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Practice Test 3

Completed on 12-February-2021



Attempt



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No	Domain	Total Question	Correct	Incorrect	Unattempted	Marked as Review
1	Configure and Manage Virtual Networks	19	0	1	18	0
2	Implementing and Managing Storage	10	0	0	10	0
3	Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines	10	0	0	10	0
4	Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources	9	0	0	9	0
5	Manage Identities	7	0	0	7	0
Total	All Domain	55	0	1	54	0

Review the Answers

Sorting by

All

Question 1

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A team member has created a point to site VPN connection between a computer named "WorkstationA" and an Azure Virtual Network. Another point to site VPN connection needs to

be created between the same Azure Virtual Network and a computer named "WorkstationB". The VPN client package was generated and installed on "WorkstationB". You need to ensure you can create a successful point to site VPN connection. You decide to join "WorkstationB" to the Azure AD tenant. Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes
- B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

Joining devices to Azure AD reaps other benefits as shown below. But it does not fulfil the current requirement.

You can also join organization owned devices to Azure AD. This mechanism offers the same benefits of registering a personal device with Azure AD. Additionally, users can sign in to the device using their corporate credentials. Azure AD joined devices give you the following benefits:

- Single-sign-on (SSO) to applications secured by Azure AD
- Enterprise policy-compliant roaming of user settings across devices.
- Access to the Windows Store for Business using your corporate credentials.
- Windows Hello for Business
- Restricted access to apps and resources from devices compliant with corporate policy.

For more information on Azure AD Join, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/active-directory-ds-compare-with-azure-ad-join>

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Question 2**Unattempted**

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A team member has created a point to site VPN connection between a computer named

"WorkstationA" and an Azure Virtual Network. Another point to site VPN connection needs to be created between the same Azure Virtual Network and a computer named "WorkstationB". The VPN client package was generated and installed on "WorkstationB". You need to ensure you can create a successful point to site VPN connection.

You decide to create a local VPN gateway.
Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

The local VPN gateway is used when you want to define site-to-site VPN connections.

For more information on creating site-to-site VPN connections, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 3

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A team member has created a point to site VPN connection between a computer named "WorkstationA" and an Azure Virtual Network. Another point to site VPN connection needs to be created between the same Azure Virtual Network and a computer named "WorkstationB". The VPN client package was generated and installed on "WorkstationB". You need to ensure you can create a successful point to site VPN connection.

You decide to export and install the client certificate on "WorkstationB"
Would this solution fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes 

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, this is one of the requirements. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

10. Install an exported client certificate

If you want to create a P2S connection from a client computer other than the one you used to generate the client certificates, you need to install a client certificate. When installing a client certificate, you need the password that was created when the client certificate was exported.

Make sure the client certificate was exported as a .pfx along with the entire certificate chain (which is the default). Otherwise, the root certificate information isn't present on the client computer and the client won't be able to authenticate properly.

For more information on creating point-to-site VPN connections, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 4

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company currently has a set of on-premise servers. One of the servers is hosting a DNS server for a domain named whizlabs.com. The domain has around 500 DNS records. The company recently setup an Azure subscription. Another on-premise server named whizlabs-serverB is used to managing the on-premise DNS server and the Azure subscription. This server currently has the following tools installed

DNS Manager console

Azure Powershell

Azure CLI 2.0

The DNS domain whizlabs.com now needs to be moved to the Azure subscription ensuring the least administrative effort is spent in the process. Which of the following should you use for this purpose?

- A. Azure Powershell

- B. Azure CLI 
- C. The Azure portal
- D. DNS Manager console

Explanation:

Answer – B

The Microsoft documentation mentions that the best way to do this is via Azure CLI.

Import and export a DNS zone file using the Azure CLI

04/03/2019 • 6 minutes to read • Contributors  all

This article walks you through how to import and export DNS zone files for Azure DNS using the Azure CLI.

Introduction to DNS zone migration

A DNS zone file is a text file that contains details of every Domain Name System (DNS) record in the zone. It follows a standard format, making it suitable for transferring DNS records between DNS systems. Using a zone file is a quick, reliable, and convenient way to transfer a DNS zone into or out of Azure DNS.

Azure DNS supports importing and exporting zone files by using the Azure command-line interface (CLI). Zone file import is not currently supported via Azure PowerShell or the Azure portal.

The Azure CLI is a cross-platform command-line tool used for managing Azure services. It is available for the Windows, Mac, and Linux platforms from the [Azure downloads page](#). Cross-platform support is important for importing and exporting zone files, because the most common name server software, [BIND](#), typically runs on Linux.

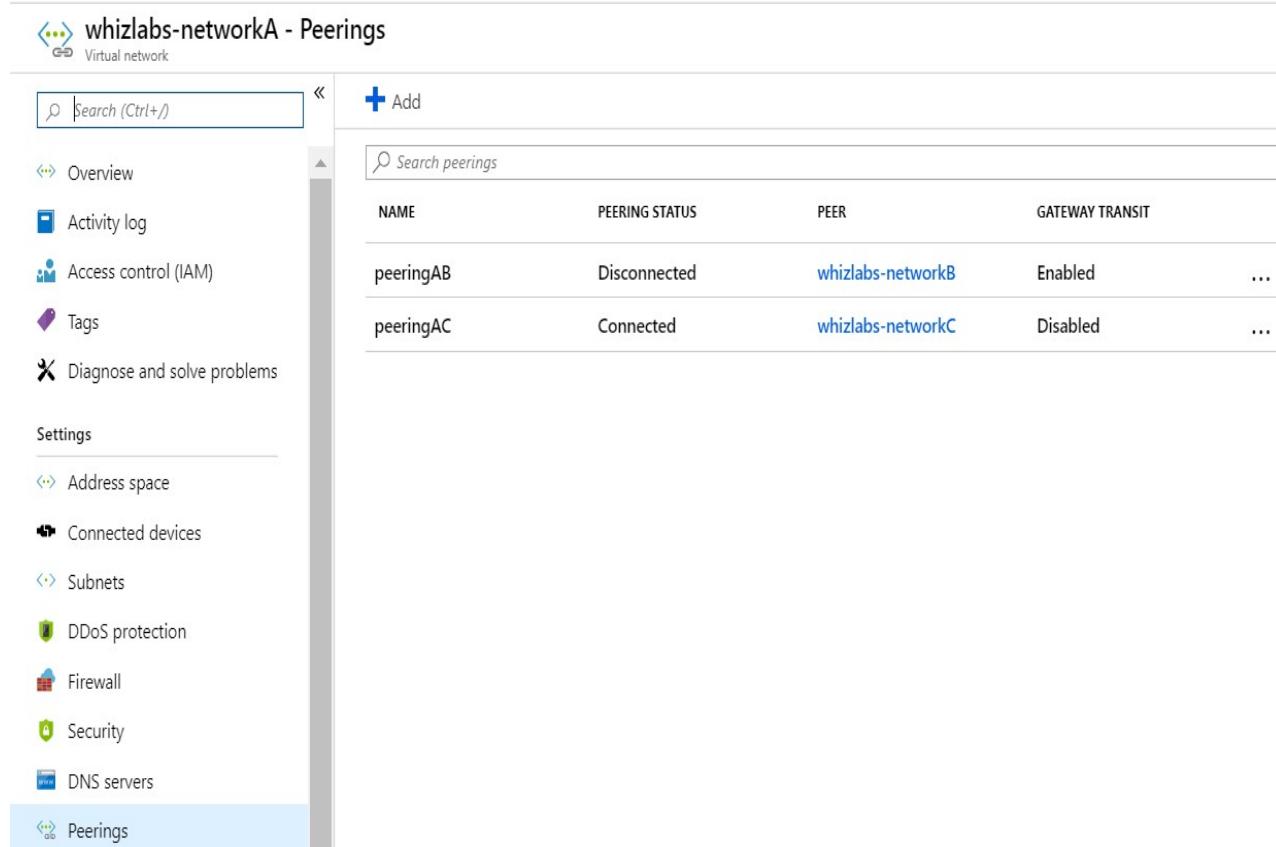
Since this is clearly mentioned in the documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on importing and exporting DNS records, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export>

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A company has setup Virtual Network peering connections between 3 Virtual Networks. The state of the peering of one of the Virtual Networks is shown below



NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
peeringAB	Disconnected	whizlabs-networkB	Enabled
peeringAC	Connected	whizlabs-networkC	Disabled

If you create Virtual Machines in the whizlabs-networkA virtual network, which of the following network/networks would they be able to communicate with?

- A. whizlabs-networkA only
- B. whizlabs-networkA and whizlabs-networkC 
- C. whizlabs-networkA, whizlabs-networkB and whizlabs-networkC
- D. All networks in the subscription

Explanation:

Answer – B

Virtual Machines hosted in whizlabs-networkA would be default be able to communicate with machines hosted in the same network. Since there is a peering connection between whizlabs-networkA and whizlabs-networkC , hence the Virtual machines in whizlabs-networkA would be able to communicate with Virtual Machines hosted in whizlabs-networkC.

Option A is incorrect since the machines can also communicate with whizlabs-networkC

Options C and D are invalid since the peering connection with whizlabs-networkB is in the disconnected state.

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

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

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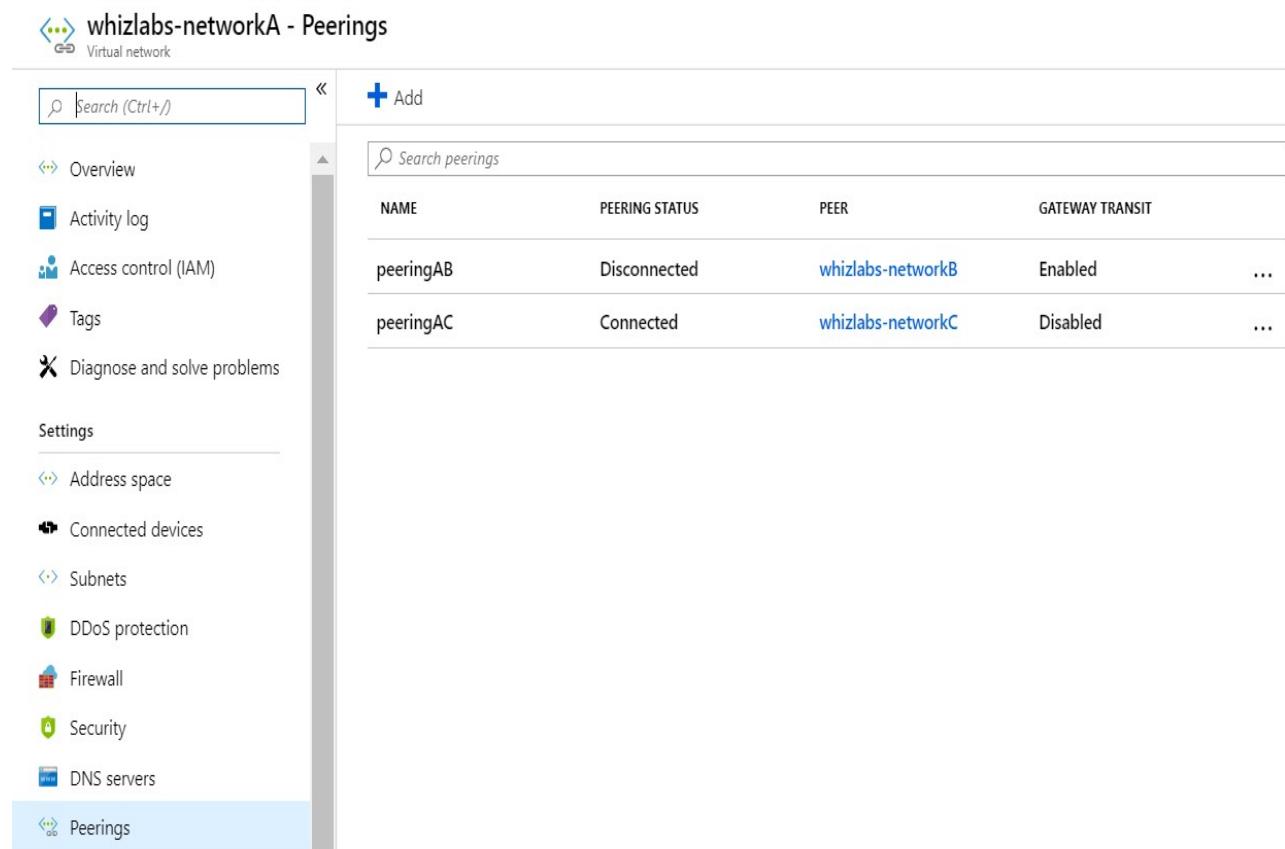
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Question 6

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company has setup Virtual Network peering connections between 3 Virtual Networks. The state of the peering of one of the Virtual Networks is shown below



NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT
peeringAB	Disconnected	whizlabs-networkB	Enabled
peeringAC	Connected	whizlabs-networkC	Disabled

In order to ensure that "peeringAB" connection goes back into the connected state, which of

the following needs to be done.

