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**Practice Test 5**

Completed on 15-June-2020

**Attempt**

01

**Marks Obtained**

24 / 55

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43.64%

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00 H 01 M 53 S

**Result**

Failed

Domains wise Quiz Performance Report

No	1
Domain	Deploy and Configure Infrastructure
Total Question	18
Correct	6
Incorrect	12
Unattempted	0
Marked for review	0
No	2
Domain	Implements Workloads and Security
Total Question	13
Correct	8
Incorrect	5
Unattempted	0
Marked for review	0

No	3	
Domain		Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage
Total Question	14	
Correct	6	
Incorrect	8	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	
No	4	
Domain		Create and Deploy Apps
Total Question	6	
Correct	3	
Incorrect	3	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	
No	5	
Domain		Implement Authentication and Secure Data
Total Question	4	
Correct	1	
Incorrect	3	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	
Total	Total	
All Domain		All Domain
Total Question	55	
Correct	24	
Incorrect	31	
Unattempted	0	
Marked for review	0	

Review the Answers

Sorting by

All



Question 1

Incorrect

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has deployed 2 virtual machines to Azure. The details of the virtual machines are given below

Virtual Machine Name

Comments

whizlabvmA

This virtual machine is located in the US Central region in a resource group named "whizlab-test". The virtual machine is in a private subnet with no access to the Internet

whizlabvmB

This virtual machine is located in the East US region in a resource group named "whizlab-dev". This server is in a public subnet and has a public IP address. The network security group allows remote desktop connections from an on-premise workstation machine named "whizlabvmC"

Developers can only connect to the machine "whizlabvmA" from the on-premise workstation machine "whizlabvmC". Due to security constraints, "whizlabvmA" can't accept connections from the Internet. You need to ensure connections are possible from "whizlabvmC" to "whizlabvmA"

You decide to connect to the machine "whizlabvmB". And then connect to "whizlabvmA" via the private IP address.

Would this fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

Connection to whizlabvmA from whizlabvmC is not possible with the given requirement. Reason, since we do not have any peering defined between whizlabvmA and whizlabvmB Virtual Networks.

For more information on IP address types in Azure, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 2

Incorrect

A company has deployed 2 virtual machines to Azure. The details of the virtual machines are given below

Virtual Machine Name	Comments
whizlabvmA	This virtual machine is located in the US Central region in a resource group named "whizlab-test". The virtual machine is in a private subnet with no access to the Internet
whizlabvmB	This virtual machine is located in the East US region in a resource group named "whizlab-dev". This server is in a public subnet and has a public IP address. The network security group allows remote desktop connections from an on-premise workstation machine named "whizlabvmC"

Developers can only connect to the machine "whizlabvmA" from the on-premise workstation machine "whizlabvmC". Due to security constraints, "whizlabvmA" can't accept connections from the Internet. You need to ensure connections are possible from "whizlabvmC" to "whizlabvmA". You decide to configure an IP address on each subnet within the same address space. Would this fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

Each subnet will have its own unique address space and you won't be able to assign the same address space.

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

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

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A company has deployed 2 virtual machines to Azure. The details of the virtual machines are given below

Virtual Machine Name	Comments
whizlabvmA	This virtual machine is located in the US Central region in a resource group named "whizlab-test". The virtual machine is in a private subnet with no access to the Internet
whizlabvmB	This virtual machine is located in the East US region in a resource group named "whizlab-dev". This server is in a public subnet and has a public IP address. The network security group allows remote desktop connections from an on-premise workstation machine named "whizlabvmC"

Developers can only connect to the machine "whizlabvmA" from the on-premise workstation machine "whizlabvmC". Due to security constraints, "whizlabvmA" can't accept connections from the Internet. You need to ensure connections are possible from "whizlabvmC" to "whizlabvmA"

You decide to configure a public IP address on "whizlabvmA" and then configure the Network Security groups accordingly.

Is this a correct approach?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

Since this would expose the server "whizlabvmA" to the Internet via the public IP address, this is not the recommended approach.

For more information on IP address types in Azure, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 4

Incorrect

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has a number of resources hosted in Azure. There is a number of virtual network gateways that have also been provisioned. The company wants to optimize on costs and ensure that virtual network gateways that are idle are deleted. Which of the following can be used to fulfil this requirement?

- A. Azure Policies
- B. Azure Advisor 
- C. Azure AD 
- D. Azure tags

Explanation:

Answer – B

This can be accomplished with the help of the Azure Advisor tool. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Reduce costs by deleting or reconfiguring idle virtual network gateways

Advisor identifies virtual network gates that have been idle for over 90 days. Since these gateways are billed hourly, you should consider reconfiguring or deleting them if you don't intend to use them anymore.

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

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

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

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Question 5

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has the following set of users. Along with the user's, the Multi-Factor authentication state is also mentioned for each user

User Name	MFA state
whizlabusr1	Disabled
whizlabusr2	Enabled
whizlabusr3	Enforced

When the user "whizlabusr1" logs into the Azure portal, would Multi-factor authentication be required during the login process?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

No, here the user won't be prompted for Multi-factor authentication. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Enable Azure MFA by changing user state

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

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

For more information on Multi-factor authentication user states, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 6

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has the following set of users. Along with the user's, the Multi-Factor authentication state is also mentioned for each user

	User Name	MFA state
	whizlabusr1	Disabled
	whizlabusr2	Enabled
	whizlabusr3	Enforced

When the user "whizlabusr2" logs into the Azure portal, would Multi-factor authentication be required during the login process?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer - A

Yes, here the user would need to perform MFA registration first. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Enable Azure MFA by changing user state

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

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

For more information on Multi-factor authentication user states, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 7

Incorrect

A company has the following set of users. Along with the user's, the Multi-Factor authentication state is also mentioned for each user

User Name	MFA state
whizlabusr1	Disabled
whizlabusr2	Enabled
whizlabusr3	Enforced

When the user "whizlabusr3" logs into the Azure portal, would Multi-factor authentication be required during the login process?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, here the user would be prompted for Multi-factor authentication. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Enable Azure MFA by changing user state

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

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

For more information on Multi-factor authentication user states, please go to the below URL

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Question 8

Incorrect

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A team needs to create an Azure Logic App instance. This Logic App instance needs access to a virtual machine deployed in a virtual network. Which of the following would you need to create to allow the communication between the Azure Logic App and the virtual machine?

- A. Virtual Network Peering
- B. A Logic App connector 
- C. A Logic App Binding
- D. An Integration Service Environment 

Explanation:

Answer – D

You need an Integration Service Environment as it mentioned in the Microsoft documentation.

Access to Azure Virtual Network resources from Azure Logic Apps by using integration service environments (ISEs)

05/06/2019 • 4 minutes to read • 

Sometimes, your logic apps and integration accounts need access to secured resources, such as virtual machines (VMs) and other systems or services, that are inside an [Azure virtual network](#). To set up this access, you can [create an integration service environment \(ISE\)](#) where you can run your logic apps and create your integration accounts.

When you create an ISE, Azure deploys a private and isolated instance of the Logic Apps service into your Azure virtual network. This private instance uses dedicated resources such as storage, and runs separately from the public "global" Logic Apps service. Separating your isolated private instance and the public global instance also helps reduce the impact that other Azure tenants might have on your apps' performance, which is also known as the ["noisy neighbors" effect](#).

