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| 1 | Manage Identities | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 3 | Configure and Manage Virtual Networks | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 4 | Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
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| Total | All Domain | 15 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 0 |

Review the Answers

Sorting by

All

Question 1

Unattempted

Domain :Manage Identities

Your company has an Active Directory forest named whizlabs.com. You go ahead and install and configure Azure AD Connect to use password hash synchronization as the single sign-on

(SSO) method. You have also enabled staging mode. After careful review, you see that the Synchronization Service Manager does not display any sync jobs. You need to ensure that the synchronization completes successfully. Which of the following would you implement to resolve this issue?

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

Explanation:

Answer – D

This is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation

① Note

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

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

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

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

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Question 2

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

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

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

Explanation:

Answer – C,D and E

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

Tags and billing

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Ask our Experts](#)Rate this Question?  [View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 3****Unattempted****Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks**

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

- A. Yes
- B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

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

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

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

[Ask our Experts](#)Rate this Question?  [View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 4****Unattempted****Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines**

Your company has an account and subscription in Azure. They have the requirement of creating multiple Linux servers for their test environment. Some of these servers need to have

web servers such as NGINX pre-installed. The installation needs to be carried out in an automated fashion.

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

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

Explanation:

Answer - C

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

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

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

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

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

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Question 5

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

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

- A. Register the URL <https://www.whizlabs.com> in Azure DNS

- B. Associate the custom domain with your CDN endpoint
- C. Create a CNAME DNS record
- D. Modify the custom domain to the CDN endpoint
- E. Verify the custom domain.

Explanation:

Answer – B, C and E

The steps for this are clearly given in the Microsoft documentation

Tutorial: Add a custom domain to your Azure CDN endpoint

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

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

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

In this tutorial, you learn how to:

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

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

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

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

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Question 6**Unattempted**

Domain :Deploying and Managing Virtual Machines

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

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

Explanation:

Answer – B

This is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation

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

Azure CLI

 Copy

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

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

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

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

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

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Question 7

Unattempted

Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks

A company has the following virtual networks defined in Azure

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

The following virtual machines have been defined as well

| Name | Network |
|-------------|-------------------|
| whizlabsvm1 | whizlabs-network1 |
| whizlabsvm2 | whizlabs-network2 |

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

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

Explanation:

Answer - B

Introduction to variable packet capture in Azure Network Watcher

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

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

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

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

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

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

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You have a virtual network named VNET2 that has the configuration shown in the following exhibit.

```
Name          : VNET2
ResourceGroupName : demonew
Location       : uksouth
Id            : /subscriptions/baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e/resourceGroups/demonew/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNET2
Etag          : W/"b0b5ef85-4e7e-4d99-a2be-16f35e4fdc0a"
ResourceGuid   : 164448dd-357b-4c2b-8762-885ef8e90084
ProvisioningState : Succeeded
Tags          :
AddressSpace   : {
    "AddressPrefixes": [
        "10.2.0.0/16"
    ]
}
DhcpOptions   : {}
Subnets        : [
    {
        "Name": "default",
        "Etag": "W/"b0b5ef85-4e7e-4d99-a2be-16f35e4fdc0a"",
        "Id": "/subscriptions/baaa99b3-1d19-4c5e-90e1-39d55de5fc6e/resourceGroups/demonew/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNET2/subnets/default",
        "AddressPrefix": "10.2.0.0/24",
        "IpConfigurations": [],
        "ResourceNavigationLinks": [],
        "ServiceEndpoints": [],
        "ProvisioningState": "Succeeded"
    }
]
VirtualNetworkPeerings : []
EnableDdosProtection : false
DdosProtectionPlan   : null
```

Before a virtual machine on VNET2 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24 you must first

- A. Add a network interface
- B. Add a subnet
- C. Add an address space ✓
- D. Delete a subnet
- E. Delete an address space

Explanation:

Answer – C

The Virtual Network has no address space which is relative to 192.168.1.0/24 as per the powershell output given in the Exhibit.

Hence first, you need to add an address space as shown below.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing a virtual network named 'VNET2'. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems..., Settings, Address space (highlighted with a red circle containing '1'), Connected devices, Subnets, DDoS protection, and Firewall. The main content area is titled 'VNET2 - Address space' and shows a search bar, a 'Save' button, and a 'Discard' button. It displays the address range '10.2.0.0/16' and a specific subnet entry '192.168.1.0/24' highlighted with a red circle containing '2'. A third red circle containing '3' points to the top right corner of the page, likely indicating a save or next step.

After you save the address space, create a new subnet with the address space and then ensure the VM is put in the new subnet

Option A is incorrect since the network interface can only receive an address from 10.2.0.0/24 as per the powershell output given in the Exhibit.