- A. Delete the peering connection "peeringAB" and re-create it.
- B. Add a subnet to whizlabs-networkB
- C. Modify the address space of whizlabs-networkA
- D. Disable gateway transit from the connection

Explanation:

Answer – A

If you try this scenario in the Azure Portal, if you try to recreate the peering connection from whizlabs-networkA to whizlabs-networkB, you would get the following error.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing peerings in a virtual network. On the left, there's a sidebar with various navigation options like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings, Address space, Connected devices, Subnets, DDoS protection, and Firewall. The main area is titled 'whizlabs-networkB - Peerings' and shows a table with one row labeled 'No results.' A red arrow points from this text towards a notification message on the right. The notification message is titled 'Failed to add virtual network peering' and contains a detailed error log. The error log states: 'Failed to add virtual network peering 'peering' to '/subscriptions/baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e/resourceGroups/whizlabs-rg/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/whizlabs-networkB'. Error: Cannot create or update peering whizlabs-rg/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/whizlabs-networkB/virtualNetworkPeerings/peering'>whizlabs-networkB/peering because remote peering /subscriptions/baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e/resourceGroups/whizlabs-rg/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/whizlabs-networkA/virtualNetworkPeerings/peeringAB referencing parent virtual network /subscriptions/baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e/resourceGroups/whizlabs-rg/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/whizlabs-networkB is in Disconnected state. Update or re-create the remote peering to get it back to Initiated state. Peering gets Disconnected when remote vnet or remote peering is deleted and re-created.' There is also a 'See less ^' link at the bottom of the error message. The timestamp 'a few seconds ago' is shown at the bottom right of the notification.

You have to delete the peering connection and recreate it again. This is because you have to ensure that the peering connection is in the Initiated state.

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

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

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering)

overview

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

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Question 7

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

You have created a storage account named whizlabstore. You have created a file share named demo using the file service. You need to ensure that users can connect to the file share from their home computers. Which of the following port should be open to ensure the connectivity?

- A. 80
- B. 443
- C. 445 
- D. 3389

Explanation:

Answer – C

This is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation

Prerequisites

- **Storage account name:** To mount an Azure file share, you will need the name of the storage account.
- **Storage account key:** To mount an Azure file share, you will need the primary (or secondary) storage key. SAS keys are not currently supported for mounting.
- **Ensure port 445 is open:** The SMB protocol requires TCP port 445 to be open; connections will fail if port 445 is blocked. You can check to see if your firewall is blocking port 445 with the `Test-NetConnection` cmdlet. You can learn about [various ways to workaround blocked port 445 here](#). 

For more information on using file shares in Azure, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows>

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Question 8

Unattempted

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

Your team is planning on building an ARM template to deploy a set of Virtual machines. This would be based on an existing virtual machine. The template needs to ensure that it does not store the password for the virtual machine in plain text.

Which of the following service would you use to fulfil this requirement?

- A. Azure AD
- B. Azure Recovery Services vault
- C. Azure Key vault 
- D. Azure Storage Account

Explanation:

Answer – C

The Azure Key vault service is ideal for this requirement. Here you can use the secrets feature in Azure Key vault for storing passwords

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

What is Azure Key Vault?

01/07/2019 • 4 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Azure Key Vault helps solve the following problems:

- **Secrets Management** - Azure Key Vault can be used to Securely store and tightly control access to tokens, passwords, certificates, API keys, and other secrets
- **Key Management** - Azure Key Vault can also be used as a Key Management solution. Azure Key Vault makes it easy to create and control the encryption keys used to encrypt your data.
- **Certificate Management** - Azure Key Vault is also a service that lets you easily provision, manage, and deploy public and private Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) certificates for use with Azure and your internal connected resources.
- **Store secrets backed by Hardware Security Modules** - The secrets and keys can be protected either by software or FIPS 140-2 Level 2 validates HSMs

Option A is incorrect since this is an identity management service

Option B is incorrect since this is used for backups and recovery purposes.

Option D is incorrect since this is used for data storage purposes.

For more information on using Azure Key Vault, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 9

Unattempted

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

Which of the following option need to be used to access Azure Key vault secrets and pass them as parameters during resource manager deployment?

- A. Access policy 

- B. Access Keys
- C. Shared Access Signature
- D. Backup policy

Explanation:

Answer – A

In order to ensure that secrets from Azure Key vault can be accessed you need to ensure you set the access policies accordingly. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

The screenshot shows the 'mykeyvault0920 - Access policies' page in the Azure portal. On the left sidebar, 'Access policies' is highlighted. The main area displays several access policy options. One option, 'Enable access to Azure Resource Manager for template deployment', has a checked checkbox and is highlighted with a red border. A large red arrow points to this specific option. Another user entry, '<Your username> USER', is also highlighted with a red border.

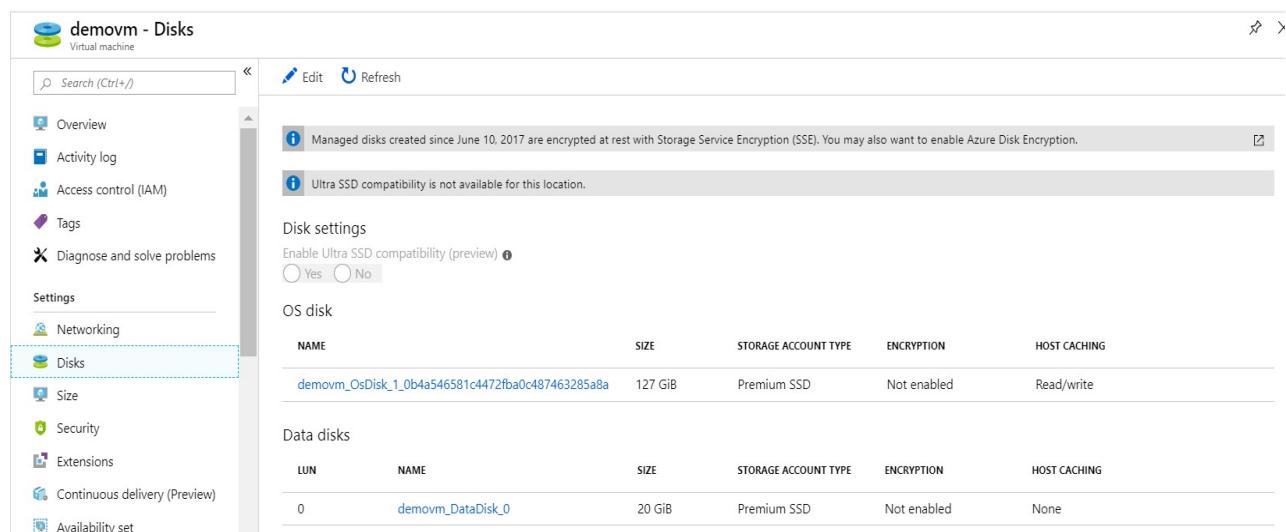
Since this is clearly mentioned in the documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on using Azure Key Vault from ARM templates, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-tutorial-use-key-vault?tabs=CLI>

[Ask our Experts](#)Rate this Question?  [View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 10****Unattempted****Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines**

A team currently has a virtual machine named "demovm". The disks attached to the Virtual Machine are shown below



NAME	SIZE	STORAGE ACCOUNT TYPE	ENCRYPTION	HOST CACHING
demovm_OsDisk_1_0b4a546581c4472fba0c487463285a8a	127 GiB	Premium SSD	Not enabled	Read/write

LUN	NAME	SIZE	STORAGE ACCOUNT TYPE	ENCRYPTION	HOST CACHING
0	demovm_DataDisk_0	20 GiB	Premium SSD	Not enabled	None

You have to transfer the data disk from demovm to another Virtual machine named demovm2. You have to ensure that downtime for both Virtual machines is minimized. Which of the following steps would you need to perform for this requirement? Choose 4 answers from the options given below

- A. Start demovm 
- B. Start demovm2
- C. Stop demovm 
- D. Stop demovm2
- E. Detach disk from demovm 
- F. Attach disk to demovm2 

Explanation:**Answer – A,C,E and F**

The steps to detach a disk is given in the Microsoft documentation

Detach a data disk using the portal

1. In the left menu, select **Virtual Machines**.
2. Select the virtual machine that has the data disk you want to detach and click **Stop** to de-allocate the VM.
3. In the virtual machine pane, select **Disk**s.
4. At the top of the **Disk**s pane, select **Edit**.
5. In the **Disk**s pane, to the far right of the data disk that you would like to detach, click the detach button.
6. After the disk has been removed, click **Save** on the top of the pane.
7. In the virtual machine pane, click **Overview** and then click the **Start** button at the top of the pane to restart the VM.

So once demovm is stopped and the disk is detached, quickly start demovm to reduce downtime for the Virtual machine.

For more information on detaching disks, please visit the below URL

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

For information on attaching a new or existing disk, refer the following link.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/lab-services/devtest-lab-attach-detach-data-disk>

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Question 11

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

Your team is planning on creating an Internal load balancer. This load balancer will be used to distribute traffic to Azure Virtual Machines. You need to ensure that user requests are always mapped to the same Virtual Machine that processes the initial request. Which of the following would you need to set for the Load Balancer?

- A. Set Session Persistence to None
- B. Set Session Persistence to Client IP

C. Create a health probe on port 80

D. Enable Floating IP

Explanation:

Answer – B

For this requirement, you have to create a load balancing rule. An example implementation is shown below

Add load balancing rule

whizlabload

* IP Version
 IPv4 IPv6

* Frontend IP address ⓘ
10.0.0.5 (LoadBalancerFrontEnd)

Protocol
 TCP UDP

* Port
80

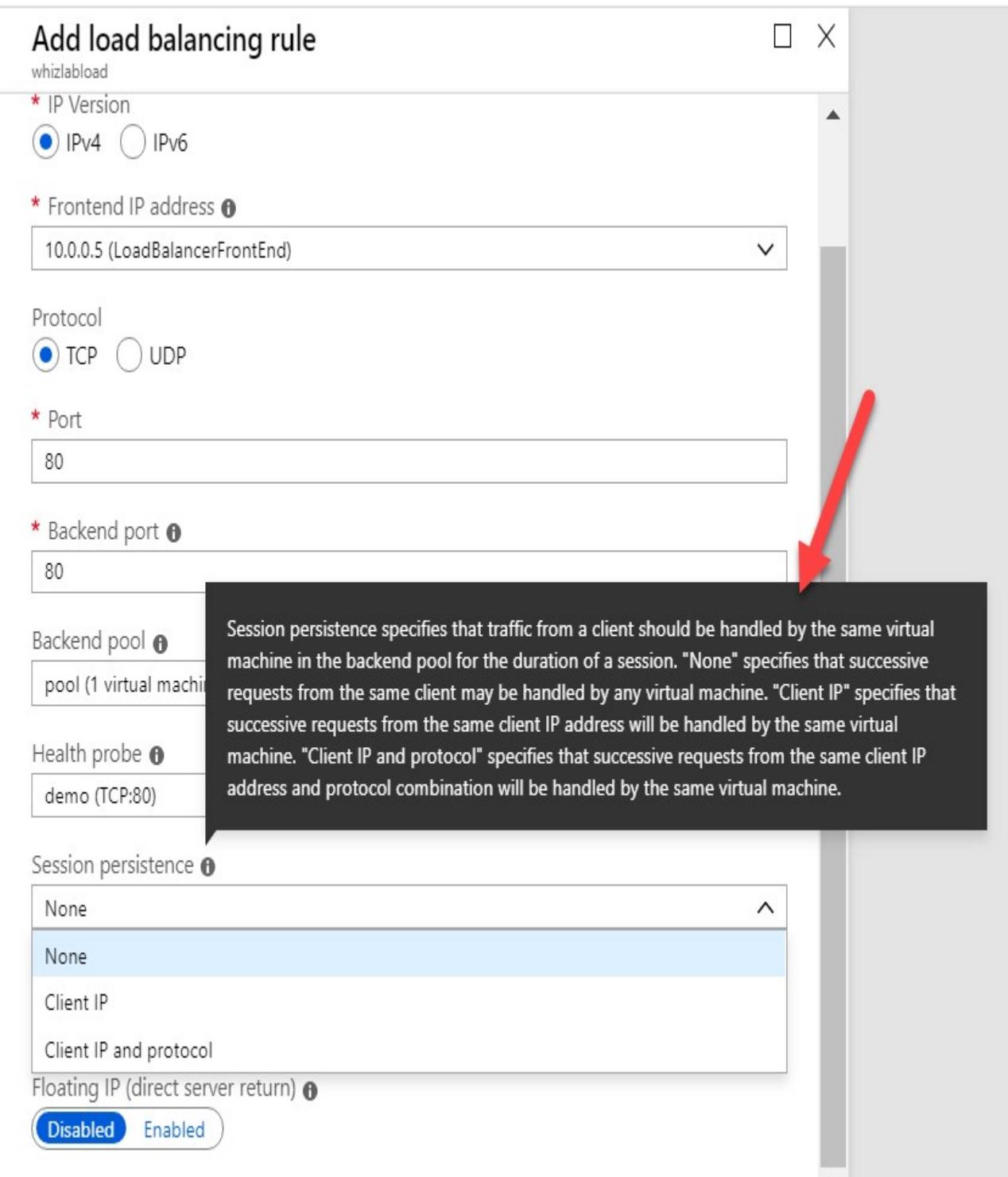
* Backend port ⓘ
80

Backend pool ⓘ
pool (1 virtual machine)