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

For more information on allowing access to Logic App resources to a virtual network, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/connect-virtual-network-vnet-isolated-environment-overview>

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Question 9

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A team is designing an Azure Logic App Instance to do the following

- Check for any action failures to resources in a resource group named whizlab-rg
- Send an email if there are any such failures detected

Below is the Logic App being designed in the designer

Trigger

*Subscription
Free Trial

*Resource Type
ResourceType

*Resource Name
whizlab-rg

Event Type Item - 1
Microsoft.Resources.ResourceDeleteFailure

Event Type Item - 2
Microsoft.Resources.ResourceActionFailure

Event Type Item - 3
Microsoft.Resources.ResourceWriteFailure

+ Add new item

Add new parameter

Connected to live.com#accdemo18@gmail.com. [Change connection.](#)

Which of the following would be the Azure resource being used as a trigger?

- A. Azure Functions
- B. Azure Storage Accounts
- C. Azure Event Grid ✓
- D. Azure Event Hub

Explanation:

Answer – C

All events for the resource group would be sent to the Azure Event Grid service. A tutorial of using the Azure Logic App and the Event Grid trigger is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Tutorial: Monitor virtual machine changes with Azure Event Grid and Logic Apps

05/14/2019 • 10 minutes to read • 0 1 2 3 4 +1

You can start an automated [logic app workflow](#) when specific events happen in Azure resources or third-party resources. These resources can publish those events to an [Azure event grid](#). In turn, the event grid pushes those events to subscribers that have queues, webhooks, or [event hubs](#) as endpoints. As a subscriber, your logic app can wait for those events from the event grid before running automated workflows to perform tasks - without you writing any code.

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

For more information on the tutorial on using Azure Event Grid with Azure Logic App, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/monitor-virtual-machine-changes-event-grid-logic-app>

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Question 10

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A team is designing an Azure Logic App Instance to do the following

- Check for any action failures to resources in a resource group named whizlab-rg
- Send an email if there are any such failures detected

Below is the Logic App being designed in the designer

Trigger

*Subscription
Free Trial

*Resource Type
ResourceType

*Resource Name
whizlab-rg

Event Type Item - 1
Microsoft.Resources.ResourceDeleteFailure

Event Type Item - 2
Microsoft.Resources.ResourceActionFailure

Event Type Item - 3
Microsoft.Resources.ResourceWriteFailure

+ Add new item

Add new parameter

Connected to live.com#accdemo18@gmail.com. [Change connection.](#)

Which of the following would be the Azure resource being used as the resource type?

- A. ResourceGroups
- B. Microsoft.Resources.ResourceGroups ✓
- C. Microsoft/Resources/ResourceGroups
- D. Microsoft/ ResourceGroups

Explanation:

Answer – B

If you try this scenario out in Azure Logic Apps, the resource type would be Microsoft.Resources.ResourceGroups

When a resource event occurs (Preview)

*Subscription
Free Trial

*Resource Type
Microsoft.Resources.ResourceGroups

*Resource Name
whizlab-rg

Event Type Item - 1
Microsoft.Resources.ResourceDeleteFailure

Event Type Item - 2
Microsoft.Resources.ResourceActionFailure

Event Type Item - 3
Microsoft.Resources.ResourceWriteFailure

+ Add new item

Add new parameter

Connected to live.com#accdemo18@gmail.com. [Change connection.](#)



Office 365 Outlook

+ New step

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

For more information on the tutorial on using Azure Event Grid with Azure Logic App, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/monitor-virtual-machine-changes-event-grid-logic-app>

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Question 11

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company currently has a Hyper-V host. They want to migrate a couple of servers hosted on the host to Azure. They setup a virtual network and a Site Recovery vault in Azure. They now need to complete the next steps for the replication process.

Which of the following needs to be installed on the Hyper-V host?

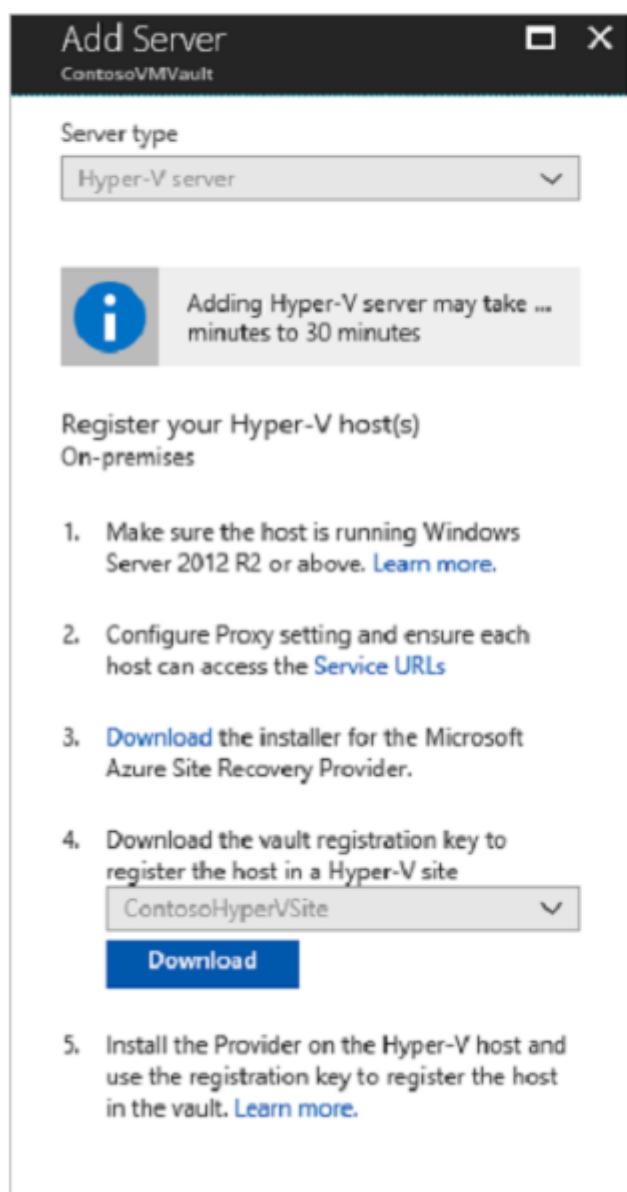
- A. OVF server
- B. OVA template
- C. Azure Site Recovery Provider ✓
- D. Backup agent

Explanation:

Answer – C

You need to install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on the Hyper-V host. The following is mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

6. Download the installer for the Microsoft Azure Site Recovery Provider.
7. Download the vault registration key. You need this key to install the Provider. The key is valid for five days after you generate it.



These steps need to be carried out on the Hyper-V host.

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

For more information on preparing Hyper-V for the migration process, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 12

Incorrect

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company currently has a Hyper-V host. They want to migrate a couple of servers hosted on the host to Azure. They setup a virtual network and a Site Recovery vault in Azure. They now need to complete the next steps for the replication process.

You need to ensure that the delta data for the migration process is replicated every 5 minutes. Which of the following would you configure to fulfil this requirement?

