a basic internal load balancer named whizlabslbg

The Load balancer has three Azure virtual machines in the backend pool

The company has the requirement to collect data about the IP addresses that connects to the Load balancer. The company also wants their data team to run interactive queries from the Azure portal against the collected data

Which of the following would be a resource that would need to be created for this purpose?

- A. An Azure Event Grid
- B. An Azure Log Analytics Workspace 
- C. An Azure Storage Account
- D. None of the above.

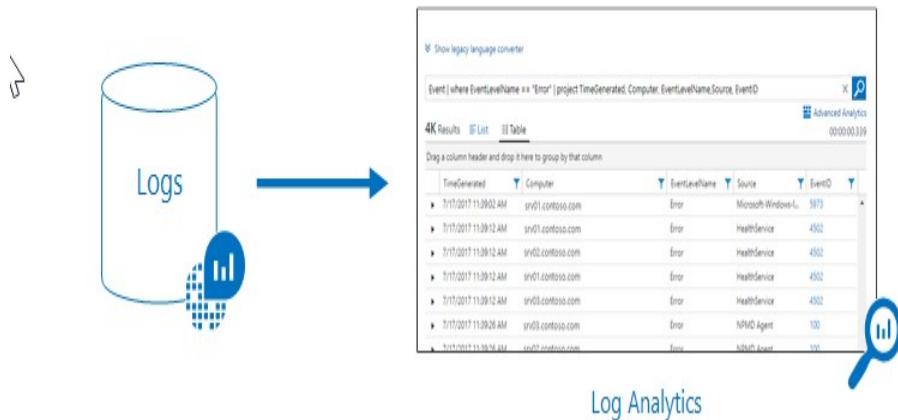
Explanation:

Answer – B

You can perform Interactive queries using Log Analytics. To analyze traffic, **you need to have** an **existing** network watcher, or **enable a network watcher** in each region that you have NSGs that you want to analyze traffic for.

The below snapshot is taken from the Microsoft documentation

The Log Analytics query language is suitable for simple log queries but also includes advanced functionality such as aggregations, joins, and smart analytics. You can quickly learn the query language using [multiple lessons](#) that are available. Particular guidance is provided to users who are already familiar with [SQL](#) and [Splunk](#).



Option A is incorrect since this is used as an Event Hub

Option C is incorrect since this is used primarily for storage purposes

For more information on Log Analytics, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 32

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company has the following resources defined in Azure

A Virtual Network named whizlabs-net which connects to an on-premises network using a site-to-site VPN

The Virtual Network contains a subnet named SubnetA

The subnet is associated with a network security group named whizlabs-nsg

The subnet contains a basic internal load balancer named whizlabslbg

The load balancer has three Azure virtual machines in the backend pool

The company has the requirement to collect data about the IP addresses that connect to the load balancer. The company also wants its data team to run interactive queries from the Azure portal against the collected data

On which of the following resources would you need to enable diagnostics?

- A. The Load Balancer
- B. The NSG Flow Logs
- C. The Azure Virtual Machines
- D. None of the above

Explanation:

Answer – B

Network security group (NSG) flow logs in Azure Network Watcher offer valuable information that help our customers audit their networks in the cloud.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-overview>

Note: When you look at an enabling diagnostic for the Load Balancer, you can send the logs to Log Analytics, but here the only information available is "LoadBalancerAlertEvent", "LoadBalancerProbeHealthStatus" and metrics as shown below.

Save Discard Delete

* Name
demolog ✓

Archive to a storage account

Stream to an event hub

Send to Log Analytics

Log Analytics >

Configure

LOG

LoadBalancerAlertEvent

LoadBalancerProbeHealthStatus

METRIC

AllMetrics

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Question 33**Unattempted****Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks**

A company currently has an Azure account and subscription. They want to host an application using Virtual Machines and a load balancer. There is a requirement to ensure that the application is made available 99.99% of the time. Which of the following would need to be in place? You also have to minimize costs associated with the solution. Choose 2 answers from the options given below

- A. Create a Basic Load balancer
- B. Create a Standard Load balancer 
- C. Add 2 Virtual Machines to the backend pool 
- D. Add a Virtual Machine to the backend pool

Explanation:

Answer – B and C

This is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

SLA for Load Balancer

Last updated: March 2018

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

Basic Load Balancer is excluded from this SLA.