Health probe ⓘ
demo (TCP:80)

Session persistence ⓘ
None

Floating IP (direct server return) ⓘ
 Disabled Enabled



Session persistence specifies that traffic from a client should be handled by the same virtual machine in the backend pool for the duration of a session. "None" specifies that successive requests from the same client may be handled by any virtual machine. "Client IP" specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address will be handled by the same virtual machine. "Client IP and protocol" specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address and protocol combination will be handled by the same virtual machine.

Here it clearly mentions that in order to ensure the client IP is requested by the same back end virtual machine, you need to enable Session Persistence and set it to Client IP.

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

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

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

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Question 12

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

A company has created a storage account in their Azure subscription. The name of the storage account is whizlabstore. They have also created a file share named demo. They need to access the files in the file share via a UNC path.

You need to fill in the following blocks to ensure the right UNC path is provided



Which of the following needs to go into Slot1?

- A. blob
- B. blob.core.windows.net
- C. portal.azure.com
- D. file
- E. file.core.windows.net
- F. whizlabstore 
- G. demo

Explanation:

Answer – F

The Microsoft documentation mentions the URL format of the file share as shown below

- **URL format:** For requests to an Azure file share made with the File REST protocol, files are addressable using the following URL format:



The first part of the URL is the storage account name.

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

For more information on file shares, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 13

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

A company has created a storage account in their Azure subscription. The name of the storage account is whizlabstore. They have also created a file share named demo. They need to access the files in the file share via a UNC path.

You need to fill in the following blocks to ensure the right UNC path is provided



Which of the following needs to go into Slot2?

- A. blob
- B. blob.core.windows.net
- C. portal.azure.com
- D. file

E. file.core.windows.net 

F. whizlabstore

G. demo

Explanation:

Answer – E

The Microsoft documentation mentions the URL format of the file share as shown below

- **URL format:** For requests to an Azure file share made with the File REST protocol, files are addressable using the following URL format:



The second part of the URL is the service URL of file.core.windows.net

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

For more information on file shares, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 14

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

A company has created a storage account in their Azure subscription. The name of the storage account is whizlabstore. They have also created a file share named demo. They need to access the files in the file share via a UNC path.

You need to fill in the following blocks to ensure the right UNC path is provided



Which of the following needs to go into Slot3?

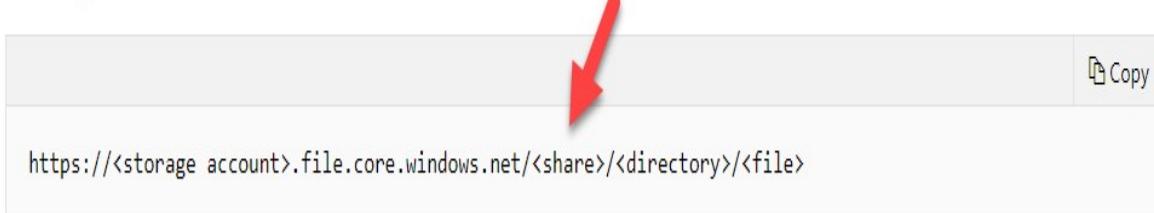
- A. **blob**
- B. **blob.core.windows.net**
- C. **portal.azure.com**
- D. **file**
- E. **file.core.windows.net**
- F. **whizlabstore**
- G. **demo**

Explanation:

Answer – G

The Microsoft documentation mentions the URL format of the file share as shown below

- **URL format:** For requests to an Azure file share made with the File REST protocol, files are addressable using the following URL format:



The third part of the URL is the file share name

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

For more information on file shares, please visit the below URL

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

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[View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 15****Unattempted**

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

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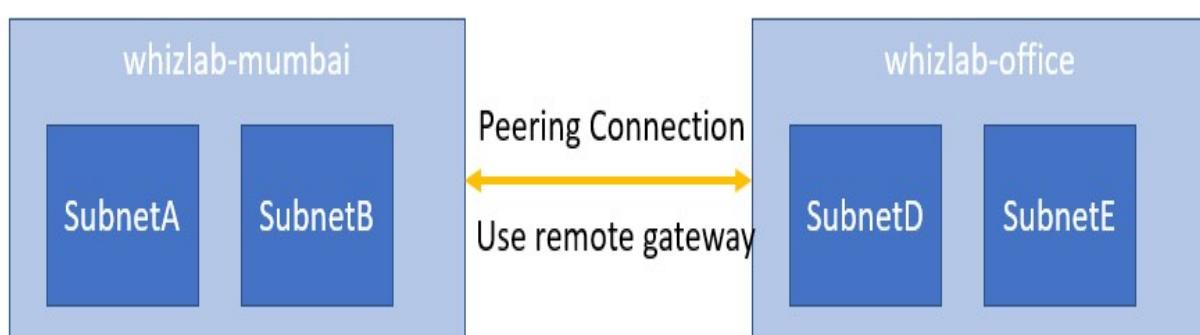
Would Virtual Machines launched in the "whizlab-client" virtual network automatically get registered in the private domain of whizlabs.local

- A. Yes
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

So below is the representation of the network based on the details given in the question.



Since the "whizlab-client" is registered with the private hosted zone, yes, automatic registration of VM's is possible.

This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Azure DNS provides the following capabilities:

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

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

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

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

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Question 16

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

View Case Study

Can Virtual Machines in the "whizlab-mumbai" virtual network be able to resolve virtual machines in the "whizlab-client" virtual network via their DNS Name?

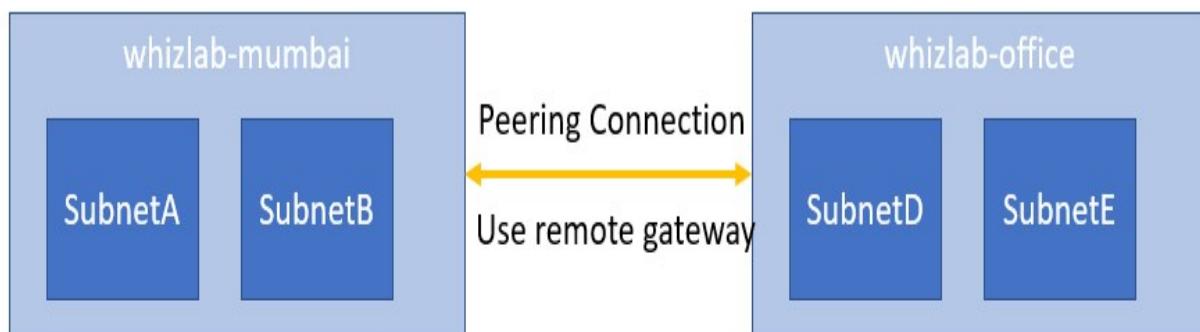
A. Yes

B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

So below is the representation of the network based on the details given in the question.



Since the "whizlab-mumbai" network is not linked as a resolution network, this is not possible.

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

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

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Question 17

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

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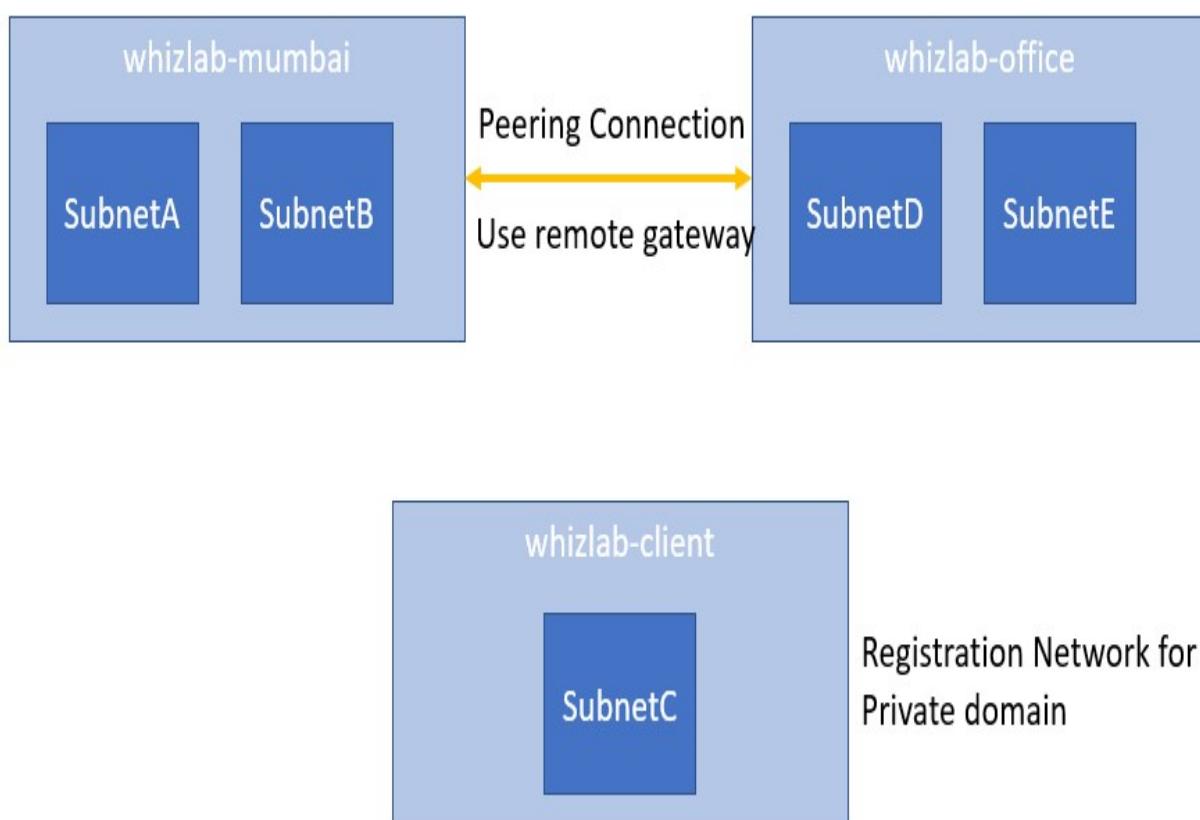
Can Virtual Machines in the "whizlab-office" virtual network be able to resolve virtual machines in the "whizlab-client" virtual network via their DNS Name?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

So below is the representation of the network based on the details given in the question.



Since the "whizlab-office" virtual network is not linked as a resolution network, this is not possible.

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

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

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Question 18**Unattempted**

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

[View Case Study](#)

Which of the following could be used to fulfil the below requirement?