- A. The Azure Site Recovery Agent
- B. The Backup agent 
- C. The Replication policy 
- D. The Hyper-V replication policy

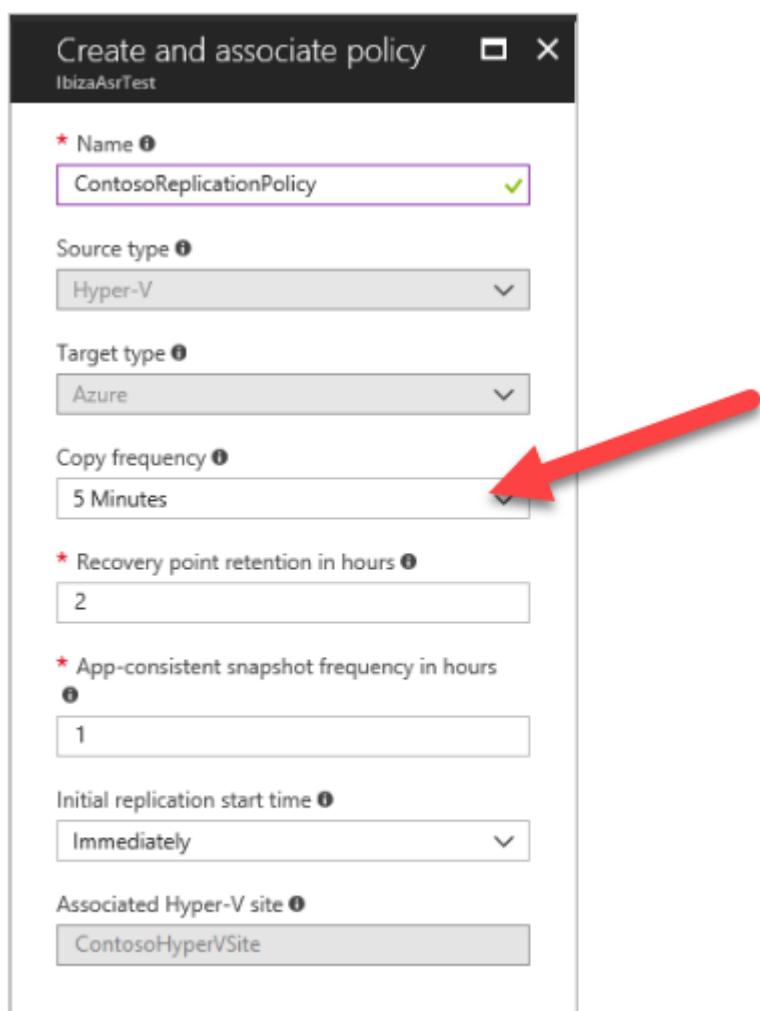
Explanation:

Answer – C

You would need to configure this in the Replication policy while setting up the replication process. You would need to setup the "Copy frequency" as shown in the Microsoft documentation given below

Set up a replication policy

1. Select **Prepare infrastructure > Replication Settings > +Create and associate**.
2. In **Create and associate policy**, specify a policy name. We're using **ContosoReplicationPolicy**.
3. For this tutorial, we'll leave the default settings:
 - **Copy frequency** indicates how often delta data (after initial replication) will replicate. The default frequency is every five minutes.
 - **Recovery point retention** indicates that recovery points will be retained for two hours.
 - **App-consistent snapshot frequency** indicates that recovery points containing app-consistent snapshots will be created every hour.
 - **Initial replication start time** indicates that initial replication will start immediately.
4. After the policy is created, select **OK**. When you create a new policy, it's automatically associated with the specified Hyper-V site. In our tutorial, that's **ContosoHyperVSite**.



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

For more information on preparing Hyper-V for the migration process, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 13

Incorrect

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A company has to setup a number of Web applications to Azure. They would be using the Azure Web App service. They need to decide on the appropriate and most cost-effective plan for each of the applications. The requirements for the applications are given below

Name
Requirement

whizlabappA

Need support for .Net Core as the underlying runtime. Needs to be mapped to the URL <https://whizlab.com>

whizlabappB

Needs support for .Net as the underlying runtime. Should be kept running and active at all times.

whizlabappC

Needs support for .Net as the underlying runtime. Should be able to create backups for the application

Which of the following would be the ideal App service plan for whizlabappA?

- A. Free
- B. Shared
- C. Basic 
- D. Standard 
- E. Premium

Explanation:

Answer – C

Here since the application will be mapped to the URL - <https://whizlab.com>, we need support for both Custom domains and for SSL. And the cheapest plan with both features is the Basic App Service Plan.

A snippet from the Microsoft documentation on the plan details is given below

	FREE	SHARED	BASIC	STANDARD	PREMIUM	ISOLATED *	APP SERVICE LINUX	CONSUMPTION PLAN (FUNCTIONS)
Integrated Load Balancer		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Traffic Manager ³				✓	✓	✓		✓
- Settings								
64-bit			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
App Service Advisor *			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Always On			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Authentication & Authorization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Backup/Restore				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Custom Domains		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
FTP/FTPS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Local Cache				✓	✓	✓		
MySQL in App	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ¹		
Remote Debugging (.NET)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ³		✓
Remote Profiling (.NET)			✓	✓	✓	✓ ³		
Security Scanning *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Session Affinity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SSL (IP/SNI)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	SNI SSL

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

The question ask for 4 requirement viz.

1. Support .Net Framework

Support: Basic, Standard, Premium

2. Custom Domain configuration

Support: Basic, Standard, Premium

3. SSL/TLS certificate

Support: Basic, Standard, Premium

4. Most Cost-effective plan

Most cost-effective plan between Basic, Standard, and Premium is Basic

Hence the correct answer is option C

- For more information on App Service Plans, please go to the below URL
 - <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/>

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Question 14

Incorrect

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A company has to setup a number of Web applications to Azure. They would be using the Azure Web App service. They need to decide on the appropriate and most cost-effective plan for each of the applications. The requirements for the applications are given below

Name
Requirement

whizlabappA

Need support for .Net Core as the underlying runtime. Needs to be mapped to the URL <https://whizlab.com>

whizlabappB

Needs support for .Net as the underlying runtime. Should be kept running and active at all times.

whizlabappC

Needs support for .Net as the underlying runtime. Should be able to create backups for the application

Which of the following would be the ideal App service plan for whizlabappB?

- A. Free

- B. Shared ×
- C. Basic ✓
- D. Standard
- E. Premium

Explanation:

Answer - C

If the application needs to be kept running at all times, then we need to ensure the "Always On" feature is available with the App Service Plan.

And this is available with the Basic App Service Plan

A snippet from the Microsoft documentation on the plan details is given below

	FREE	SHARED	BASIC	STANDARD	PREMIUM	ISOLATED *	APP SERVICE LINUX	CONSUMPTION PLAN (FUNCTIONS)
Integrated Load Balancer		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Traffic Manager ³				✓	✓	✓		✓
– Settings								
64-bit			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
App Service Advisor *			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Always On			✓	✓	✓	✓		
Authentication & Authorization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Backup/Restore				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Custom Domains		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FTP/FTPS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Local Cache				✓	✓	✓		
MySQL in App	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ¹		
Remote Debugging (.NET)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ³		✓
Remote Profiling (.NET)			✓	✓	✓	✓ ³		
Security Scanning *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Session Affinity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SSL (IP/SNI)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	SNI SSL

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

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<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/>

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Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A company has to setup a number of Web applications to Azure. They would be using the Azure Web App service. They need to decide on the appropriate and most cost-effective plan for each of the applications. The requirements for the applications are given below

Name	Requirement
whizlabappA	Need support for .Net Core as the underlying runtime. Needs to be mapped to the URL https://whizlab.com
whizlabappB	Needs support for .Net as the underlying runtime. Should be kept running and active at all times.
whizlabappC	Needs support for .Net as the underlying runtime. Should be able to create backups for the application

Which of the following would be the ideal App service plan for whizlabappC?

- A. Free
- B. Shared
- C. Basic
- D. Standard
- E. Premium

Explanation:

Answer – D

The backup/restore feature is only available with all the advanced App Service Plan i.e., Standard / Premium / Isolated / App Service Linux. Since, Standard is cost-effective we picked this option.