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

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

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

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Question 34

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

Your company has an Azure subscription and an Azure tenant called whizlabs. A group called whizlabs-dev has been created in the tenant. This group will consist of Azure AD users who will take on a developer role. You need to ensure that the group has the ability to manage Logic Apps in Azure.

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

Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

If you look at the permissions for the in-built roles for Logic Apps, you can see that the role has the permissions for managing Logic App resources

Logic App Contributor

Description

Lets you manage logic app, but not access to them.

Id

87a39d53-fc1b-424a-814c-f7e04687dc9e

Actions

Microsoft.Authorization/*/read

Read roles and role assignments

Microsoft.ClassicStorage/storageAccounts/listKeys/action

Lists the access keys for the storage accounts.

Microsoft.ClassicStorage/storageAccounts/read

Return the storage account with the given account.

Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/*

Create and manage Insights alert rules

Microsoft.Insights/diagnosticSettings/*

Creates, updates, or reads the diagnostic setting for Analysis Server

Microsoft.Insights/logDefinitions/*

This permission is necessary for users who need access to Activity Logs via the portal. List log categories in Activity Log.

Microsoft.Insights/metricDefinitions/*

Read metric definitions (list of available metric types for a resource).

Microsoft.Logic/*

Manages Logic Apps resources.

Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*

Create and manage resource group deployments

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

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

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Question 35

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

Your company has an Azure subscription and an Azure tenant called whizlabs. A group called whizlabs-dev has been created in the tenant. This group will consist of Azure AD users who

will take on a developer role. You need to ensure that the group has the ability to create Logic Apps in Azure.

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

Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

If you look at the permissions for the in-built roles for Logic Apps, you can see that the role only has permissions to read, enable and disable Logic Apps , but not create any Logic Apps.

Logic App Operator

Description	Lets you read, enable and disable logic app.
Id	515c2055-d9d4-4321-b1b9-bd0c9a0f79fe
<hr/>	
Actions	
Microsoft.Authorization/*/read	Read roles and role assignments
Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/*/read	Read Insights alert rules
Microsoft.Insights/diagnosticSettings/*/read	Gets diagnostic settings for Logic Apps
Microsoft.Insights/metricDefinitions/*/read	Gets the available metrics for Logic Apps.

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

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

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Question 36**Unattempted****Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources**

Your company has an Azure subscription and an Azure tenant called whizlabs. A group called whizlabs-dev has been created in the tenant. This group will consist of Azure AD users who will take on a developer role. You need to ensure that the group has the ability to create Logic Apps in Azure.

You decide to assign the DevTest Labs user role to the group.

Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

If you look at the permissions for the in-built roles for Logic Apps, you can see that the role only has permissions to work with DevTest labs and not Logic Apps.

DevTest Labs User

Description	Lets you connect, start, restart, and shutdown your virtual machines in your Azure DevTest Labs.
Id	76283e04-6283-4c54-8f91-bcf1374a3c64
Actions	
Microsoft.Authorization/*/read	Read roles and role Assignments
Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/read	Get the properties of an availability set
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*/read	Read the properties of a virtual machine (VM sizes, runtime status, VM extensions, etc.)
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/deallocate/action	Powers off the virtual machine and releases the compute resources
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/read	Get the properties of a virtual machine

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

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

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Question 37

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company has setup a Load balancer that load balances traffic on port 80 and 443 across 3 virtual machines. You have to ensure that all RDP traffic is directed towards a VM named demovm. How would you achieve this?

- A. By creating a new public load balancer for demovm
- B. By creating a new internal load balancer for demovm
- C. By creating an inbound NAT rule 
- D. By creating a new IP configuration

Explanation:

Answer – C

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

Create an inbound NAT port-forwarding rule

Create a load balancer inbound network address translation (NAT) rule to forward traffic from a specific port of the front-end IP address to a specific port of a back-end VM.

1. Select All resources in the left-hand menu, and then select MyLoadBalancer from the resource list.

2. Under Settings, select Inbound NAT rules, and then select Add.

3. On the Add inbound NAT rule page, type or select the following values:

- Name: Type MyNATRuleVM1.
- Port: Type 4221.
- Target virtual machine: Select MyVM1 from the drop-down.
- Port mapping: Select Custom.
- Target port: Type 3389.