Option B is incorrect since you need to add the address space 192.168.1.0/24 before adding the subnet

Options D and E are incorrect since you need to add the address space and subnet and not delete the address space and subnet

For more information on Virtual Networks, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 9

Unattempted

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to implement a custom policy that meet the following requirements:

Ensures that each new resource group in the subscription has a tag named organization set to a value of whizlabs

Ensures that resource group can be created from the Azure portal.

Ensures that compliance reports in the Azure portal are accurate.

You need to complete the below policy to match this requirement

```
1  {
2      "mode": "all",
3      "policyRule": {
4          "if": {
5              "allOf": [
6                  {
7                      "field": "tags['organization']",
8                      "notEquals": "whizlabs"
9                  },
10                 {
11                     "field": "type",
12                     "equals": 1
13                 }
14             ]
15         },
16         "then": {
17             "effect": 2
18         }
19     },
20 }
```

Which of the following would be the value in position 2 for the "effect" field?

- A. "Append"
- B. "Deny"
- C. "DeployifNotExists"
- D. o

Explanation:

Answer – B

If you look at the default policy which is in place for enforcing tags, you can see that the effect should be Deny

Enforce tag and its value on resource groups

Policy definition

Assign Edit definition Duplicate definition Delete definition

Enforces a required tag and its value on resource groups. /providers/Microsoft...

Effect: Deny; Type: Built-in

Category: General; Mode: All

Definition (JSON) [Parameters](#)

```
1  {
2    "if": {
3      "allOf": [
4        {
5          "field": "[concat('tags[', parameters('tagName'), ']')]",
6          "notEquals": "[parameters('tagValue')]"
7        },
8        {
9          "field": "type",
10         "equals": "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"
11       }
12     ]
13   },
14   "then": {
15     "effect": "deny"
16   }
17 }
```

2

Since this option is clearly mentioned in the Azure in-built policy, all other options are incorrect

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

Which of the following rule would you apply to the Network Security Group for the Network interface attached to the Web server?

- A. An inbound rule allowing traffic on port 80
- B. An inbound rule allowing traffic on port 443
- C. An outbound rule allowing traffic on port 80
- D. An outbound rule allowing traffic on port 443

Explanation:

Answer – B

Since the users will connect via HTTPS, that means that port 443 should be open. And we need to add an Inbound security rule. An example is shown below

Table of Inbound security rules:

| PRIORITY | NAME | PORT | PROTOCOL | SOURCE | DESTINATION | ACTION |
|----------|--------------------------------|------|----------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 100 | Port_443 | 443 | TCP | Any | 10.1.0.4/32 | Allow ... |
| 65000 | AllowVnetInBound | Any | Any | VirtualNetwork | VirtualNetwork | Allow ... |
| 65001 | AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBou... | Any | Any | AzureLoadBal... | Any | Allow ... |
| 65500 | DenyAllInBound | Any | Any | Any | Any | Deny ... |

Option A is incorrect since this is the port for HTTP traffic

Options C and D are incorrect since you need to modify the Inbound security rule

For more information on security groups, one can go to the below URL

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

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Question 11**Unattempted****Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage**

Your company wants to deploy a blogging solution on Azure. Below are the key deployment requirements

Ability to connect to Azure BLOB storage as the origin

Ensure that users across the world get the same performance when they access the blogging site

You provide a solution of using the cloud tiering service. Does this solution meet the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

The cloud tiering feature is used to ensure volumes have a percentage of free space when you use the Azure File Sync service. The ideal solution to use here is the Content Delivery service

For more information on cloud tiering, one can go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-cloud-tiering>

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Question 12**Unattempted****Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources**

You work as an Azure Administrator for a company. You have to ensure that a role can be in

place that would have the following requirements

View all the resources in the Azure subscription

Issue support requests to Microsoft.

Use the principle of least privilege.

You have to complete the below JSON role definition

```
[  
  {  
    "assignable Scopes": [  
      "/"  
    ],  
    "description": "Lets you create and manage Support requests",  
    "id": "/subscriptions/20c6eec9-2d80-4700-b0f6-  
4fde579a8783/providers/Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/cfd33db0-3dd1-45e3-aa9d-  
cdbdf3b6f24e",  
    "name": "cf33db0-3dd1-45e3-aa9d-cdbdf3b6f24e",  
    "permissions": [  
      {  
        "actions": [  
          Slot1  
        ]  
      },  
      "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resource Groups/read",  
      Slot2  
    ],  
    "dataActions": [],  
    "notActions": [],  
    "notDataActions": []  
  }]  
  "roleName": "Support Request Contributor",  
  "roleType": "BuiltInRole",  
  "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions"  
}
```

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. `"*/*"`
- B. `"*/Microsoft.Support"`
- C. `"Microsoft.Support/*"` 

D. o

Explanation:

Answer – C

If you look at the Microsoft documentation for the role definition, you can see that the correct action is "Microsoft.Support/*"