A snippet from the Microsoft documentation on the plan details is given below

	FREE	SHARED	BASIC	STANDARD	PREMIUM	ISOLATED *	APP SERVICE LINUX	CONSUMPTION PLAN (FUNCTIONS)
Integrated Load Balancer		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Traffic Manager ³				✓	✓	✓		✓
– Settings								
64-bit			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
App Service Advisor *			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Always On			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Authentication & Authorization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Backup/Restore				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Custom Domains		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FTP/FTPS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Local Cache				✓	✓	✓		
MySQL in App	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ¹		
Remote Debugging (.NET)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ³		✓
Remote Profiling (.NET)			✓	✓	✓	✓ ³		
Security Scanning *	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Session Affinity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SSL (IP/SNI)			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	SNI SSL

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

For more information on App Service Plans, please go to the below URL

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/plans/>

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Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

A company has a virtual machine named whizlabvm defined in Azure. An application deployed on the virtual machine needs to have access to objects stored in a container in an Azure storage account. You need to ensure that the development team does not embed any sort of access keys or credentials to access the container-based objects from the application.

You need to architect a proper and secure solution for the application to access the Azure storage account. Which of the following from the Virtual Machine blade would you configure as part of the solution?

Settings

 Networking Disks Size Security Extensions Continuous delivery (Preview) Availability set Configuration Identity Properties Locks Export template A. Networking B. Extensions  C. Configuration D. Identity  E. Properties

Explanation:

Answer – D

Here you would make use of Managed Service Identities. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

What is managed identities for Azure resources?

Is this page helpful?



06/19/2019 • 8 minutes to read • 4 contributors +4

Managed identities for Azure resources is a feature of Azure Active Directory. Each of the Azure services that support managed identities for Azure resources are subject to their own timeline. Make sure you review the availability status of managed identities for your resource and known issues before you begin.

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

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

So for the virtual machine, you can just go to identity, enable the Status and then click on Save

whizlabvm - Identity

Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+ /)

System assigned User assigned (preview)

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

Settings

Networking Disks Size Security Extensions Continuous delivery (Preview) Availability set Configuration

Identity

A system assigned managed identity enables Azure resources to authenticate to cloud services (e.g. Azure Key Vault) without storing credentials in code. Once enabled, all necessary permissions can be granted via Azure role-based-access-control. The lifecycle of this type of managed identity is tied to the lifecycle of this resource. Additionally, each resource (e.g. Virtual Machine) can only have one system assigned managed identity. [Learn more about Managed identities.](#)

Status

Off On

Save Discard Refresh

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

For more information on Managed Service identities, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 17

Incorrect

Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

A company has a virtual machine named whizlabvm defined in Azure. An application deployed on the virtual machine needs to have access to objects stored in a container in an Azure storage account. You need to ensure that the development team does not embed any sort of access keys or credentials to access the container-based objects from the application.

You need to architect a proper and secure solution for the application to access the Azure storage account. You now need to configure the IAM access role as shown below

Add role assignment

X

Role 

Select a role

▼

Assign access to 

Azure AD user, group, or service principal

▼

Select 

Search by name or email address



2b95e87a-4afd-4b70-829d-1316ba9430b9 f4495aa4-
accdemo18@gmail.com



whizlabgrp2



whizlabusr1
whizlabusr1@accdemo18gmail.onmicrosoft.com

the Role?

Which of the following would you ideally select as

A. Owner

B. Contributor

C. Storage Account Contributor 

D. Storage Blob Data Reader 

Explanation:

Answer – D

The question does not mention the exact sort of access. But we do know that the application needs to access the objects in the container. We can't assign the other roles because it would just provide extra access than what is required. And hence the most suitable role would be the "Storage Blob Data Reader" role.

For more information on an example of working with Managed Service Identities, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/tutorial-vm-windows-access-storage>

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Question 18

Incorrect

Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

A company has a virtual machine named whizlabvm defined in Azure. An application deployed on the virtual machine needs to have access to objects stored in a container in an Azure storage account. You need to ensure that the development team does not embed any sort of access keys or credentials to access the container-based objects from the application.

You need to architect a proper and secure solution for the application to access the Azure storage account. You now need to configure the IAM access role as shown below

Add role assignment X

Role 

Select a role

Assign access to 

Azure AD user, group, or service principal

Select 

Search by name or email address



2b95e87a-4afd-4b70-829d-1316ba9430b9 f4495aa4-
accdemo18@gmail.com



whizlabgrp2



whizlabusr1
whizlabusr1@accdemo18gmail.onmicrosoft.com

Which of the following would you choose in the

"Assign access to" drop down box?

A. Azure AD user, group, or service principal

B. User assigned managed identity X

C. App Service

D. Virtual Machine ✓

Explanation:

Answer – D

Since we need to provide access to the Managed Identity assigned to the Virtual machine, we would need to choose the Virtual Machine option.

When you choose the Virtual Machine option, you would get the Virtual Machine for which Managed Service identity has been enabled.

Add role assignment X

Role i
Storage Blob Data Reader

Assign access to i
Virtual Machine

* Subscription
Free Trial

Select i
Search by name

 whizlabvm
[/subscriptions/63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af...](https://subscriptions/63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af...)



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

For more information on an example of working with Managed Service Identities, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/tutorial-vm-windows-access-storage>

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Question 19

Incorrect

A company has setup the following CosmosDB account in Azure.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for the 'whizlabacc' CosmosDB account. The left sidebar lists navigation options: Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, and Quick start. The main content area displays account details: Status (Online), Resource group (change) 'whizlab-rg', Subscription (change) 'Free Trial', Subscription ID '63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6', Read Locations 'Australia East', Write Locations 'Australia East', and URI 'https://whizlabacc.documents.azure.com:443/'.

As an architect you need to provide the structure of the REST API call which would be used to create documents in the following collection

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for the 'whizlab' collection under the 'Customer' container. The left sidebar shows the 'SQL API' section. The main content area shows the collection structure: Scale, Customer, and a selected item 'Customer'.

Below is the incomplete REST API POST request.

https:// Slot1 .documents.azure.com/dbs/ Slot2 /colls/ Slot3 /docs

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. whizlab
- B. Customer
- C. Items ×
- D. whizlabacc ✓

Explanation:

Answer – D

Here we need to mention the account name of the CosmosDB account.

The format of the REST API POST request for creating a document is given in the Microsoft documentation

Create Document

07/07/2017 • 4 minutes to read • 

Azure Cosmos DB is a globally distributed multi-model database with support for multiple APIs. This article covers the SQL API for Azure Cosmos DB.

The `Create Document` operation creates a new document in a collection.

Request

Method	Request URI	Description
POST	<code>https://{databaseaccount}.documents.azure.com/dbs/{db-id}/colls/{coll-id}/docs</code>	The <code>{databaseaccount}</code> is the name of the Azure Cosmos DB account created under your subscription. The <code>{db-id}</code> value is the user generated name/ID of the database, not the system generated ID (<code>rid</code>). The <code>{coll-id}</code> value is the name of the collection that contains the document.