4. Select OK.

5. Repeat the steps to add an inbound NAT rule named MyNATRuleVM2, using Port: 4222 and Target virtual machine: MyVM2.

Options A and B are incorrect since we don't need to recreate an entire load balancer just for this scenario

Option D is incorrect since this is used to attach a front-end IP to the load balancer

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-port-forwarding-portal>

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Question 38

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company has setup a Load balancer that load balances traffic on port 80 and 443 across 3 virtual machines. You have to ensure that all clients are serviced by the same web server for each request. Which of the following would you configure for this requirement?

- A. Floating IP
- B. Health Probe
- C. Session Persistence 
- D. TCP Reset

Explanation:

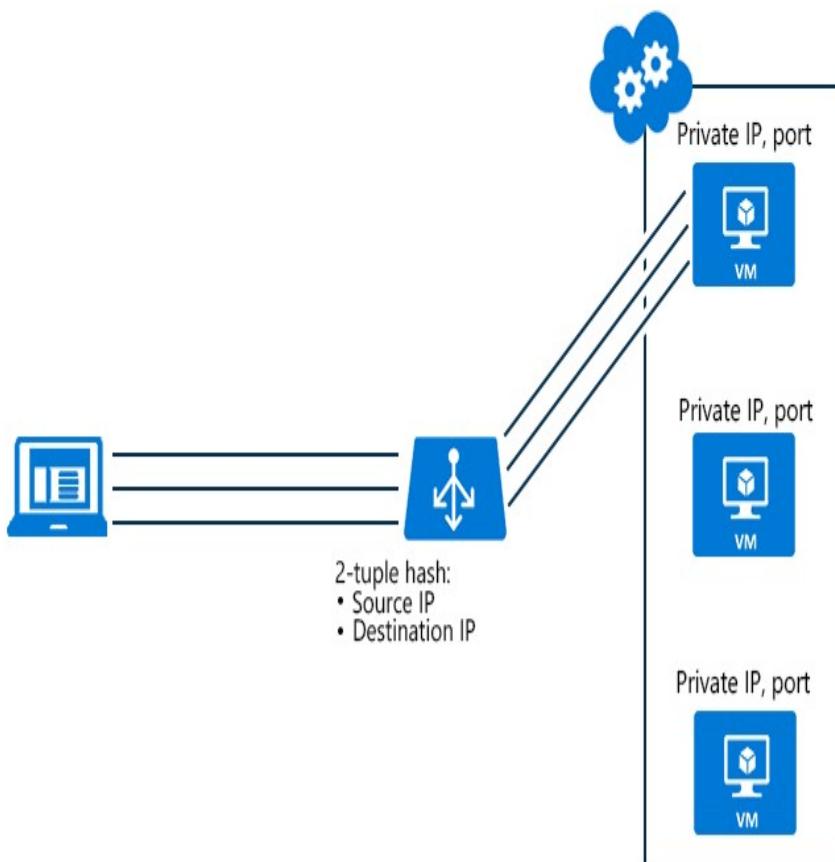
Answer – C

The Microsoft documentation mentions Session Persistence or Source IP affinity mode as mentioned below

Source IP affinity mode

Load Balancer can also be configured by using the source IP affinity distribution mode. This distribution mode is also known as session affinity or client IP affinity. The mode uses a 2-tuple (source IP and destination IP) or 3-tuple (source IP, destination IP, and protocol type) hash to map traffic to the available servers. By using source IP affinity, connections that are initiated from the same client computer go to the same DIP endpoint.

The following figure illustrates a 2-tuple configuration. Notice how the 2-tuple runs through the load balancer to virtual machine 1 (VM1). VM1 is then backed up by VM2 and VM3.



Option A is incorrect since this is used when you have multiple front-end IP's

Option B is incorrect since this is used to check the health of the back end VM's

Option D is incorrect since this is used for idle timeout

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

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

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[View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 39****Unattempted****Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks**

You have two Azure virtual networks named whizlabs-net1 and whizlabs-net2. whizlabs-net1 contains an Azure virtual machine named demovm1 and whizlabs-net2 contains an Azure virtual machine named demovm2. demovm1 hosts a frontend application that connects to demovm2 to retrieve data. Users report that the frontend application is slower than usual. You need to view the average round-trip time (RTT) of the packets from demovm1 to demovm2. Which Azure Network Watcher feature should you use?

- A. NSG flow logs
- B. Connection troubleshoot
- C. IP flow verify
- D. Connection monitor 

Explanation:

Answer – D

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following to support this

Connection monitor also provides the minimum, average, and maximum latency observed over time. After learning the latency for a connection, you may find that you're able to decrease the latency by moving your Azure resources to different Azure regions. Learn more about determining [relative latencies between Azure regions and internet service providers](#) and how to monitor communication between a VM and an endpoint with [connection monitor](#).