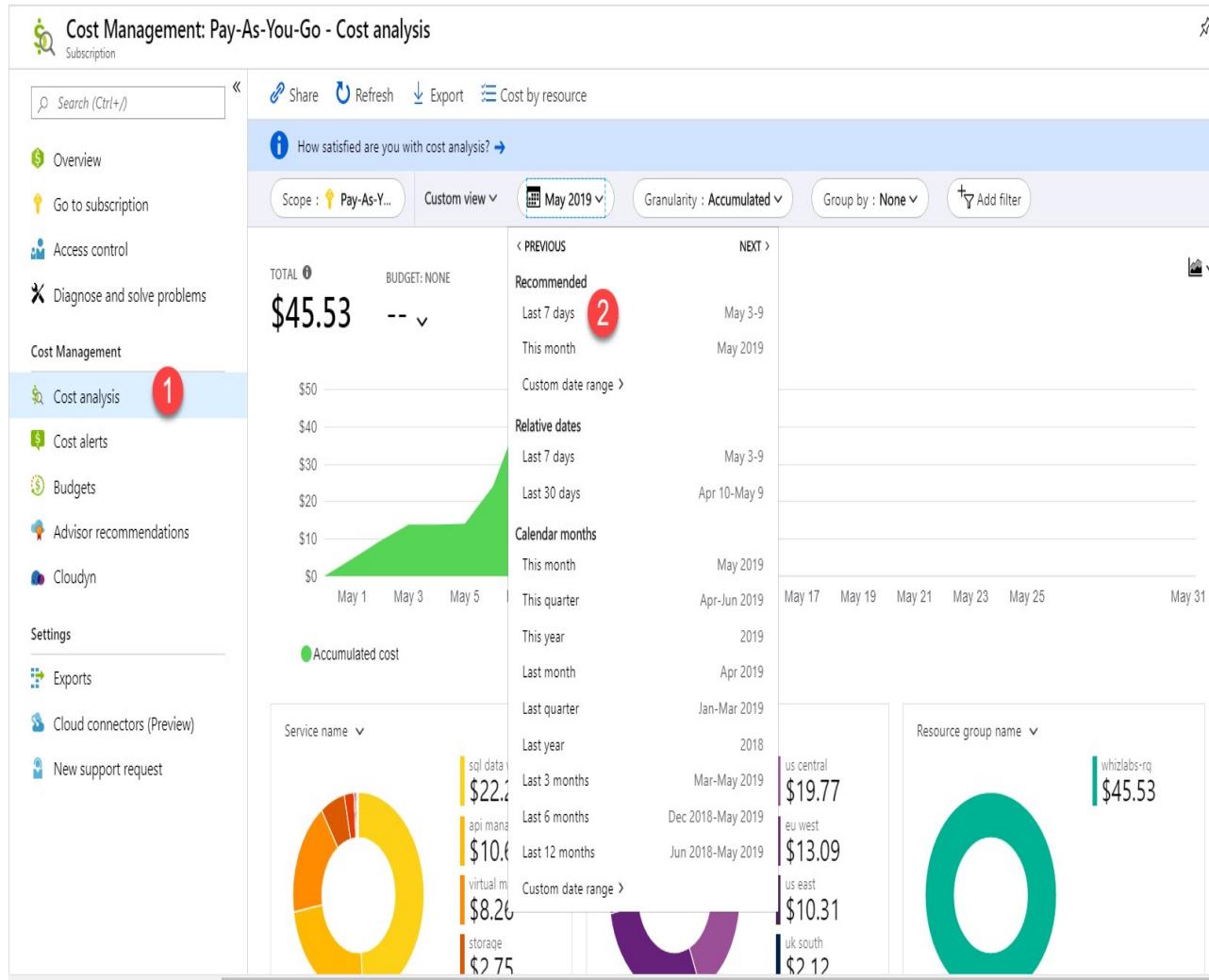
"The senior management needs to have the ability to view the costs for Azure resources from the prior week"

- A. Invoices
- B. Partner information
- C. Cost Analysis 
- D. External services

Explanation:

Answer – C

So, when you go to the Costs Analysis section in your subscription, you will see the costs for all resources. You can then create a filter to see the costs for the past 7 days.



Option A is incorrect since this will just give an invoice for the previous bills

Option B is incorrect since this is only used if you are a Microsoft partner

Option D is incorrect since this is only used if you have subscribed to any external services

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

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

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Question 19

Unattempted

Domain :Manage Identities

View Case Study

There seems to be a synchronization issue when using Azure AD Connect. You suspect this

because of several users in whizlabs.com domain having UPNs that contain special characters. How would you go about resolving this issue?

- A. Change the configuration for Azure AD connect to Pass through authentication
- B. Enable staging mode for Azure AD connect
- C. Run idfix.exe to resolve the issues 
- D. Add a certificate to Azure AD

Explanation:

Answer - C

This is given in one of the Microsoft Blog sites

Fix Active Directory issues

Before synchronizing the active directory we have to make sure that the Windows Server active directory is devoid of errors like duplicates and formatting issues. IdFix is a tool that identifies issues with the active directory identity objects and provides remediation measures to overcome it. It can be downloaded from Microsoft [site](#).

IdFix DirSync Error Remediation Tool

Language: English [Download](#)

IdFix is used to perform discovery and remediation of identity objects and their attributes in an on-premises Active Directory environment in preparation for migration to Office 365. IdFix is intended for the Active Directory administrators responsible for DirSync with the Office 365 service.

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

For more information on Azure AD connect and ID Fix, please visit the below URL

<https://social.technet.microsoft.com/wiki/contents/articles/37785.azure-ad-connect-active-directory-synchronization-with-azure-adoffice-365.aspx>

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Question 20**Unattempted**

Domain :Manage Identities

[View Case Study](#)

The company wants to implement Multi-factor authentication by using conditional access policies. Which of the following would they need to carry out to achieve this requirement?

- A. Upgrade the Azure AD licences to Premium P1. 
- B. Install an MFA server
- C. Register an application
- D. Install Azure AD Connect

Explanation:

Answer – A

The first pre-requisite for using conditional access policies is to ensure that Premium licences are in place. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

License requirements for using conditional access

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

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

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

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

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Domain :Manage Identities

[View Case Study](#)

The virtual machines of SubnetA will be able to connect to the virtual machines of SubnetD

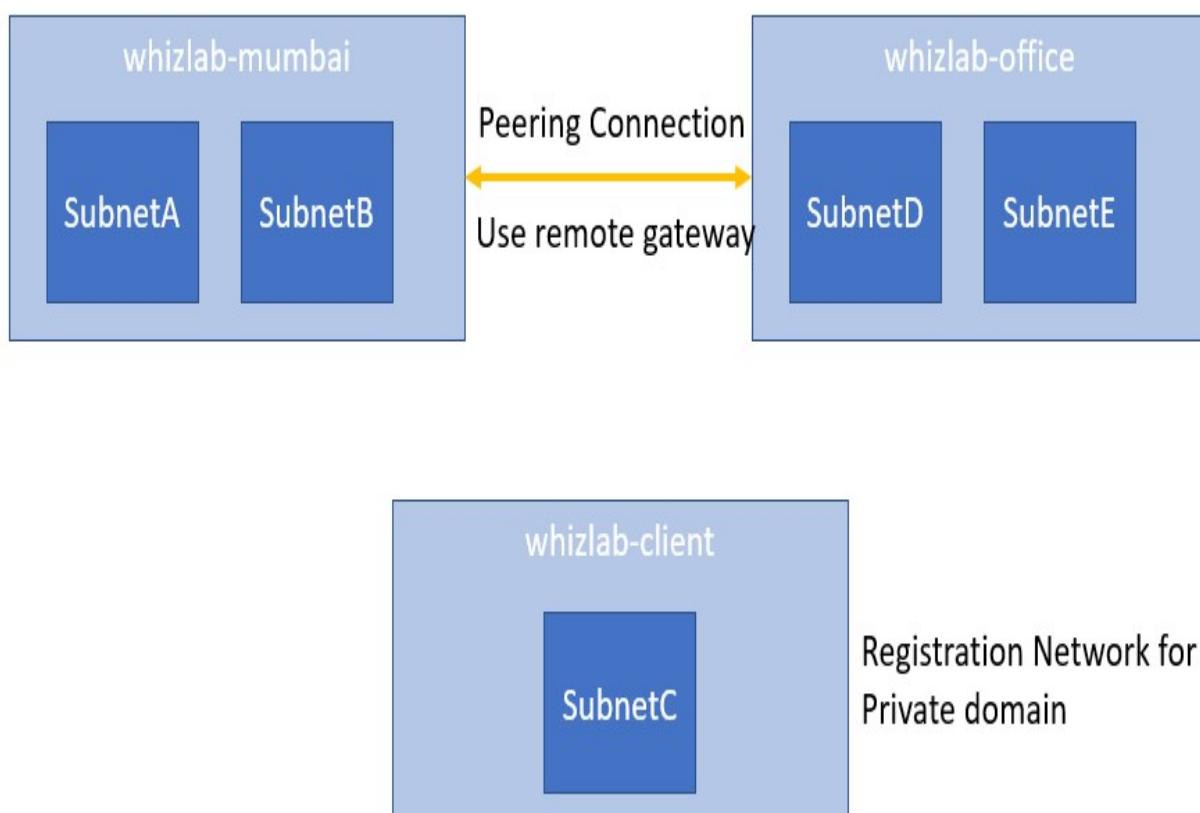
A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

So below is the representation of the network based on the details given in the question.



Since there is a peering connection between the virtual networks "whizlab-mumbai" and "whizlab-office" , hence the Virtual machines would be able to communicate with each other.

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

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

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Question 22

Unattempted

Domain :Manage Identities

View Case Study

Will the virtual machines on the SubnetC? be able to connect to the Internet?

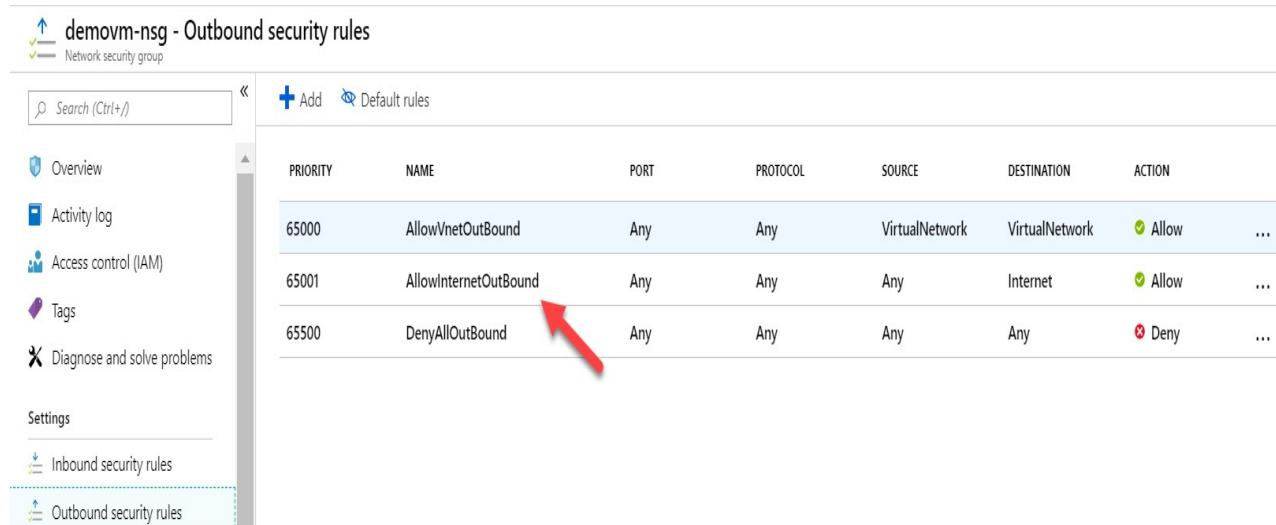
A. Yes 

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

By default, all virtual machines in a subnet will have connectivity to the Internet. Since the question does not mention any custom routes or Network Security Groups in place, that means the default ones are being used. In the default network security group as shown below, the Outbound rules contains a Rule with the Name of "AllowInternetOutBound". This would allow all Outbound traffic to the Internet.