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

For more information on creating a document in CosmosDB, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/cosmos-db/create-a-document>

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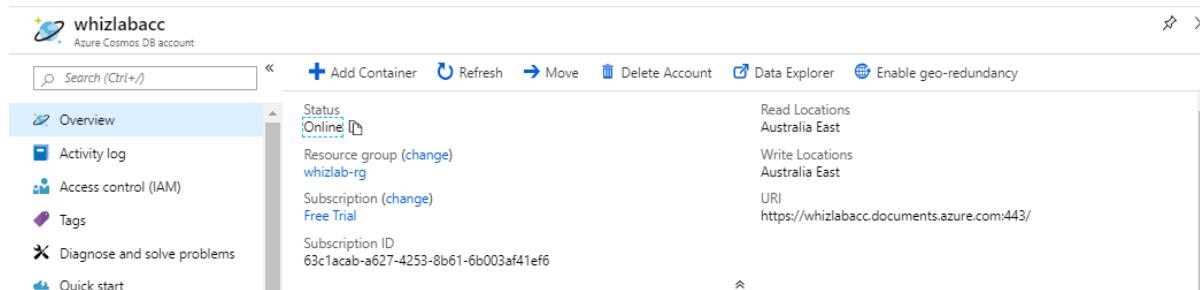
open ▾

Question 20

Incorrect

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company has setup the following CosmosDB account in Azure.



whizlabacc
Azure Cosmos DB account

Search (Ctrl+)

Add Container Refresh Move Delete Account Data Explorer Enable geo-redundancy

Overview Online

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Quick start

Status Online

Resource group (change) whizlab-rg

Subscription (change) Free Trial

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

Read Locations Australia East

Write Locations Australia East

URI https://whizlabacc.documents.azure.com:443/

As an architect you need to provide the structure of the REST API call which would be used to create documents in the following collection

SQL API



whizlab

Scale

Customer

Below is the incomplete REST API POST request.

https:// Slot1 .documents.azure.com/dbs/ Slot2 /colls/ Slot3 /docs

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. whizlab ✓
- B. Customer
- C. Items ✗
- D. whizlabacc

Explanation:

Answer – A

Here we need to mention the database name which contains the collection.

The format of the REST API POST request for creating a document is given in the Microsoft documentation

Create Document

07/07/2017 • 4 minutes to read • 

Azure Cosmos DB is a globally distributed multi-model database with support for multiple APIs. This article covers the SQL API for Azure Cosmos DB.

The `Create Document` operation creates a new document in a collection.

Request

Method	Request URI	Description
POST	<code>https://{databaseaccount}.documents.azure.com/dbs/{db-id}/colls/{coll-id}/docs</code>	The <code>{databaseaccount}</code> is the name of the Azure Cosmos DB account created under your subscription. The <code>{db-id}</code> value is the user generated name/ID of the database, not the system generated ID (<code>rid</code>). The <code>{coll-id}</code> value is the name of the collection that contains the document.

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

For more information on creating a document in CosmosDB, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/cosmos-db/create-a-document>

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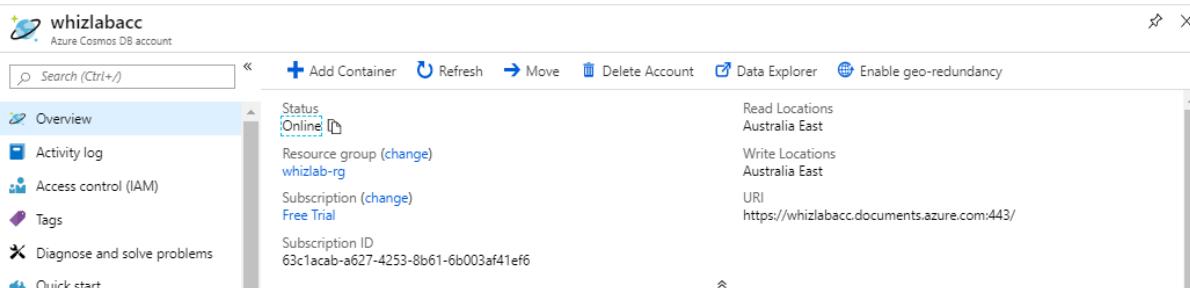
open ▾

Question 21

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company has setup the following CosmosDB account in Azure.



whizlabacc
Azure Cosmos DB account

Search (Ctrl+)

Add Container Refresh Move Delete Account Data Explorer Enable geo-redundancy

Overview Status Online

Resource group (change) whizlab-rg

Subscription (change) Free Trial

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

Read Locations Australia East

Write Locations Australia East

URI https://whizlabacc.documents.azure.com:443/

As an architect you need to provide the structure of the REST API call which would be used to create documents in the following collection

SQL API



▼ whizlab

Scale

► Customer

Below is the incomplete REST API POST request.

https:// **Slot1** .documents.azure.com/dbs/ **Slot2** /colls/ **Slot3** /docs

Which of the following would go into Slot3?

- A. whizlab
- B. Customer
- C. Items
- D. whizlabacc

Explanation:

Answer – B

Here we need to mention the collection into which the document will be inserted into.

The format of the REST API POST request for creating a document is given in the Microsoft documentation

Create Document

07/07/2017 • 4 minutes to read • 

Azure Cosmos DB is a globally distributed multi-model database with support for multiple APIs. This article covers the SQL API for Azure Cosmos DB.

The `Create Document` operation creates a new document in a collection.

Request

Method	Request URI	Description
POST	<code>https://{databaseaccount}.documents.azure.com/dbs/{db-id}/colls/{coll-id}/docs</code>	The <code>{databaseaccount}</code> is the name of the Azure Cosmos DB account created under your subscription. The <code>{db-id}</code> value is the user generated name/ID of the database, not the system generated ID (<code>rid</code>). The <code>{coll-id}</code> value is the name of the collection that contains the document.

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

- For more information on creating a document in CosmosDB, please go to the below URL
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/cosmos-db/create-a-document>

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Question 22

Incorrect

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

Your team needs to setup alerts whenever an administrative option is carried out on a virtual machine named "whizlabvm"

You have to go ahead and configure the rule as shown below



* RESOURCE

Select the target(s) that you wish to monitor

HIERARCHY

Select



* CONDITION

No condition defined, click on 'Add condition' to select a signal and define its logic

Add



ACTIONS

No configured actions

Add

ALERT DETAILS

* Alert rule name i

Specify alert rule name. Sample: 'Percentage CPU greater than 70'

Description

Specify alert description here...

Enable rule upon creation

Yes

No

Which of the following would you setup as the Resource for the alert?

- A. The subscription
- B. The account
- C. The resource group X
- D. The virtual machine ✓

Explanation:

Answer – D

Since you are setting up an alert for the virtual machine, you would have to choose the virtual machine as the resource as shown below

Create rule

Rules management

*** RESOURCE**

whizlabvm

Select**HIERARCHY**

Free Trial > whizlab-rg

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

For more information on alerts, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-metric>

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Rate this Question?

View Queries

open ▾

Question 23**Incorrect****Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure**

Your team needs to setup alerts whenever an administrative option is carried out on a virtual machine named "whizlabvm"

You have to go ahead and configure the rule as shown below



* RESOURCE

Select the target(s) that you wish to monitor

Select

HIERARCHY



* CONDITION

No condition defined, click on 'Add condition' to select a signal and define its logic

Add



ACTIONS

No configured actions

Add

ALERT DETAILS

* Alert rule name i

Specify alert rule name. Sample: 'Percentage CPU greater than 70'

Description

Specify alert description here...

Enable rule upon creation

Yes

No

You have to go ahead and add a condition.

Home > Monitor - Alerts > Create rule

Create rule

Rules management

* RESOURCE

whizlabvm

Select

* CONDITION

No condition defined, click on 'Add c'

Add

Configure signal logic

Choose a signal below and configure the logic on the next screen to define the alert condition.