Option A is incorrect since this is used to check the flow logs for the allow and deny traffic

Option B is incorrect since this is used to test a connection at a point in time, rather than monitor the connection over time

Option C is incorrect since this is used to verify the flow of traffic

For more information on connection monitor, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/connection-monitor>

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[View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 40****Unattempted****Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks**

Your company currently has a Virtual Network defined in Azure. The Virtual Network has a default subnet that contains 2 Virtual machines named demovm and demovm1 There is a requirement to inspect all network traffic between the Virtual Machines for a duration of 3 hours.

You propose a solution to create a Data Collector set.

Does this solution fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

The right solution is to use Network watcher --> Packet Capture.

A data collector set is used to collect data for Performance counters.

For more information:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dynamics-nav/how-to--view-performance-counter-data-for-a-data-collector-set>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

[Ask our Experts](#)[Rate this Question? !\[\]\(8a4dd7f8861c6eeb1cb47e16f1285742_img.jpg\) !\[\]\(a4e72d5d8f8404c506e3f119c09065f3_img.jpg\)](#)[View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 41****Unattempted****Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks**

Your company currently has a Virtual Network defined in Azure. The Virtual Network has a default subnet that contains 2 Virtual machines named demovm and demovm1. There is a requirement to inspect all network traffic between the Virtual Machines for a duration of 3 hours.

You propose a solution to run Packet Capture on Azure Network watcher
Does this solution fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes 
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer A

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Network Watcher variable packet capture allows you to create packet capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactively. Other uses include gathering network statistics, gaining information on network intrusions, to debug client-server communications and much more.

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

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Question 42

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

Your company currently has a Virtual Network defined in Azure. The Virtual Network has a default subnet that contains 2 Virtual machines named demovm1 and demovm2. There is a requirement to inspect all network traffic between the Virtual Machines for a duration of 3 hours.

You propose a solution to create a metric chart for Network In and Network Out.
Does this solution fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes

B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

This is used to just see the number of packets coming into and out of the Virtual machine but will not do a detailed packet inspection.

For more information on monitoring Virtual Machine, please go ahead and visit the below URL

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

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Question 43

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

You are the Azure administrator for a company. You have to create a custom role based on the Virtual Machine Reader role. You have to complete the following powershell script

```
$whizlabrole = Slot 1 "Virtual Machine Reader"  
$ whizlabrole.Id = $null  
$ whizlabrole.Name = "Virtual Machine Reader"  
$ whizlabrole.Description = "Read permissions for virtual machines"  
$ whizlabrole.Actions.Clear()  
$ whizlabrole.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Storage/*/read")  
$ whizlabrole.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Network/*/read")  
$ whizlabrole.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Compute/*/read")  
$ whizlabrole.AssignableScopes.Clear()  
$ whizlabrole.AssignableScopes.Add("/subscriptions/000230400-0500-0440-0440-005550000000")  
  
Slot 2 -Role $whizlabrole
```

Which of the following would come in Slot 1?

- A. Get-AzRoleDefinition ✓
- B. New-AzRoleDefinition
- C. Set-AzRoleDefinition
- D. Create-AzRoleDefinition

Explanation:

Answer – A

Here we first have to get the role definition.

An example of this is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Azure PowerShell Copy

```
$role = Get-AzRoleDefinition "Virtual Machine Contributor"
$role.Id = $null
$role.Name = "Virtual Machine Operator"
$role.Description = "Can monitor and restart virtual machines."
$role.Actions.Clear()
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Storage/*/read")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Network/*/read")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Compute/*/read")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Authorization/*/read")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.ResourceHealth/availabilityStatuses/read")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/*")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Support/*")
$role.AssignableScopes.Clear()
$role.AssignableScopes.Add("/subscriptions/00000000-0000-0000-0000-00000
$role.AssignableScopes.Add("/subscriptions/11111111-1111-1111-1111-11111
New-AzRoleDefinition -Role $role
```

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

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

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

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Question 44**Unattempted****Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources**

You are the Azure administrator for a company. You have to create a custom role based on the Virtual Machine Reader role. You have to complete the following powershell script

```
$whizlabrole = Slot 1 "Virtual Machine Reader"  
$ whizlabrole.Id = $null  
$ whizlabrole.Name = "Virtual Machine Reader"  
$ whizlabrole.Description = "Read permissions for virtual machines"  
$ whizlabrole.Actions.Clear()  
$ whizlabrole.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Storage/*/read")  
$ whizlabrole.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Network/*/read")  
$ whizlabrole.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Compute/*/read")  
$ whizlabrole.AssignableScopes.Clear()  
$ whizlabrole.AssignableScopes.Add("/subscriptions/000230400-0500-0440-0440-00555000000000")  
Slot 2 -Role $whizlabrole
```

Which of the following would come in Slot 2?