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

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

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

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Question 23

Unattempted

Domain :Manage Identities

[View Case Study](#)

The virtual machines on SubnetD and SubnetE will be able to connect to Internet

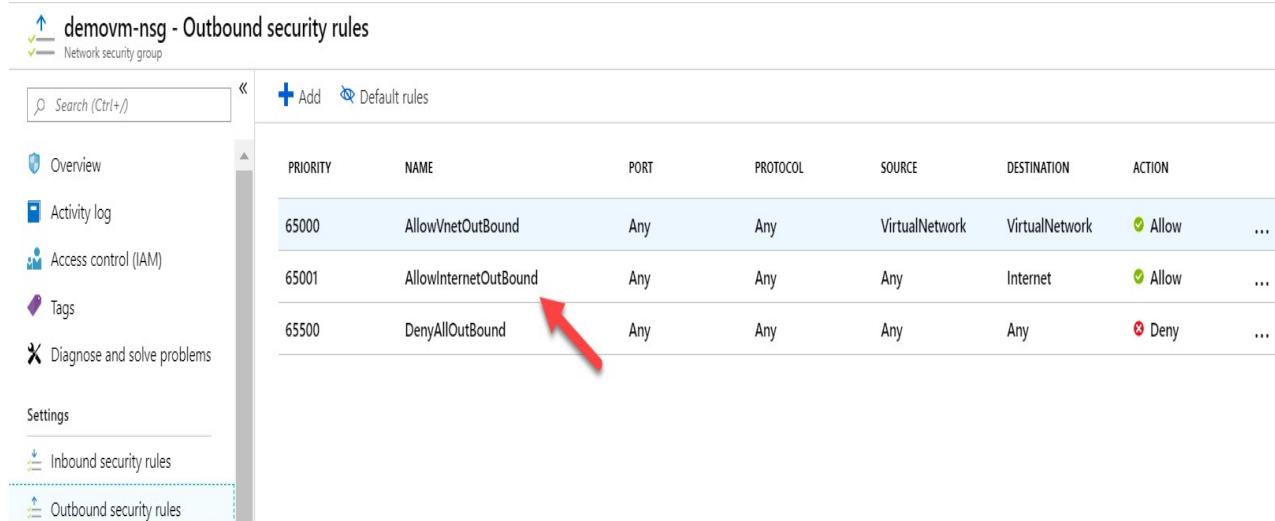
A. Yes 

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

By default, all virtual machines in a subnet will have connectivity to the Internet. Since the question does not mention any custom routes or Network Security Groups in place, that means the default ones are being used. In the default network security group as shown below, the Outbound rules contains a Rule with the Name of "AllowInternetOutBound". This would allow all Outbound traffic to the Internet.



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

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

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

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Question 24**Unattempted**

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

[View Case Study](#)

You have a virtual machine created in Azure. The Virtual machine has one network interface and one managed disk. The size of the Virtual machine is D4s_v3.

The following changes will be made to the Virtual Machine

The size of the Virtual machine will be set to D8s_v3

A 200GB managed disk will be attached to the Virtual machine

A new network interface will be added

The Puppet agent extension will be installed

Which of the following 2 options will cause downtime for the Virtual Machine?

- A. **Changing the size** 
- B. **Adding the disk**
- C. **Adding the network interface** 
- D. **Adding the extension**

Explanation:

Answer – A and C

Explanation for Option A:

Resize a Windows VM

This article shows you how to move a VM to a different **VM size** using Azure Powershell.

After you create a virtual machine (VM), you can scale the VM up or down by changing the VM size. In some cases, you must deallocate the VM first. This can happen if the new size is not available on the hardware cluster that is currently hosting the VM.

If your VM uses Premium Storage, make sure that you choose an **s** version of the size to get Premium Storage support. For example, choose Standard_E4s_v3 instead of Standard_E4_v3.

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

Explanation for Option C:?

When you want to add a network interface to a Virtual machine, you have to ensure the Virtual machine is in the deallocated status. This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

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.

All of the other options don't cause a downtime for the Virtual machine

For more information on adding a network interface for a virtual machine, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 25

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company has setup a Virtual Machine in Azure. A web server listening on port 80 and a DNS server has been installed on the Virtual machine. A network security group is attached to the

network interface for the virtual machine. The rules for the NSG are given below

Inbound Rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION	...
100	⚠ RuleA	50-60	Any	Any	Any	✗ Deny	...
110	⚠ Allow_rdp	3389	Any	Any	Any	✓ Allow	...
120	RuleB	50-500	TCP	Any	Any	✓ Allow	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	✓ Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	✓ Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	✗ Deny	...

Outbound Rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION	...
100	RuleC	80	Any	Any	Any	✗ Deny	...
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	✓ Allow	...
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	✓ Allow	...
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	✗ Deny	...

Would users from the Internet be able to

- A. Connect to the web server hosted on the virtual machine only
- B. Connect to the DNS server hosted on the virtual machine only
- C. Connect to both the web and DNS server hosted on the virtual machine only
- D. Not connect to either the web or DNS server hosted on the virtual machine only



Explanation:

Answer – D

Since Outbound DENY Any/Any on Port 80 rule is defined, none of the connections work.

Inbound Traffic:

1. NSG applied to subnet: If a subnet NSG has a matching rule to deny traffic, the packet is dropped.
2. NSG applied to NIC: If VM\NIC NSG has a matching rule that denies traffic, packets are dropped at the VM\NIC, even if a subnet NSG has a matching rule that allows traffic.

Outbound Traffic:

1. NSG applied to NIC: If a VM\NIC NSG has a matching rule that denies traffic, packets are dropped.
2. NSG applied to subnet: If a subnet NSG has a matching rule that denies traffic, packets are dropped, even if a VM\NIC NSG has a matching rule that allows traffic.

For further reference do refer the following link.

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

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Question 26

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company has setup a Virtual Machine in Azure. A web server listening on port 80 and a DNS server has been installed on the Virtual machine. A network security group is attached to the network interface for the virtual machine. The rules for the NSG are given below

Inbound Rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION	...
100	⚠ RuleA	50-60	Any	Any	Any	✗ Deny	...
110	⚠ Allow_rdp	3389	Any	Any	Any	✓ Allow	...
120	RuleB	50-500	TCP	Any	Any	✓ Allow	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	✓ Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	✓ Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	✗ Deny	...

Outbound Rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION	...
100	RuleC	80	Any	Any	Any	✗ Deny	...
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	✓ Allow	...
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	✓ Allow	...
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	✗ Deny	...

If RuleB is deleted would users from the Internet be able to

- A. Connect to the web server hosted on the virtual machine only
- B. Connect to the DNS server hosted on the virtual machine only
- C. Connect to both the web and DNS server hosted on the virtual machine only
- D. Not connect to either the web or DNS server hosted on the virtual machine only



Explanation:

Answer – D

If RuleB is deleted, then users won't be able to access port 80 and hence the web server.

Since there is a Deny rule of RuleA for ports 50-60 and since DNS listens on port 53, you will not be able to access the DNS server.

Because of this logic, all other options are incorrect

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

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

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Question 27

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

Your company has setup a storage account in Azure as shown below

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

Performance/Access tier
Standard/Hot

Status
Primary: Available

Replication
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Location
UK South

Account kind
StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

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

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

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

The company needs to only allow connections to the storage account from an IP address range of 51.107.2.0 to 51.107.2.255. From which of the following section of the storage account would you modify to fulfil this requirement?

- A. Firewall and virtual networks 
- B. Advanced security
- C. Soft Delete
- D. Lifecycle Management

Explanation:

Answer – A

This can be done from the Firewall and virtual networks as shown below

The screenshot shows the Azure Storage account settings for 'whizlabstore'. The left sidebar lists various account settings like CORS, Configuration, Encryption, Shared access signature, and Firewalls and virtual networks (which is selected and highlighted with a red circle labeled '1'). The main pane shows a note about firewall settings remaining effective for a minute after saving. It allows access from 'Selected networks' (radio button selected, red circle labeled '2'). It also shows a 'Virtual networks' section with options to add existing or new virtual networks. The 'Firewall' section has an input field for an IP address range containing '51.107.2.0/24' (red circle labeled '3'), with a green checkmark icon next to it. Below the firewall section are 'Exceptions' checkboxes for allowing trusted Microsoft services and read access from any network.

Ensure to click on "Selected networks" and then enter the IP address range

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

For more information on the firewall and virtual network feature, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 28**Unattempted****Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage**

Your company has setup a storage account in Azure as shown below

Resource group (change) whizlabs-rg	Performance/Access tier Standard/Hot
Status Primary: Available	Replication Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Location UK South	Account kind StorageV2 (general purpose v2)
Subscription (change) Pay-As-You-Go	
Subscription ID baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e	
Tags (change) Click here to add tags	

There is a requirement to retain any blob data that might accidentally be deleted. The deleted data needs to be retained for 14 days. From which of the following section of the storage account would you modify to fulfil this requirement?

- A. Firewall and virtual networks
- B. Advanced security
- C. Soft Delete 
- D. Lifecycle Management

Explanation:

Answer – C

This can be done from "Data Protection" section for the BLOB service as shown below

The screenshot shows the 'blobtest75 - Data Protection' page in the Azure portal. The left sidebar lists options like Encryption, Shared access signature, Firewalls and virtual networks, Advanced security, Properties, Locks, Export template, Blob service (Containers, Custom domain), Data Protection (selected), Azure CDN, and Add Azure Search. The main content area has a 'Save' button, a 'Discard' button, and a 'Refresh' button. It explains that Data protection provides methods to save and recover data when it is erroneously modified or deleted by an application or other storage account user. Under 'Blob soft delete', it shows 'Disabled' is selected. A note below says: 'You will still be able to access and recover soft deleted data if the soft delete feature is disabled.'

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

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

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

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Question 29

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

A company needs to setup a storage account named whizlabstore in Azure. Below are the key requirements for the storage account

Be able to store virtual disk files for Azure virtual machines

Costs of accessing the files needs to be minimized

Replication costs should be minimized.

Which of the following would you choose as the storage account type?

- A. General purpose v1
- B. General purpose v2
- C. Block blob storage
- D. Blob storage

Explanation:

Answer – B

If you look at the Microsoft documentation, you can see that disk files are supported in the storage type of General purpose v2 and General purpose v1. But General purpose v1 is now a legacy storage account type and General purpose v2 is preferred for storage purposes.

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

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

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

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

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Question 30

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

A company needs to setup a storage account named whizlabstore in Azure. Below are the key requirements for the storage account

Be able to store virtual disk files for Azure virtual machines

Costs of accessing the files needs to be minimized

Replication costs should be minimized.

Which of the following would you choose as the replication strategy?

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

Explanation:

Answer - A

Since replication costs need to be minimized, you can choose the Locally redundant storage replication option.

This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

LRS is the lowest-cost replication option and offers the least durability compared to other options. If a datacenter-level disaster (for example, fire or flooding) occurs, all replicas may be lost or unrecoverable. To mitigate this risk, Microsoft recommends using either zone-redundant storage (ZRS) or geo-redundant storage (GRS).

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

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

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

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Question 31

Unattempted

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

A company needs to deploy a virtual machine using a Resource Manager template. The template needs to be submitted via Azure CLI commands. The template is stored in a file named whizlabvm.json.

You need to complete the below CLI command

az group create --name whizlab-rg --location "Central US"

**az group Slot1 create **

**--name whizlabdeployment **

**--resource-group whizlab-rg **

Slot2 whizlabvm.json

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. template
- B. deployment
- C. resource
- D. vm

Explanation:

Answer - B

This is clearly given as an example in the Microsoft documentation

The following example creates a resource group, and deploys a template from your local machine:

Azure CLI Copy Try It

```
az group create --name ExampleGroup --location "Central US"
az group deployment create \
    --name ExampleDeployment \
    --resource-group ExampleGroup \
    --template-file storage.json \
    --parameters storageAccountType=Standard_GRS
```

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

For more information on deploying templates via the CLI, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 32

Unattempted

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

A company needs to deploy a virtual machine using a Resource Manager template. The template needs to be submitted via Azure CLI commands. The template is stored in a file named whizlabvm.json.

You need to complete the below CLI command

az group create --name whizlab-rg --location "Central US"

az group **Slot1** create \
--name whizlabdeployment \
--resource-group whizlab-rg \
Slot2 whizlabvm.json

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. --template
- B. --template-uri
- C. --template-file 
- D. --template-resource

Explanation:

Answer - C

This is clearly given as an example in the Microsoft documentation

The following example creates a resource group, and deploys a template from your local machine:

Azure CLI

```
az group create --name ExampleGroup --location "Central US"
az group deployment create \
    --name ExampleDeployment \
    --resource-group ExampleGroup \
    --template-file storage.json \
    --parameters storageAccountType=Standard_GRS
```

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

For more information on deploying templates via the CLI, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 33

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company needs to setup an Azure AD user that would need to manage load balancer in their Azure account. They need to ensure that the user has the least privilege and is able to perform the following operations

Add backend pools to the load balancers

Add Load balancing rules to the load balancers

Which of the following role-based access permission would you grant for the following requirement?