Signal type i

All

Monitor service i

All

Displaying 1 - 20 signals out of total 47 signals

Search by signal name

SIGNAL NAME	SIGNAL TYPE	MONITOR SERVICE
Percentage CPU	Metric	Platform
Network In Billable	Metric	Platform
Network Out Billable	Metric	Platform
Disk Read Bytes	Metric	Platform

Which of the following would you choose as the Signal type?

- A. Logs
- B. Diagnostics
- C. Metrics X
- D. Activity Log ✓

Explanation:

Answer – D

Since you need to add an alert for any Administrative operation, you filter the Signal type as "Activity Log". You can then choose the operation name as "All Administrative operations" as shown below

Configure signal logic

Choose a signal below and configure the logic on the next screen to define the alert condition.

Signal type ⓘ Monitor service ⓘ

Activity Log All

Displaying 1 - 14 signals out of total 14 signals

Search by signal name

SIGNAL NAME	SIGNAL TYPE	MONITOR SERVICE
All Administrative operations	Activity Log	Administrative
Create or Update Virtual Machine (virtualMachines)	Activity Log	Administrative
Delete Virtual Machine (virtualMachines)	Activity Log	Administrative
Start Virtual Machine (virtualMachines)	Activity Log	Administrative
Power Off Virtual Machine (virtualMachines)	Activity Log	Administrative

A red arrow points to the "All Administrative operations" row in the table.

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

For more information on alerts, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/alerts-metric>

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Question 24

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has a set of users defined in their Azure AD tenant. They want to enable Multi-Factor Authentication for a set of users.

They decide to change the state of the user to "Enabled"

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, this is one of the ways in which you can enable Multi-Factor Authentication for a user. This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Choose how to enable

Enabled by changing user state - This is the traditional method for requiring two-step verification and is discussed in this article. It works with both Azure MFA in the cloud and Azure MFA Server. Using this method requires users to perform two-step verification **every time** they sign in and overrides Conditional Access policies. This is the method used for those with either Office 365 or Microsoft 365 Business licenses as they do not include Conditional Access features.

Enabled by Conditional Access policy - This is the most flexible means to enable two-step verification for your users. Enabling using Conditional Access policy only works for Azure MFA in the cloud and is a premium feature of Azure AD. More information on this method can be found in [Deploy cloud-based Azure Multi-Factor Authentication](#).

Enabled by Azure AD Identity Protection - This method uses the Azure AD Identity Protection risk policy to require two-step verification based only on sign-in risk for all cloud applications. This method requires Azure Active Directory P2 licensing. More information on this method can be found in [Azure Active Directory Identity Protection](#)

For more information on Multi-Factor Authentication for a user, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 25

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has a set of users defined in their Azure AD tenant. They want to enable Multi-Factor Authentication for a set of users.

They decide to implement an Azure Policy.

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

Azure Policies are used from a governance perspective and can't be used to enable Multi-Factor Authentication for users.

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

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

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Question 26

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has a set of users defined in their Azure AD tenant. They want to enable Multi-Factor Authentication for a set of users.

They decide to implement conditional access policies.

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes 

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, this is one of the ways in which you can enable Multi-Factor Authentication for a user. This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

Choose how to enable

Enabled by changing user state - This is the traditional method for requiring two-step verification and is discussed in this article. It works with both Azure MFA in the cloud and Azure MFA Server. Using this method requires users to perform two-step verification **every time** they sign in and overrides Conditional Access policies. This is the method used for those with either Office 365 or Microsoft 365 Business licenses as they do not include Conditional Access features.

Enabled by Conditional Access policy - This is the most flexible means to enable two-step verification for your users. Enabling using Conditional Access policy only works for Azure MFA in the cloud and is a premium feature of Azure AD. More information on this method can be found in [Deploy cloud-based Azure Multi-Factor Authentication](#).

Enabled by Azure AD Identity Protection - This method uses the Azure AD Identity Protection risk policy to require two-step verification based only on sign-in risk for all cloud applications. This method requires Azure Active Directory P2 licensing. More information on this method can be found in [Azure Active Directory Identity Protection](#)

For more information on Multi-Factor Authentication for a user, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 27

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A team needs to create a storage account that should have the following properties

- Be able to store data in table like format
- Support the sending or retrieving of messages for applications
- Data should be persistent in the event of a region wide failure
- Costs should be minimized.

You have to complete the below powershell command to create the storage account

New-AzStorageAccount -ResourceGroupName whizlab-rg -Name whizlabstore

-Location "Central US" -SkuName Slot1 -Kind Slot2

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. Standard_LRS
- B. Standard_ZRS

C. Standard_GRS

D. Standard_RAGRS

Explanation:

Answer – C

An example of the command is given in the Microsoft documentation

PowerShell  Copy

```
New-AzStorageAccount -ResourceGroupName $resourceGroup  
-Name <account-name>  
-Location $location  
-SkuName Standard_GRS  
-Kind StorageV2
```

To create a general-purpose v2 storage account with a different replication option, substitute the desired value in the table below for the **SkuName** parameter.

Replication option	SkuName parameter
Locally redundant storage (LRS)	Standard_LRS
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)	Standard_ZRS
Geo-redundant storage (GRS)	Standard_GRS
Read-access geo-redundant storage (GRS)	Standard_RAGRS
Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS) (preview)	Standard_GZRS
Read-access geo-zone-redundant storage (RA-GZRS) (preview)	Standard_RAGZRS

And since we need to ensure that data is available even in the event of a region wide failure, we would need to choose Geo Redundant storage.

Options A and B are incorrect since these replication options will not ensure objects are available in the event of a region wide failure.

Option D is incorrect since this would be an expensive option.

For more information on creating a storage account via powershell, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-quickstart-create-account?tabs=azure-powershell>

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Question 28

Correct

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A team needs to create a storage account that should have the following properties

- Be able to store data in table like format
- Support the sending or retrieving of messages for applications
- Data should be available in the event of a region wide failure
- Costs should be minimized.

You have to complete the below powershell command to create the storage account

`New-AzStorageAccount -ResourceGroupName whizlab-rg -Name whizlabstore`

`-Location "Central US" -SkuName Slot1 -Kind Slot2`

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. StorageV1
- B. StorageV2 
- C. Blob
- D. FileStorage

Explanation:

Answer – B

Here as per the requirement, we need to have support for the table and queue service for the storage account. If you see the documentation, this is available with General Purpose V1 and V2 storage.

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

Storage account type	Supported services	Supported performance tiers	Supported access tiers	Replication options	Deployment model 1	Encryption 2
General-purpose V2	Blob, File, Queue, Table, and Disk	Standard, Premium 5	Hot, Cool, Archive 3	LRS, GRS, RA-GRS, ZRS 4	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	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

But Microsoft always recommends using General Purpose V2 storage accounts since these have always the latest features for storage accounts.

Options C and D are incorrect since these don't have support for the Table and Queue service.

For more information on Azure Storage accounts, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 29

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company has an Azure Service Bus namespace and the following queue defined

«
 Queue
 Refresh

-  Overview
-  Activity log
-  Access control (IAM)
-  Tags
-  Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

-  Shared access policies
-  Scale
-  Geo-Recovery
-  Migrate to premium
-  Properties
-  Locks
-  Export template

Entities

 Queues

 Search to filter items...			
NAME	STATUS	MAX SIZE	ENABLE PARTITIONING
demo	Active	1 GB	false

The company wants to temporarily suspend the messages activities on the queue. Where can you go to fulfil this requirement?