- A. **Get-AzRoleDefinition**
- B. **New-AzRoleDefinition** 
- C. **Set-AzRoleDefinition**
- D. **Create-AzRoleDefinition**

Explanation:

Answer – B

Here we first have to get the role definition.

An example of this is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Azure PowerShell Copy

```
$role = Get-AzRoleDefinition "Virtual Machine Contributor"
$role.Id = $null
$role.Name = "Virtual Machine Operator"
$role.Description = "Can monitor and restart virtual machines."
$role.Actions.Clear()
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Storage/*/read")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Network/*/read")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Compute/*/read")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Authorization/*/read")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.ResourceHealth/availabilityStatuses/read")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/*")
$role.Actions.Add("Microsoft.Support/*")
$role.AssignableScopes.Clear()
$role.AssignableScopes.Add("/subscriptions/00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000")
$role.AssignableScopes.Add("/subscriptions/11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111")
New-AzRoleDefinition -Role $role
```

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

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

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

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Question 45

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

You are working as an IT administrator for your company. The company has just purchased an Azure subscription and are looking at setting up the resources in the subscription. One of the requirements is to use Azure AD Privileged Identity Management to manage access to roles for users. You have to setup a procedure document for the roles that can be assigned to users

using PIM. Which of the following are roles that CANNOT be assigned to users using PIM?
Choose 3 answers from the options given below

- A. Application Administrator
- B. Billing Administrator
- C. Conditional Access Administrator
- D. Account Administrator 
- E. Service Administrator 
- F. Co-Administrator 

Explanation:

Answer - D, E and F

This is given in the Microsoft documentation

Roles you cannot manage in PIM

01/18/2019 • 2 minutes to read • Contributors 

Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) enables you to manage all [Azure AD directory roles](#) and all [Azure resource roles](#). These roles also include your custom roles attached to your management groups, subscriptions, resource groups, and resources. However, there are few roles that you cannot manage. This article describes the roles you cannot manage in PIM.

Classic subscription administrator roles

You cannot manage the following classic subscription administrator roles in PIM:

- Account Administrator
- Service Administrator
- Co-Administrator

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

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

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

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Question 46**Unattempted****Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources**

A company has just setup an Azure account and subscription. There is a requirement to ensure that IT administrators can only spin up virtual machines of a particular SKU size. Which of the following can help achieve this?

- A. Create an RBAC role and assign it to the relevant resource group
- B. Create an Azure policy and assign it to the subscription 
- C. Assign the appropriate AD role to the IT administrators' group
- D. Assign the appropriate subscription policy to the IT administrators' group

Explanation:

Answer – B

Azure policies are used for governance purposes. The Microsoft documentation also gives an example of how you can use Azure policies to limit the use of SKU's for Azure virtual machines

Sample - Allowed SKUs for storage accounts and virtual machines

01/23/2019 • 2 minutes to read • Contributors 

This policy requires that storage accounts and virtual machines use approved SKUs. Uses built-in policies to ensure approved SKUs. You specify an array of approved virtual machines SKUs, and an array of approved storage account SKUs.

Option A is incorrect since policies are used to control permissions at the resource property level

Option C is incorrect since Azure AD roles are specifically meant to control access to Azure AD

Option D is incorrect since there is no concept of subscription policies

For more information on this example, one can go to the following link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/allowed-skus-storage>

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Question 47

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A team needs to deploy a web site to Azure using Resource Manager Templates. They have to ensure that authorized users would have the ability to read or modify a resource but not have the ability to delete the resource. You have to complete the below template for this purpose

```
{  
  "apiVersion": "2016-08-01",  
  "name": "[variables('whizlabsiteName')]",  
  "type": "Microsoft.Web/sites",  
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",  
  "dependsOn": [  
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Web/serverfarms', parameters('WhizlabsPlanName'))]"  
  ],  
  "properties": {  
    "serverFarmId": "[parameters('WhizlabsPlanName')]"  
  }  
},  
{
```

```
"type": Slot1 ,  
"apiVersion": "2016-09-01",  
"name": "[concat(variables('whizlabsiteName'), '/Microsoft.Authorization/siteLock')]",  
"dependsOn": [  
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Web/sites', variables('whizlabsiteName'))]"  
,  
    "  
        "properties": {  
            "level": Slot2 ,  
            "notes": "Should only read or modify the resource"  
        }  
    }  
]
```

Which of the following should go into Slot1?