"Add backend pools to the load balancer"

- A. Owner role at the resource group level
- B. Contributor role at the resource group level
- C. Reader role at the resource group level
- D. Network Contributor role at the load balancer resource level 

Explanation:

Answer – D

The Network Contributor role has the required privileges to work with the Azure Load balancer.

The other roles would give more permissions than that what is required.

For more information on the network contributor role, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 34

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company needs to setup an Azure AD user that would need to manage load balancers in their Azure account. They need to ensure that the user has the least privilege and is able to perform the following operations

Add backend pools to the load balancers

Add Load balancing rules to the load balancers

Which of the following role-based access permission would you grant for the following requirement?

"Add Load balancing rules to the load balancers"

- A. Owner role at the resource group level
- B. Contributor role at the resource group level
- C. Reader role at the resource group level
- D. Network Contributor role at the load balancer resource level 

Explanation:

Answer - D

The Network Contributor role has the required privileges to work with the Azure Load balancer.

The other roles would give more permissions than that what is required.

For more information on the network contributor role, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 35

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company has setup an Azure subscription and a tenant. They want to ensure that only Virtual Machines of a particular SKU size can be launched in their Azure account. They decide to implement Role Based access control. Does this fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes
- B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

Role-based access control (RBAC) helps you manage who has access to Azure resources, what they can do with those resources, and what areas they have access to.

For more information on role-based access control, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 36

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company has setup an Azure subscription and a tenant. They want to ensure that only Virtual Machines of a particular SKU size can be launched in their Azure account. They decide to implement Azure locks. Does this fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes
- B. No 

Explanation:

Answer - B

Azure locks are used to prevent users from accidentally deleting or modifying critical

resources. They can't be used for the said purpose as stated in the question.

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

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

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Question 37

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company has setup an Azure subscription and a tenant. They want to ensure that only Virtual Machines of a particular SKU size can be launched in their Azure account. They decide to implement Azure policies
Does this fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes 
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer - A

Yes, this can be done with Azure policies. There is also already an in-built policy which can implement this policy as shown below

Allowed virtual machine SKUs

Policy definition

[Assign](#) [Edit definition](#) [Duplicate definition](#) [Delete definition](#)

Name : Allowed virtual machine SKUs

Definition location : --

Description : This policy enables you to specify a set of virtual machine SKUs that your organization can d...

Definition ID : /providers/Microsoft.Authorization/policyDefinitions/cccc23c7-8427-4f53-ad12-b6a6...

Effect : Deny

Type : Built-in

Category : Compute

Mode : Indexed

▲

[Definition](#) [Assignments \(0\)](#) [Parameters](#)

```
1 {
2   "properties": {
3     "displayName": "Allowed virtual machine SKUs",
4     "policyType": "BuiltIn",
5     "mode": "Indexed",
6     "description": "This policy enables you to specify a set of virtual machine SKUs that your organization can deploy.",
7     "metadata": {
8       "category": "Compute"
9     },
10    "parameters": {
11      "listOfAllowedSKUs": {
12        "type": "Array",
13        "metadata": {
14          "description": "The list of SKUs that can be specified for virtual machines.",
15          "displayName": "Allowed SKUs",
16          "strongType": "VMSKUs"
17        }
18      }
19    },
}
```

For more information on an example on this, please visit the below URL

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

[Ask our Experts](#)[Rate this Question?](#)  [View Queries](#)[open](#) ▾**Question 38****Unattempted****Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks**

A company currently has an on-premise data center. The data center has 2 VPN devices. They also have setup a Virtual Network in Azure. They need to setup a site-to-site VPN connection. It needs to be ensured that if a single instance of an Azure gateway fails, or if a single on-premise VPN device fails, then the failure will not cause an interruption longer than 2 minutes. Based on the requirement what is the minimum number of Public IP addresses that would be required to be setup in Azure?

A. 1

B. 2 

C. 3

D. 4

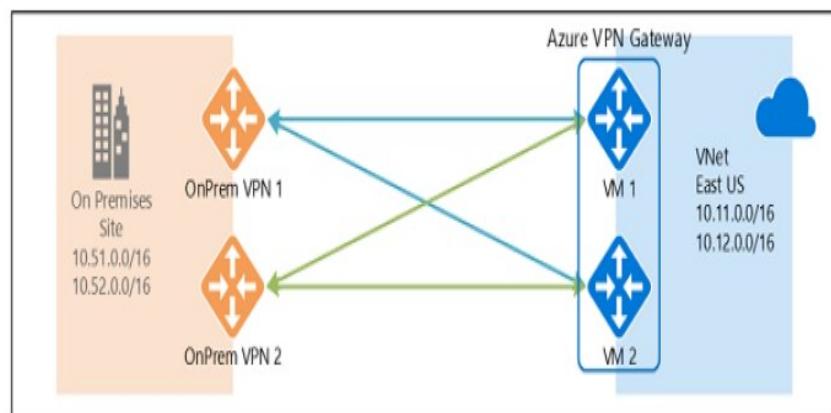
Explanation:

Answer - B

An example of high redundancy for VPN gateways is also given in the Microsoft documentation as shown below

Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

The most reliable option is to combine the active-active gateways on both your network and Azure, as shown in the diagram below.



Here you create and setup the Azure VPN gateway in an active-active configuration, and create two local network gateways and two connections for your two on-premises VPN devices as described above. The result is a full mesh connectivity of 4 IPsec tunnels between your Azure virtual network and your on-premises network.

Here you would need 2 public IP addresses, one for each local gateway.

For more information on VPN gateway high availability, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

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Question 39**Unattempted****Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks**

A company currently has an on-premise data center. The data center has 2 VPN devices. They have also setup a Virtual Network in Azure. The Company has following requirements

1. They need to setup a site-to-site VPN connection.
2. Then ensure the Site-to-Site VPN connection failure will not cause an interruption more than 2 minutes.

Based on the above requirements what is the minimum number of Virtual network gateways that would be required to be setup in Azure?

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

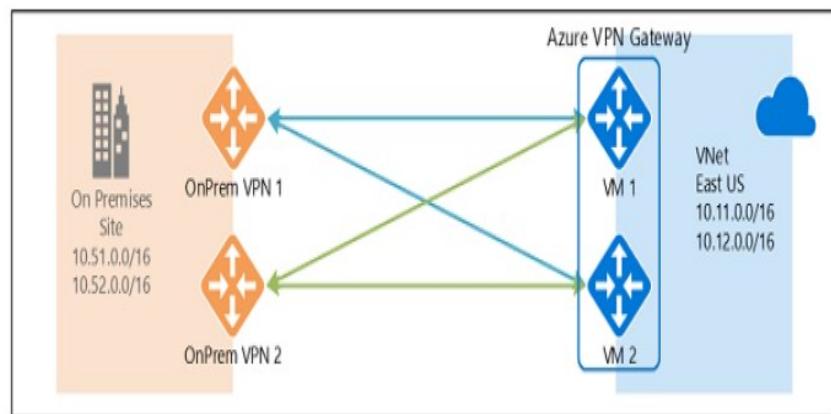
Explanation:

Answer – B

An example of high redundancy for VPN gateways is also given in the Microsoft documentation as shown below

Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

The most reliable option is to combine the active-active gateways on both your network and Azure, as shown in the diagram below.



Here you create and setup the Azure VPN gateway in an active-active configuration, and create two local network gateways and two connections for your two on-premises VPN devices as described above. The result is a full mesh connectivity of 4 IPsec tunnels between your Azure virtual network and your on-premises network.

Here you would need 2 VPN gateways.

For more information on VPN gateway high availability, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

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Question 40

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company currently has an on-premise data center. The data center has 2 VPN devices. They also have setup a Virtual Network in Azure. They need to setup a site-to-site VPN connection. It needs to be ensured that if a single instance of an Azure gateway fails, or if a single on-premise VPN device fails, then the failure will not cause an interruption longer than 2 minutes. Based on the requirement what is the minimum number of Local network gateways that would be required to be setup in Azure?

- A. 1

B. 2 

C. 3

D. 4

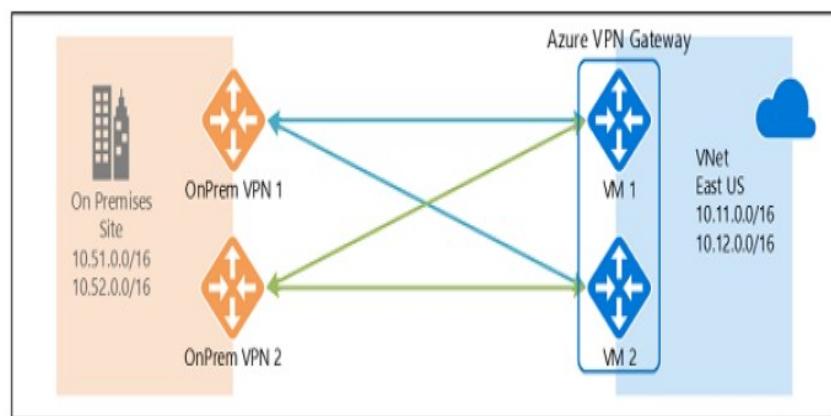
Explanation:

Answer – B

An example of high redundancy for VPN gateways is also given in the Microsoft documentation as shown below

Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

The most reliable option is to combine the active-active gateways on both your network and Azure, as shown in the diagram below.



Here you create and setup the Azure VPN gateway in an active-active configuration, and create two local network gateways and two connections for your two on-premises VPN devices as described above. The result is a full mesh connectivity of 4 IPsec tunnels between your Azure virtual network and your on-premises network.

Here you would need 2 local gateways, one for each VPN device.

For more information on VPN gateway high availability, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

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Question 41**Unattempted****Domain :Manage Identities**

A company has an existing Azure AD tenant. The IT administrator has set a conditional access policy named "whizlabpolicy". The policy has been implemented to ensure that Global administrators use Azure AD joined devices when they try to authenticate to Azure from untrusted locations.

Now it needs to be ensured that Global administrators are also forced to use multi-factor authentication when they try to authenticate from untrusted locations.

Which of the following needs to be done in order to fulfil this requirement?

- A. From the multi-factor authentication page in Azure, modify the service settings.
- B. From the multi-factor authentication page in Azure, modify the user settings.
- C. From the Azure portal, modify grant control part of "whizlabpolicy".
- D. From the Azure portal, modify session control part of "whizlabpolicy".

Explanation:

Answer – C

You need to modify the conditional access policy as shown below.

Dashboard > Default Directory > Conditional Access - Policies > whizlabpolicy > Grant

whizlabpolicy X **Grant** X

Info Delete

Assignments

- Users and groups *i* >
 - Specific users included
- Cloud apps or actions *i* >
 - 1 app included
- Conditions *i* >
 - 0 conditions selected

Access controls

- Grant *i* **1** >
 - 1 control selected
- Session *i* >
 - 0 controls selected

Enable policy

On Off

Save Select

Select the controls to be enforced.

Block access
 Grant access **2**

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

For multiple controls

Require all the selected controls
 Require one of the selected controls

You need to go to the Access controls section and ensure to check the option of "Require multi-factor authentication"

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

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

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

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Question 42

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company plans to use Azure Network watcher to perform the following tasks

"Find out if a network security rule is preventing a network packet from reaching a virtual machine hosted in an Azure virtual network"

"Find out if there is outbound connectivity between an Azure virtual machine and an external host"

Which of the following network watcher feature would you use for the following requirement?

"Find out if a network security rule is preventing a network packet from reaching a virtual machine hosted in an Azure virtual network"

- A. IP Flow Verify 
- B. Next Hop
- C. Packet Capture
- D. Traffic Analysis

Explanation:

Answer – A

This can be done with the IP Flow Verify feature. 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.

Option B is incorrect since this feature is used to get the next hop type and IP address of a packet from a specific VM

Option C is incorrect since this feature is used for deep dive network packet capture

Option D is incorrect since this feature is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in cloud networks

For more information on the IP Flow Verify feature, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 43

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company plans to use Azure Network watcher to perform the following tasks

"Find out if a network security rule is preventing a network packet from reaching a virtual machine hosted in an Azure virtual network"

"Find out if there is outbound connectivity between an Azure virtual machine and an external host"

Which of the following network watcher feature would you use for the following requirement?