- A. To the Locks section for the Service Bus namespace
- B. To the Properties for the Service Bus namespace
- C. To the Properties for the Queue ✓
- D. To the Locks section for the Queue

Explanation:

Answer – C

You can temporarily disable the queue by going to the Properties of the queue itself as shown below

demo - Properties

Service Bus Queue

 Search (Ctrl+ /)

Save changes Discard changes
[Overview](#)[Diagnose and solve problems](#)[Settings](#)[Shared access policies](#)[Metrics \(preview\)](#)[Properties](#) 1[Locks](#)[Export template](#)[Support + troubleshooting](#)[New support request](#)

Message time to live (default)

14 days

Lock duration

30 seconds

Duplicate detection history

10 minutes

Maximum Delivery Count

10

Maximum size

1 GB

Queue State

Active Disabled 2 Move expired messages to the dead-letter subqueue

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

For more information on suspending a queue, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/entity-suspend>

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[open ▾](#)
[Question 30](#)
[Incorrect](#)
[Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage](#)

A company has an Azure Service Bus namespace and the following queue defined

Search (Ctrl+I)[Queue](#) [Refresh](#)

- [Overview](#)
- [Activity log](#)
- [Access control \(IAM\)](#)
- [Tags](#)
- [Diagnose and solve problems](#)

Settings

- [!\[\]\(0339c0a2b75de73477427b2d7747a13a_img.jpg\) Shared access policies](#)
- [!\[\]\(fd1f135041236a386a788ab469d5c07e_img.jpg\) Scale](#)
- [!\[\]\(d95579d2bd1d9687eaf9d5bcc5b6e557_img.jpg\) Geo-Recovery](#)
- [!\[\]\(14df9dba35133ce17defffe558b55d9a_img.jpg\) Migrate to premium](#)
- [!\[\]\(9015ce473bdc9a6dbaf549d993a0925a_img.jpg\) Properties](#)
- [!\[\]\(0b476cdd8ef1736af75412e21167863a_img.jpg\) Locks](#)
- [!\[\]\(4cd0d600898561043acf0b267d07416c_img.jpg\) Export template](#)

Entities

- [!\[\]\(1799f10d73b36dcfd5be140212ed7832_img.jpg\) Queues](#)

<input type="text"/> Search to filter items...			
NAME	STATUS	MAX SIZE	ENABLE PARTITIONING
demo	Active	1 GB	false

A development team needs to work with the Service Bus queue. Which of the following would need to be in place in order for the application under development to interact with the Service Bus queue?

- A. A secret
- B. A Password Policy X
- C. A Shared Access Policy ✓
- D. A Storage account

Explanation:

Answer – C

You need to have a Shared Access Policy in place for the service. You can then share either the Keys or the Connection strings with the development team.

whizlab - Shared access policies

Service Bus Namespace

Search (Ctrl+ /) Add

[] Overview [] Activity log [] Access control (IAM) [] Tags [] Diagnose and solve problems

[] Settings [] Shared access policies [] Scale [] Geo-Recovery [] Migrate to premium [] Properties

POLICY	CLAIMS
RootManageSharedAccessKey	Manage

Manage Send Listen

Primary Key
LQvEBnO+E9HpKC661qC+4zNvqHN6gWtH6+WRuL... []

Secondary Key
2qZKM+LR/v7w1vBkDf0fe/wBMwvUZhYw6LhfprFO3U= []

Primary Connection String
Endpoint=sb://whizlab.servicebus.windows.net/Share... []

Secondary Connection String
Endpoint=sb://whizlab.servicebus.windows.net/Share... []

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

For more information on authentication and authorization with a service bus queue, please go to the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-authentication-and-authorization>

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Question 31

Incorrect

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company currently has the following networks defined in Azure

Name
Address space
whizlab-vnet1
10.1.0.0/16

whizlab-vnet2

10.2.0.0/16

whizlab-vnet3

10.3.0.0/16

The company also has an on-premise data center. They want to achieve the following

- Create a site-to-site VPN connection between whizlab-vnet2 and their on-premise data center.
- Ensure that traffic from whizlab-vnet1 and whizlab-vnet3 can reach the on-premise data center via whizlab-vnet2

Which of the following needs to be in place in the on-premise data center to establish a site-to-site VPN connection?

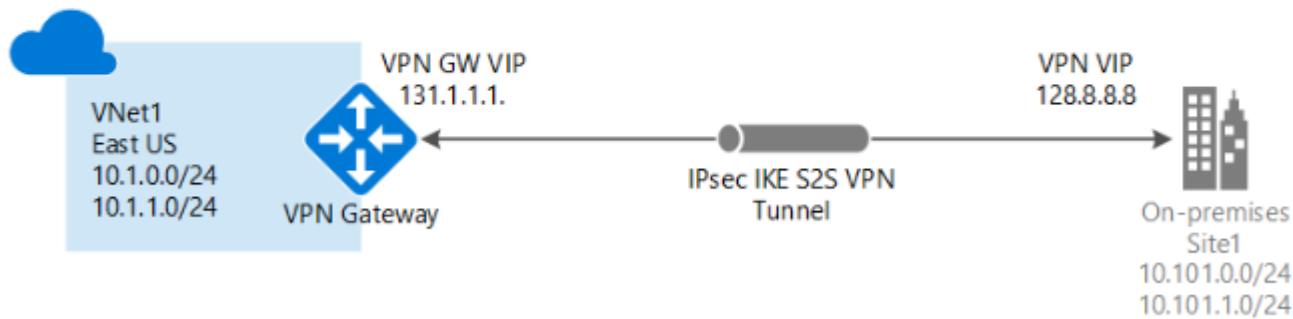
- A. A Virtual network gateway
- B. A Local network gateway
- C. A gateway subnet x
- D. A VPN device ✓

Explanation:

Answer – D

You need to have a VPN device with a public IP address located in the data center. The below is mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

A Site-to-Site VPN gateway connection is used to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network over an IPsec/IKE (IKEv1 or IKEv2) VPN tunnel. This type of connection requires a VPN device located on-premises that has an externally facing public IP address assigned to it. For more information about VPN gateways, see [About VPN gateway](#).



All of the other options are incorrect since these are required to be setup in Azure.

For more information on Site-to-Site VPN Connections, please go to the below URL

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

[Ask our Experts](#)Rate this Question?  [View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 32****Correct****Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure**

A company currently has the following networks defined in Azure

Name	Address space
whizlab-vnet1	10.1.0.0/16
whizlab-vnet2	10.2.0.0/16
whizlab-vnet3	10.3.0.0/16

The company also has an on-premise data center. They want to achieve the following

- Create a site-to-site VPN connection between whizlab-vnet2 and their on-premise data center.
- Ensure that traffic from whizlab-vnet1 and whizlab-vnet3 can reach the on-premise data center via whizlab-vnet2

Which of the following would need to be setup between whizlab-vnet1 and whizlab-vnet2?