- A. Microsoft.lock/providers/locks
- B. Microsoft.Web/sites/providers/locks
- C. CanNotDelete
- D. DoNotDelete

Explanation:

Answer – B

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

```
},
{
  "apiVersion": "2016-08-01",
  "name": "[variables('siteName')]",
  "type": "Microsoft.Web/sites",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Web/serverfarms', parameters('hostingPlanName'))]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "serverFarmId": "[parameters('hostingPlanName')]"
  }
},
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Web/sites/providers/locks",
  "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
  "name": "[concat(variables('siteName'), '/Microsoft.Authorization/siteLock')]",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Web/sites', variables('siteName'))]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "level": "CanNotDelete",
    "notes": "Site should not be deleted."
  }
}
]
```

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

For more information on locking resources, one can go to the following link

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

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Question 48

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A team needs to deploy a web site to Azure using Resource Manager Templates. They have to ensure that authorized users would have the ability to read or modify a resource but not have the ability to delete the resource. You have to complete the below template for this purpose

```
{  
    "apiVersion": "2016-08-01",  
    "name": "[variables('whizlabsiteName')]",  
    "type": "Microsoft.Web/sites",  
    "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",  
    "dependsOn": [  
        "[resourceld('Microsoft.Web/serverfarms', parameters('WhizlabsPlanName'))]"  
    ],  
    "properties": {  
        "serverFarmId": "[parameters('WhizlabsPlanName')]"  
    }  
},  
{
```

```
"type": Slot1 ,  
"apiVersion": "2016-09-01",  
"name": "[concat(variables('whizlabsiteName'), '/Microsoft.Authorization/siteLock')]",  
"dependsOn": [  
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Web/sites', variables('whizlabsiteName'))]"  
,  
    "  
        "properties": {  
            "level": Slot2 ,  
            "notes": "Should only read or modify the resource"  
        }  
    }  
]
```

Which of the following should go into Slot2?

- A. Microsoft.lock/providers/locks
- B. Microsoft.Web/sites/providers/locks
- C. CanNotDelete
- D. DoNotDelete

Explanation:

Answer – C

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

```
},
{
  "apiVersion": "2016-08-01",
  "name": "[variables('siteName')]",
  "type": "Microsoft.Web/sites",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Web/serverfarms', parameters('hostingPlanName'))]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "serverFarmId": "[parameters('hostingPlanName')]"
  }
},
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Web/sites/providers/locks",
  "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
  "name": "[concat(variables('siteName'), '/Microsoft.Authorization/siteLock')]",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Web/sites', variables('siteName'))]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "level": "CanNotDelete",
    "notes": "Site should not be deleted."
  }
}
]
```

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

For more information on locking resources, one can go to the following link

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

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Question 49

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

Your team is creating a CDN profile and endpoint for an application. The endpoint is pointing to Azure BLOB storage. It needs to be ensured that users are directed to the CDN endpoint via the URL <https://www.whizlabs.com>. Which of the following steps would you perform for this requirement? Choose 3 answers from the options given below

- A. Register the URL <https://www.whizlabs.com> in Azure DNS
 - B. Associate the custom domain with your CDN endpoint 
 - C. Create a CNAME DNS record 
 - D. Modify the custom domain to the CDN endpoint
 - E. Verify the custom domain. 
-

Explanation:

Answer – B, C and E

The steps for this are clearly given in the Microsoft documentation

Tutorial: Add a custom domain to your Azure CDN endpoint

06/11/2018 • 8 minutes to read • Contributors  all

This tutorial shows how to add a custom domain to an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) endpoint. When you use a CDN endpoint to deliver content, a custom domain is necessary if you would like your own domain name to be visible in your CDN URL. Having a visible domain name can be convenient for your customers and useful for branding purposes.