"Find out if there is outbound connectivity between an Azure virtual machine and an external host"

- A. IP Flow Verify

- B. Next Hop
- C. Connection Monitor 
- D. Traffic Analysis

Explanation:

Answer – C

This can be done with the Connection Monitor feature. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

[Monitor communication between a virtual machine and an endpoint](#)

Endpoints can be another virtual machine (VM), a fully qualified domain name (FQDN), a uniform resource identifier (URI), or IPv4 address. The *connection monitor* capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint. For example, you might have a web server VM that communicates with a database server VM. Someone in your organization may, unknown to you, apply a custom route or network security rule to the web server or database server VM or subnet.

If an endpoint becomes unreachable, connection troubleshoot informs you of the reason. Potential reasons are a DNS name resolution problem, the CPU, memory, or firewall within the operating system of a VM, or the hop type of a custom route, or security rule for the VM or subnet of the outbound connection. Learn more about [security rules](#) and [route hop types](#) in Azure.

Option A is incorrect since this feature is used to verify the flow of traffic based on security group rules

Option B is incorrect since this feature is used to get the next hop type and IP address of a packet from a specific VM

Option D is incorrect since this feature is a cloud-based solution that provides visibility into user and application activity in cloud networks.

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

For more information on the network watcher tool, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 44

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

The following policy is going to be assigned to an Azure subscription. Snippets of the policy are shown below

Not allowed resource types

Assign policy

SCOPE

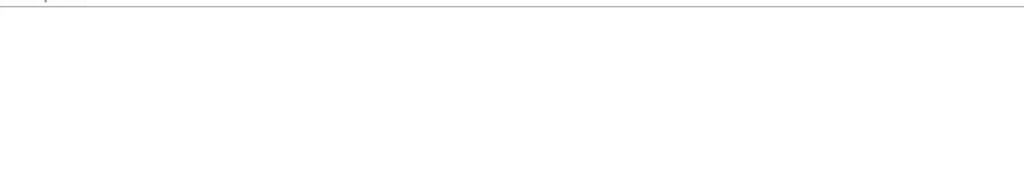
* Scope ([Learn more about setting the scope](#))
Pay-As-You-Go  

Exclusions
Pay-As-You-Go/whizlabs-rg 

BASICS

* Policy definition
Not allowed resource types

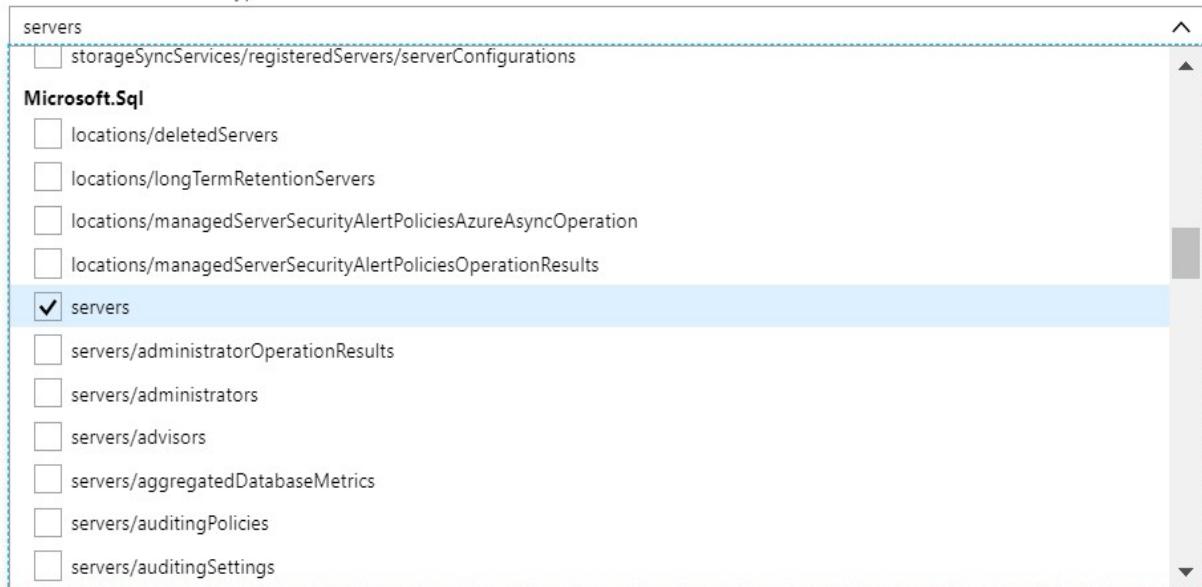
* Assignment name 
Not allowed resource types

Description


Assigned by
dcd421e6-6d39-4827-90dc-e641bbe7ff18 65a8f6cf-b591-4eef-aada-c5d6f229eb28

PARAMETERS

* Not allowed resource types 



The screenshot shows a list of Azure resource types under the 'Not allowed resource types' section. The 'servers' resource type is selected, as indicated by a checked checkbox. Other listed items include storageSyncServices/registeredServers/serverConfigurations, Microsoft.Sql, locations/deletedServers, locations/longTermRetentionServers, locations/managedServerSecurityAlertPoliciesAzureAsyncOperation, locations/managedServerSecurityAlertPoliciesOperationResults, servers/administratorOperationResults, servers/administrators, servers/advisors, servers/aggregatedDatabaseMetrics, servers/auditingPolicies, and servers/auditingSettings.

Which of the following is True?

- A. Azure SQL servers can be created in the whizlabs-rg resource group 
- B. You won't be able to create servers in the whizlabs-rg resource group
- C. You will be able to create Azure SQL servers anywhere in the Pay-As-You-Go subscription
- D. You will be able to create Azure SQL servers in any resource group in the Pay-As-You-Go subscription

Explanation:

Answer – A

The policy is basically ensuring that no one can create Azure SQL servers in the Pay-As-You-Go subscription

But there is one exclusion which is the whizlabs-rg resource group. So, the policy will not apply to this resource group. Hence you will be able to be able to create Azure SQL servers in this resource group.

Not allowed resource types

Assign policy

SCOPE

* Scope ([Learn more about setting the scope](#))

Pay-As-You-Go  

Exclusions 

Pay-As-You-Go/whizlabs-rg 

BASICS

* Policy definition

Not allowed resource types

* Assignment name 

Not allowed resource types

Description

Assigned by

dc421e6-6d39-4827-90dc-e641bbe7ff18 65a8f6cf-b591-4eef-aada-c5d6f229eb28

Option B is incorrect because of the exclusion rule which will allow the creation of Azure SQL servers in the whizlabs-rg resource group

Options C and D are incorrect since this is a primary policy to prevent the creation of Azure SQL servers in the subscription.

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

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

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Question 45**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 46

Unattempted

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

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

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

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

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

Explanation:

Answer - B

If you look at the Export Template section for a resource group that has a Windows Server

2016 Virtual machine deployed, you can see that values that go into the offer and Sku section

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a resource group named 'whizlabs-rg'. In the left sidebar, the 'Export template' option is highlighted with a red circle labeled '1'. The main content area displays the 'Template' tab of the export blade. A warning message at the top states: '2 resource types cannot be exported yet and are not included in the template. See error details.' Below this, an information icon provides details about using Azure Resource Manager templates. The template code itself is shown in a code editor, with a red circle labeled '2' highlighting the 'offer' and 'sku' fields in the JSON code.

```

588     "dependsOn": [
589         "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces',
590             parameters('networkInterfaces_demoVm995_name'))]"
590     ],
591     "properties": {
592         "hardwareProfile": {
593             "vmSize": "Standard_DS1_v2"
594         },
595         "storageProfile": {
596             "imageReference": {
597                 "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
598                 "offer": "WindowsServer",
599                 "sku": "2016-Datacenter",
600                 "version": "latest"
601             }
602             "osDisk": {
603                 "osType": "Windows",
604                 "name": "[concat(parameters
605 ('virtualMachines_demoVm_name'),
606 '_OsDisk_1_4fa28077ffffa48deb8a1aac1dece870f')]",
607                 "createOption": "FromImage",
608                 "caching": "ReadWrite",
609                 "managedDisk": {
610                     "storageAccountType": "Premium_LRS",
611                     "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Compute/disks',
612

```

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

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

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

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Question 47

Unattempted

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

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

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

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

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

Explanation:

Answer - C

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

```

588     "dependsOn": [
589         "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces',
590             parameters('networkInterfaces_demoVm995_name'))]"
590     ],
591     "properties": {
592         "hardwareProfile": {
593             "vmSize": "Standard_DS1_v2"
594         },
595         "storageProfile": {
596             "imageReference": {
597                 "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
598                 "offer": "WindowsServer",
599                 "sku": "2016-Datacenter",
600                 "version": "latest"
601             }
602             "osDisk": {
603                 "osType": "Windows",
604                 "name": "[concat(parameters(
605                     ('virtualMachines_demoVm_name'),
606                     '_OsDisk_1_4fa28077ffffa48deb8a1aac1dece870f'))]",
607                 "createOption": "FromImage",
608                 "caching": "ReadWrite",
609                 "managedDisk": {
610                     "storageAccountType": "Premium_LRS",
611                     "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Compute/disks',
612                         'virtualMachines_demoVm_name'_OsDisk_1_4fa28077ffffa48deb8a1aac1dece870f')]"
613                 }
614             }
615         }
616     }
617 }

```

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

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

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

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Question 48

Unattempted

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

A company is planning on deploying an application to a set of Virtual Machines in an Azure network. The company needs to have an SLA of 99.99% for the application hosted on the Virtual machines. Which of the following should be implemented to guarantee an SLA of 99.99% on the infrastructure level?

- A. Make the virtual machines part of an availability set
- B. Deploy the virtual machines across availability zones 
- C. Assign a standard public IP address to the virtual machines
- D. Deploy single virtual machines across multiple regions

Explanation:

Answer – B

You can achieve 99.99% SLA on the infrastructure level for your virtual machines by deploying them across availability zones. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

What are Availability Zones in Azure?

05/06/2019 • 3 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Availability Zones is a high-availability offering that protects your applications and data from datacenter failures. Availability Zones are unique physical locations within an Azure region. Each zone is made up of one or more datacenters equipped with independent power, cooling, and networking. To ensure resiliency, there's a minimum of three separate zones in all enabled regions. The physical separation of Availability Zones within a region protects applications and data from datacenter failures. Zone-redundant services replicate your applications and data across Availability Zones to protect from single-points-of-failure. With Availability Zones, Azure offers industry best 99.99% VM uptime SLA. The full [Azure SLA](#) explains the guaranteed availability of Azure as a whole.

Option A is incorrect since availability sets can only guarantee an SLA of 99.95%

Option C is incorrect since this will not help ensure 99.99% availability for the architecture.

Option D is incorrect since this is normally used for disaster recovery purposes

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/availability-zones/az-overview>

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Question 49**Unattempted****Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage**

Your company has the requirement to create an Azure storage account. The storage account needs to meet the following requirements.

Should be able to support hot, cool and archive blob tiers

Should be able to provide fault tolerance if a disaster hits the Azure region which has the storage account

You need to complete the below command to create the storage account

```
az storage account create -g whizlabrg -n whizlabstore --kind
```

Slot1**--sku****Slot2**

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. **BlobStorage**
- B. **Storage**
- C. **StorageV2** 
- D. **Table**

Explanation:

Answer – C

Since there is a requirement to support the Hot, Cool and Archive tier, then we can choose General Purpose v2. This is supported by General Purpose V2 or Blob Storage. To have complete functionality of the BLOB service, you can choose General Purpose V2.

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

Option A is partially correct, but General Purpose V2 should be preferred.

Option B is incorrect since it does not support the access tiers

Option D is incorrect since this is a service that stores structured NoSQL data in the cloud, providing a key/attribute store with a schemaless design.

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

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

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Question 50

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

Your company has the requirement to create an Azure storage account. The storage account needs to meet the following requirements.

Should be able to support hot, cool and archive blob tiers

Should be able to provide fault tolerance if a disaster hits the Azure region which has the storage account.

You need to complete the below command to create the storage account

`az storage account create -g whizlabrg -n whizlabstore --kind`

Slot1

--sku

Slot2

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. Standard_GRS 
- B. Standard_LRS
- C. Standard_RAGRS
- D. Premium_LRS

Explanation:

Answer – A

Standard_GRS , which is geo-redundant storage would ensure that data is available in a secondary region if the primary region goes down. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Geo-redundant storage (GRS): Cross-regional replication for Azure Storage

10/20/2018 • 5 minutes to read • Contributors 

Geo-redundant storage (GRS) is designed to provide at least 99.999999999999% (16 9's) durability of objects over a given year by replicating your data to a secondary region that is hundreds of miles away from the primary region. If your storage account has GRS enabled, then your data is durable even in the case of a complete regional outage or a disaster in which the primary region isn't recoverable.