Support Request Contributor

| | |
|---|---|
| Description | Lets you create and manage Support requests |
| Id | cf33db0-3dd1-45e3-aa9d-cdbdf3b6f24e |
| Actions | |
| Microsoft.Authorization/*/read | Read authorization |
| Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read | Gets or lists resource groups. |
| Microsoft.Support/* | Create and manage support tickets |

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

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

[Ask our Experts](#)[Rate this Question?](#)  [View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 13****Unattempted****Domain :Configure and Manage Virtual Networks**

A company currently has an Azure subscription. They have deployed a Virtual Network to the subscription. The details of the Network are given below

| Name | Type | Address range | Part of Network |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| whizlabs-net | Virtual Network | 10.1.0.0/16 | NA |

| | | | |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------------|
| SubnetA | Subnet | 10.1.0.0/24 | whizlabs-net |
| GatewaySubnet | Subnet | 10.1.255.0/27 | whizlabs-net |

You have to setup a Site-to-Site VPN connection with your on-premise network. The VPN device has an IP address of 12.10.79.10. Your on-premise network has an IP address range of 10.101.1.0/24.

You now have to configure the local network gateway as shown below

Create local network gate...

* Name

 

* IP address 

Address space 

Configure BGP settings

* Subscription

 

* Resource group 

 

[Create new](#)

* Location

 

Which of the following would you enter as the address range for the Local Network gateway?

- A. **10.1.0.0/24**
- B. **10.1.255.0/27**
- C. **10.101.1.0/24** 
- D. **10.1.0.0/16**

Explanation:

Answer – C

The address space needs to be that of the Address range of the local network in your on-premise environment.

This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

3. On the [Create local network gateway page](#), specify the values for your local network gateway.

- **Name:** Specify a name for your local network gateway object.
- **IP address:** This is the public IP address of the VPN device that you want Azure to connect to. Specify a valid public IP address. If you don't have the IP address right now, you can use the values shown in the example, but you'll need to go back and replace your placeholder IP address with the public IP address of your VPN device. Otherwise, Azure will not be able to connect.
- **Address Space** refers to the address ranges for the network that this local network represents. You can add multiple address space ranges. Make sure that the ranges you specify here do not overlap with ranges of other networks that you want to connect to. Azure will route the address range that you specify to the on-premises VPN device IP address. *Use your own values here if you want to connect to your on-premises site, not the values shown in the example.*

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-howto-site-to-site-resource-manager-portal>

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Question 14

Unattempted

Domain :Implementing and Managing Storage

A company has the following storage accounts in place as part of their Azure subscription

| Name | Storage Account Type |
|---------------|----------------------|
| whizlabstore1 | General Purpose V1 |
| whizlabstore2 | General Purpose V2 |
| whizlabstore3 | Blob Storage |

Which of the following storage account/accounts could be used to store objects as part of the Archive tier?

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

Explanation:

Answer - F

As per the Microsoft documentation given below only the General Purpose V2 and Blob storage account types support the Archive access tier.

| 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 |

As a result, all other options are incorrect

For more information on storage accounts, one can go to the following link

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

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Question 15

Incorrect

Domain :Managing Azure Subscriptions and Resources

A company has just setup an Azure account and subscription. The Senior management want to keep a control on costs during the initial deployment of resources. Which of the following can be used to keep a tabs on overall costs incurred for hosting resources in Azure?

- A. Use the pricing calculator to calculate the costs beforehand.
- B. Create a budget and then an action group to notify when thresholds are breached. 
- ✓ C. Use the Azure Advisor to notify when costs are being breached. 
- D. Use resource tags for all resources

Explanation:

Answer – B

You can create a budget in Azure cost management and also create an action group to notify when costs are being breached.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Tutorial: Create and manage Azure budgets

04/09/2019 • 5 minutes to read • Contributors 

Budgets in Cost Management help you plan for and drive organizational accountability. With budgets, you can account for the Azure services you consume or subscribe to during a specific period. They help you inform others about their spending to proactively manage costs, and to monitor how spending progresses over time. When the budget thresholds you've created are exceeded, only notifications are triggered. None of your resources are affected and your consumption isn't stopped. You can use budgets to compare and track spending as you analyze costs.

Monthly budgets are evaluated against spending every four hours. However, data and notifications for consumed resources are available within eight hours.

Budgets reset automatically at the end of a period (monthly, quarterly, or annually) for the same budget amount when you select an expiration date in the future. Because they reset with the same budget amount, you need to create separate budgets when budgeted currency amounts differ for future periods.

Option A is partially correct but is only viable before creating resources in Azure.

Option C is incorrect since this is ideal when you want to have recommendations in place in Azure

Option D is incorrect since this is ideal from a billing perspective and segregation on costs

For more information on a tutorial on creating budgets, one can go to the following link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management/tutorial-acm-create-budgets>

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