After you create a CDN endpoint in your profile, the endpoint name, which is a subdomain of azureedge.net, is included in the URL for delivering CDN content by default (for example, <https://contoso.azureedge.net/photo.png>). For your convenience, Azure CDN provides the option of associating a custom domain with a CDN endpoint. With this option, you deliver your content with a custom domain in your URL instead of an endpoint name (for example, <https://www.contoso.com/photo.png>).

In this tutorial, you learn how to:

- ✓ Create a CNAME DNS record.
- ✓ Associate the custom domain with your CDN endpoint.
- ✓ Verify the custom domain.

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

For more information on mapping a custom domain for CDN, one can go to the following link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-map-content-to-custom-domain>

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Question 50

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

A team is preparing the use of the Azure Import/Export service to import a set of files onto Azure storage. Which of the following is used to specify the list of directories/files that need to be copied to the destination?

- A. driveset.csv
- B. driveset.xml
- C. dataset.csv 
- D. dataset.json

Explanation:

Answer - C

This is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation

Prepare the dataset CSV file

What is dataset CSV

Dataset CSV file is the value of /dataset flag is a CSV file that contains a list of directories and/or a list of files to be copied to target drives. The first step to creating an import job is to determine which directories and files you are going to import. This can be a list of directories, a list of unique files, or a combination of those two. When a directory is included, all files in the directory and its subdirectories will be part of the import job.

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

For more information on preparing drives for usage with the Import/Export service, one can go to the following link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service?toc=azure/storage/blobs/toc.json>

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Question 51

Unattempted

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

A company has the following set of Virtual Machines defined in the Azure account

Name	Region
whizlabs-vm1	East US
whizlabs-vm2	Central US

The company wants to move whizlabs-vm1 to another subscription. Which of the following can be done to fulfil this requirement?

- A. Move the Virtual Machine to the Central US region first
- B. You cannot move the Virtual Machine across subscriptions. You would need to delete and recreate the VM in the new subscription
- C. Use the Move-AzResource powershell command to move the Virtual Machine ✓
- D. Use the Move-VMResource powershell command to move the Virtual Machine

Explanation:

Answer – C

You can move Azure resources across subscriptions using the Move-AzResource powershell command. There are just some restrictions when moving Virtual Machines.

Below is the command provided in the Microsoft documentation

To move the resources to different subscription, include the **-DestinationSubscriptionId** parameter.

```
Azure PowerShell Copy Try It  
  
Move-AzResource -DestinationSubscriptionId "<myDestinationSubscriptionID>"`  
-DestinationResourceGroupName "<myDestinationResourceGroup>"`  
-ResourceId <myResourceId,myResourceId,myResourceId>
```

When you are asked to confirm that you want to move the specified resources, enter Y to confirm.

Option A is incorrect since you don't need to move the Virtual machine to any specific region for the move

Option B is incorrect since you can move resources across subscriptions

Option D is incorrect since the right command is Move-AzResource

For more information on moving virtual machines, one can go to the following link

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

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Question 52

Unattempted

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

A team needs to deploy a scaleset to Azure. You have to create the required Azure CLI script for the same. You have to write the part of the script to scale the scaleset to a new capacity of 4. Which of the following is the right command for this?

- A. az vmss scale --resource-group "whizlabs-rg" --name whizlabset --scale-capacity 4
- B. az vmss scale --resource-group "whizlabs-rg" --name whizlabset --new-capacity 4 
- C. az vmss new-scale --resource-group "whizlabs-rg" --name whizlabset --new-capacity 4
- D. az vmss new-scale --resource-group "whizlabs-rg" --name whizlabset --scale-capacity 4

Explanation:

Answer – B

This is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation

You can then manually increase or decrease the number of virtual machines in the scale set with [az vmss scale](#). The following example sets the number of VMs in your scale set to 5:

Azure CLI

 Copy

```
az vmss scale \
--resource-group myResourceGroup \
--name myScaleSet \
--new-capacity 5
```

If takes a few minutes to update the capacity of your scale set. If you decrease the capacity of a scale set, the VMs with the highest instance IDs are removed first.

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

For more information on managing scale sets via the CLI, one can go to the following link

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

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Question 53

Unattempted

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

A team has a Virtual Machine defined in Azure. The Networking details are given below

demovm - Networking

Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Attach network interface Detach network interface

Overview Activity log Access control (IAM) Tags Diagnose and solve problem...