Options B and D are incorrect since these don't guarantee that data will be available if a region goes down

Option C is incorrect since the costs would be more than Standard_GRS

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

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

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Question 51

Unattempted

Domain :Manage Identities

A company has an Azure AD tenant named whizlabs.com. The company hires a consultant to perform some work. The consultant needs to authenticate to the tenant using a Microsoft account names consultantusr@outlook.com. Which of the following would you do to fulfill this requirement?

- A. Create a new user using the powershell cmdlet New-AzureADUser. Specify the -userPrincipalName parameter for the command as `consultantusr@outlook.com`
- B. Add a custom domain in Azure and then add the user
- C. In the Azure portal, add a guest user and specify `consultantusr@outlook.com` as the email ID 
- D. Create a new user in Azure AD as `consultantusr@whizlabs.com`

Explanation:

Answer – C

If you have an external user who is not part of the domain, you can create a new guest user in Azure AD. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Add Azure Active Directory B2B collaboration users in the Azure portal



Is this page helpful?

04/11/2019 • 4 minutes to read • Contributors

As a user who is assigned any of the limited administrator directory roles, you can use the Azure portal to invite B2B collaboration users. You can invite guest users to the directory, to a group, or to an application. After you invite a user through any of these methods, the invited user's account is added to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), with a user type of *Guest*. The guest user must then redeem their invitation to access resources.

Option A is incorrect since this is used to create a new user and not a guest user

Option B is incorrect since the user is not part of the whizlabs.com domain

Option D is incorrect since this is a guest user and not a domain user

For more information on adding B2B collaboration users, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/b2b/add-users-administrator>

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Question 52

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A team of your company has setup Log Analytics for a virtual machine named *demovm* deployed in a subnet of VNet1. The team is running the following query in the Log Analytics Workspace

```
Perf
| where ObjectName == "Processor" and CounterName == "% Processor Time"
| where TimeGenerated between (startofweek(ago(9d)) .. endofweek(ago(2d)))
| summarize avg(CounterValue) by Computer , bin(TimeGenerated, 5min)
| render timechart
```

if a query runs on Monday, the query will return data from how many days?

- A. 1 day
- B. 7 days
- C. 8 days
- D. 14 days 

Explanation:

Answer – D

StartOfWeek will return only Sunday of the corresponding value given
StartOfWeek(ago(9d)) means StartOfDay(-9) means Sunday from 9 day from today
e.g.

If Today is Monday and date i.e **July 16, 2019**

In this case **ago(9d)** will have a value : July 6, 2019 which is a Saturday

Hence StartOfWeek(-9) means Sunday before July 6, 2019, i.e. June 30, 2019

similarly EndOfWeek(Value) : Means Saturday of the week with respect to given value

EndOfWeek(ago(2d)) = EndOfWeek(-2)

so from Monday July 16, 2019 EndOfWeek(-2) will be July 14, 2019

So return value will be 14 day

For more information on performing log queries, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 53

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A team has setup Log Analytics for a virtual machine named demovm. They are running the following query in the Log Analytics Workspace

Perf

```
| where ObjectName == "Processor" and CounterName == "% Processor Time"  
| where TimeGenerated between (startofweek(ago(9d)) .. endofweek(ago(2d)))  
| summarize avg(CounterValue) by Computer , bin(TimeGenerated, 5min)  
| render timechart
```

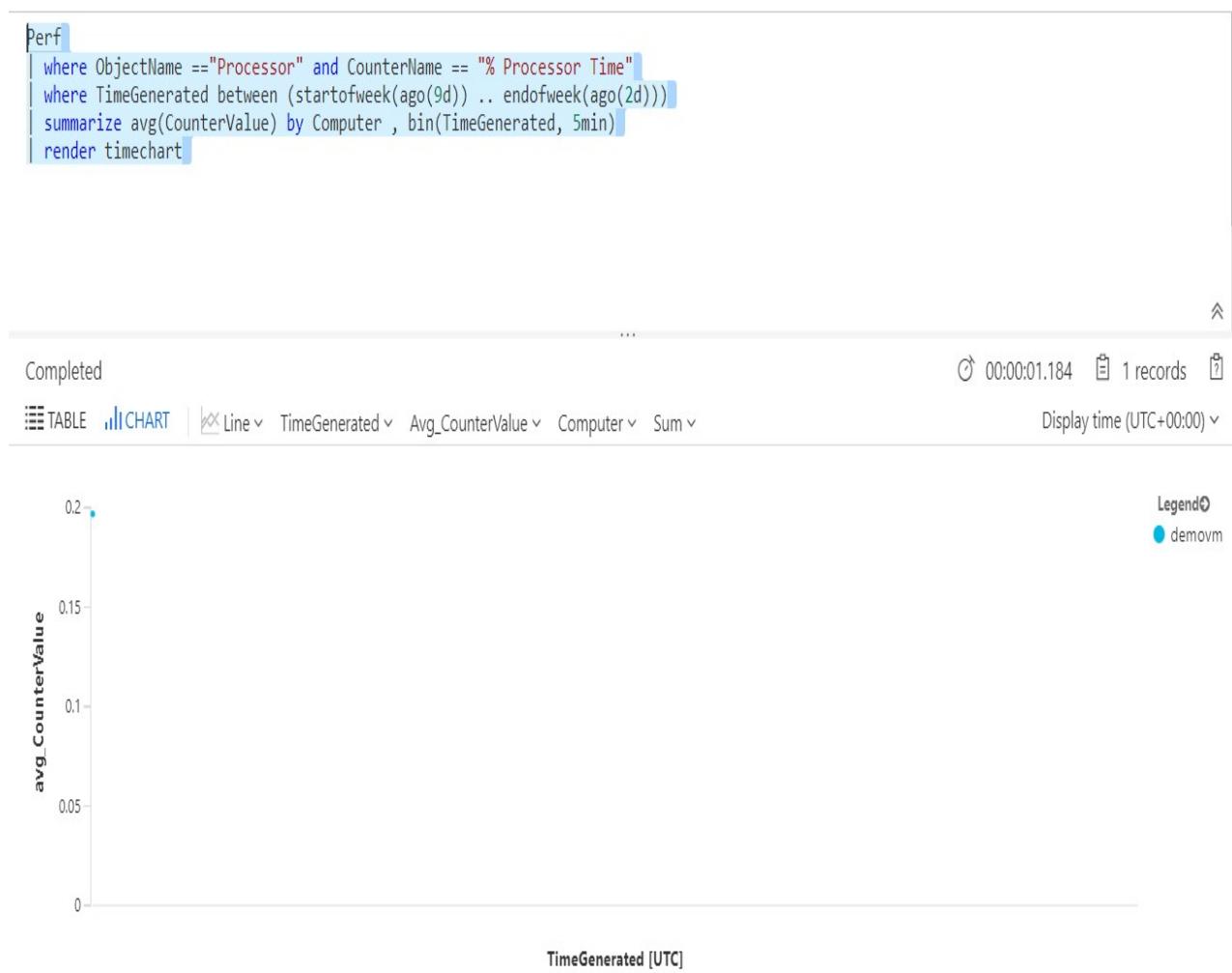
In which of the below format will the data be displayed?

- A. **table that has 2 columns**
- B. **table that has 3 columns**
- C. **graph that has the Computer values on the Y axis**
- D. **graph that has the avg(CounterValue) values on the Y axis** 

Explanation:

Answer – D

If you try to run the query in Log Analytics, you will see the below output. It consists of a graph that has the Average of the Counter value on the Y axis.



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

For more information on performing log queries, please visit the below URL

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

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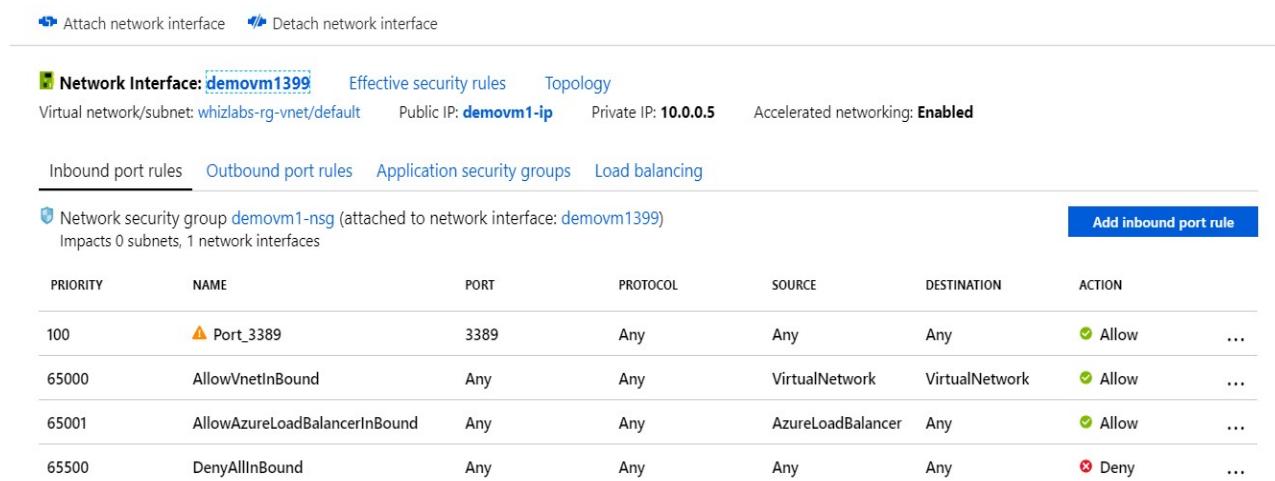
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Question 54

Unattempted

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

A company has setup an Azure Virtual Machine. A team member is trying to connect to the Virtual machine but is not able to do so. Below is the snippet of the Networking section of the Virtual Machine



Network Interface: **demovm1399** Effective security rules Topology
Virtual network/subnet: **whizlabs-rg-vnet/default** Public IP: **demovm1-ip** Private IP: **10.0.0.5** Accelerated networking: **Enabled**

Inbound port rules Outbound port rules Application security groups Load balancing

Network security group **demovm1-nsg** (attached to network interface: **demovm1399**) Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces **Add inbound port rule**

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION	...
100	⚠️ Port_3389	3389	Any	Any	Any	Allow	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...

Which of the following needs to be done in order to ensure that the team member can connect to the Virtual Machine?

- A. Delete the Rule "Port_3389"
- B. Add a rule to the Outbound port rules to allow traffic on port 3389
- C. Delete the Rule "DenyAllInBound"
- D. Start the Virtual Machine 

Explanation:

Answer – D

Here the issue is that no public IP address has been assigned to the Virtual Machine. This is

because the Virtual Machine is in a stopped state. So you would need to start the Virtual machine, get a Public IP address and then connect to the Virtual Machine.

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
100	⚠ Port_3389	3389	Any	Any	Any	Allow
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Option A is incorrect since this would stop the RDP connectivity

Option B is incorrect since this is an Inbound connectivity issue

Option C is incorrect since you can't delete the default rules

For more information on IP address types, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 55

Incorrect

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

Your company currently has a Site-to-Site connection with an Azure Virtual Private network. The VPN device that is allocated on the on-premise side is going to undergo a change in its public IP address. You have to ensure the Site-to-Site VPN connection continues to work after the change. Which of the following steps would you need to carry out after the change in the public IP address on the on-premise VPN device ensuring minimum connection downtime? Choose 3 answers from the options given below

- A. Remove the VPN connection 
- B. Stop the VPN connection
- C. Modify the local gateway IP address 
- ✓ D. Modify the VPN gateway address 
- E. Recreate the VPN connection 
- F. Start the VPN connection

Explanation:

Answer – A,C and E

This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

To modify the local network gateway 'GatewayIpAddress' - existing gateway connection

If the VPN device that you want to connect to has changed its public IP address, you need to modify the local network gateway to reflect that change. If a gateway connection already exists, you first need to remove the connection. After the connection is removed, you can modify the gateway IP address and recreate a new connection. You can also modify the address prefixes at the same time. This results in some downtime for your VPN connection. When modifying the gateway IP address, you don't need to delete the VPN gateway. You only need to remove the connection.

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

For more information on creating site to site VPN connections, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-create-site-to-site-rm-powershell>

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