Network Interface: demovm880 Effective security rules Topology

Virtual network/subnet: whizlabs-rg-vnet/default Public IP: 104.40.210.236 Private IP: 10.0.0.4 Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules Outbound port rules Application security groups Load balancing

Network security group demovm-nsg (attached to network interface: demovm880)
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

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

A new network interface named secondary has been created. The Network interface needs to be added to the Virtual machine. What must be done first in order to ensure that the network interface can be attached to the Virtual Machine?

- A. The machine needs to be stopped first. ✓
- B. The primary network interface needs to be removed
- C. The Network security group rules needs to be removed from the network interface
- D. The public IP needs to be deallocated from the primary network interface

Explanation:

Answer – A

In order to add a network interface to a virtual machine, the machine needs to be stopped first. The Microsoft documentation also mentions this.

Add a network interface to an existing VM

1. Sign in to the Azure portal.
2. In the search box at the top of the portal, type the name of the VM to which you want to add the network interface, or browse for the VM by selecting All services, and then Virtual machines. After you've found the VM, select it. The VM must support the number of network interfaces you want to add. To find out how many network interfaces each VM size supports, see [Sizes for Linux virtual machines in Azure](#) or [Sizes for Windows virtual machines in Azure](#).
3. Select Overview, under SETTINGS. Select Stop, and then wait until the Status of the VM changes to Stopped (deallocated).
4. Select Networking, under SETTINGS.
5. Select Attach network interface. From the list of network interfaces that aren't currently attached to another VM, select the one you'd like to attach.

Since the right option is given in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are invalid.

For more information on adding a network interface, one can go to the following link

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

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Question 54

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company has the following virtual networks defined in Azure

Name	Address space
whizlabs-network1	10.1.0.0/16
whizlabs-network2	10.2.0.0/16

The following virtual machines have been defined as well

Name	Network

whizlabsvm1

whizlabs-network1

whizlabsvm2

whizlabs-network2

The necessary peering connections have been created between whizlabs-network1 and whizlabs-network2. The firewalls on the virtual machines have been modified to allow ICMP traffic. But traffic does not seem to flow between the virtual machines when the ping request is made.

Which of the following can be used to diagnose the issue?

- A. Application Insights
- B. IP Flow Verify
- C. Azure Advisor
- D. Azure Security Center

Explanation:

Answer – B

The issue could be due to the security groups. You can diagnose the issue using IP Flow Verify.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Introduction to IP flow verify in Azure Network Watcher

11/30/2017 • 2 minutes to read • Contributors 

IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

IP flow verify looks at the rules for all Network Security Groups (NSGs) applied to the network interface, such as a subnet or virtual machine NIC. Traffic flow is then verified based on the configured settings to or from that network interface. IP flow verify is useful in confirming if a rule in a Network Security Group is blocking ingress or egress traffic to or from a virtual machine.

Option A is incorrect since this is normally used from an application diagnostics perspective

Option C is incorrect since this is used to provide recommendations on various types of Azure resources

Option D is incorrect since this is used mainly from a security aspect in Azure

For more information on IP Flow Verify, one can go to the following link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

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Question 55

Correct

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company has the following virtual networks defined in Azure

Name	Address space
whizlabs-network1	10.1.0.0/16
whizlabs-network2	10.2.0.0/16

The following virtual machines have been defined as well

Name	Network
whizlabsvm1	whizlabs-network1
whizlabsvm2	whizlabs-network2

Which of the following can be used by the security department to check for any network intrusions?

- A. IP Flow Verify
- ✓ B. Variable packet capture 
- C. Azure connection monitor
- D. Application Insights

Explanation:

Answer - B

Introduction to variable packet capture in Azure Network Watcher

02/22/2017 • 2 minutes to read • Contributors 

Network Watcher variable packet capture allows you to create packet capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactively. Other uses include gathering network statistics, gaining information on **network intrusions**, to debug client-server communications and much more.

Packet capture is a virtual machine extension that is remotely started through Network Watcher. This capability eases the burden of running a packet capture manually on the desired virtual machine, which saves valuable time. Packet capture can be triggered through the portal, PowerShell, CLI, or REST API. One example of how packet capture can be triggered is with Virtual Machine alerts. Filters are provided for the capture session to ensure you capture traffic you want to monitor. Filters are based on 5-tuple (protocol, local IP address, remote IP address, local port, and remote port) information. The captured data is stored in the local disk or a storage blob. There is a limit of 10 packet capture sessions per region per subscription. This limit applies only to the sessions and does not apply to the saved packet capture files either locally on the VM or in a storage account.

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

For more information on packet capture, one can go to the following link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

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