- A. A VPN Connection
- B. An Express Route Connection
- C. A Virtual Network Peering connection 
- D. A Local gateway connection

Explanation:

Answer – C

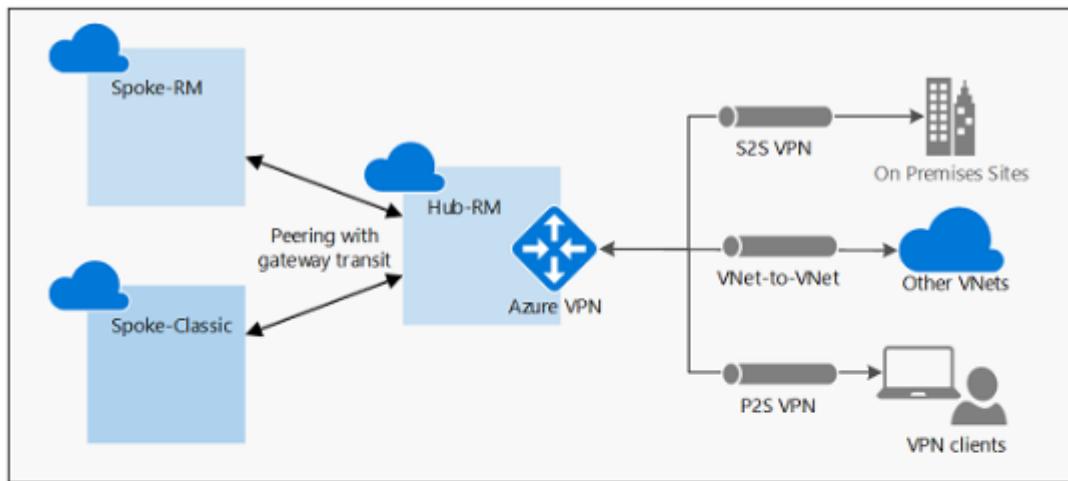
Since we need to ensure that traffic can flow from both whizlab-vnet1 and whizlab-vnet3 via whizlab-vnet2, we need to have a virtual network peering connection between the networks.

An example of such a setup is given in the Microsoft documentation

Configure VPN gateway transit for virtual network peering

03/25/2018 • 5 minutes to read • 1 person likes this +2

This article helps you configure gateway transit for virtual network peering. [Virtual network peering](#) seamlessly connects two Azure virtual networks, merging the two virtual networks into one for connectivity purposes. [Gateway transit](#) is a peering property that enables one virtual network to utilize the VPN gateway in the peered virtual network for cross-premises or VNet-to-VNet connectivity. The following diagram shows how gateway transit works with virtual network peering.



In the diagram, gateway transit allows the peered virtual networks to use the Azure VPN gateway in Hub-RM. Connectivity available on the VPN gateway, including S2S, P2S, and VNet-to-VNet connections, applies to all three virtual networks. The transit option is available for peering between the same or different deployment models. The constraint is that the VPN gateway can only be in the virtual network using Resource Manager deployment model, as shown in the diagram.

Since such an example is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on virtual network peering gateway transit, please go to the below URL

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

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Question 33

Incorrect

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company currently has the following networks defined in Azure

Name
Address space
whizlab-vnet1
10.1.0.0/16
whizlab-vnet2
10.2.0.0/16
whizlab-vnet3
10.3.0.0/16

The company also has an on-premise data center. They want to achieve the following

- Create a site-to-site VPN connection between whizlab-vnet2 and their on-premise data center.
- Ensure that traffic from whizlab-vnet1 and whizlab-vnet3 can reach the on-premise data center via whizlab-vnet2

Which of the following needs to be setup on the connection between whizlab-vnet1 and whizlab-vnet2?

- A. **Gateway transit** ✓
- B. Allow VPN ✗
- C. Allow forwarded traffic
- D. VPN transit

Explanation:

Answer – A

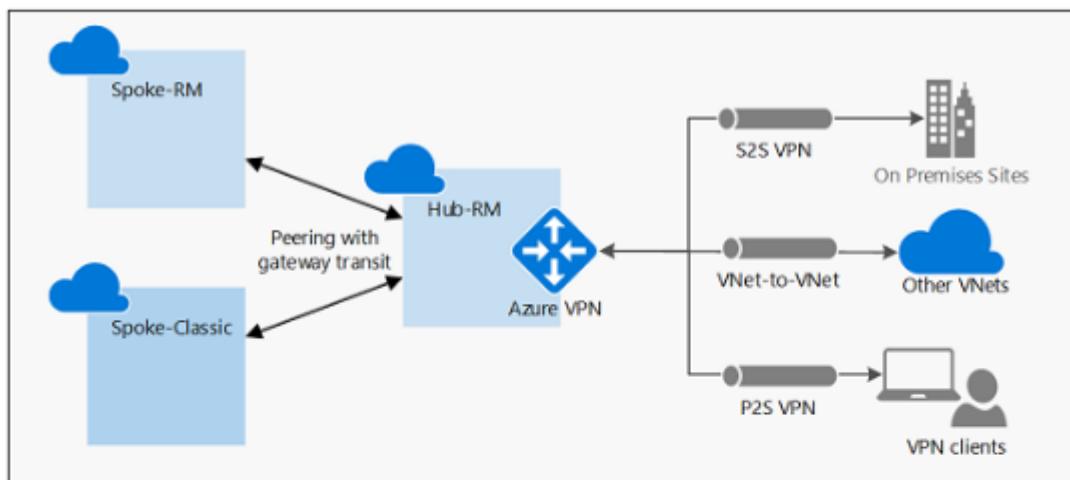
We have to enable gateway transit on the virtual network peering connection

An example of such a setup is given in the Microsoft documentation

Configure VPN gateway transit for virtual network peering

03/25/2018 • 5 minutes to read •  +2

This article helps you configure gateway transit for virtual network peering. [Virtual network peering](#) seamlessly connects two Azure virtual networks, merging the two virtual networks into one for connectivity purposes. [Gateway transit](#) is a peering property that enables one virtual network to utilize the VPN gateway in the peered virtual network for cross-premises or VNet-to-VNet connectivity. The following diagram shows how gateway transit works with virtual network peering.



In the diagram, gateway transit allows the peered virtual networks to use the Azure VPN gateway in Hub-RM. Connectivity available on the VPN gateway, including S2S, P2S, and VNet-to-VNet connections, applies to all three virtual networks. The transit option is available for peering between the same or different deployment models. The constraint is that the VPN gateway can only be in the virtual network using Resource Manager deployment model, as shown in the diagram.

As shown below as an example, when you enable Virtual Network Peering between 2 virtual networks , you can then enable the "Allow gateway transit" option.

Add peering

whizlab-vnet

i For peering to work, a peering link must be created from whizlab-vnet to whizlab-vnet1 as well as from whizlab-vnet1 to whizlab-vnet.

* Name of the peering from whizlab-vnet to whizlab-vnet1

peeringA



Peer details

Virtual network deployment model **i**

Resource manager Classic

I know my resource ID **i**

* Subscription **i**

Free Trial



* Virtual network

whizlab-vnet1 (whizlab-rg)



* Name of the peering from whizlab-vnet1 to whizlab-vnet

peeringB



Configuration

Configure virtual network access settings

Allow virtual network access from whizlab-vnet to whizlab-vnet1 **i**

Disabled Enabled

Allow virtual network access from whizlab-vnet1 to whizlab-vnet **i**

Disabled Enabled

Configure forwarded traffic settings

Allow forwarded traffic from whizlab-vnet1 to whizlab-vnet **i**

Disabled Enabled

Allow forwarded traffic from whizlab-vnet to whizlab-vnet1 **i**

Disabled Enabled

Configure gateway transit settings

Allow gateway transit **i**



Since such an example is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation, all other options are incorrect

For more information on virtual network peering gateway transit, please go to the below URL

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

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A company has currently setup an Azure subscription and an Azure tenant. They want to create a group of users with certain level of permissions. The groups along with the relevant permissions are given below

Group Name	Permissions
whizlabgrpA	Users in the group should be able to view cost data
whizlabgrpB	Users in the group should be able to manage budgets
whizlabgrpC	Users should be able to assign access to resources

Which of the following role would you assign to whizlabgrpA?

- A. Owner
- B. Contributor
- C. Cost Management Contributor
- D. Cost Management Reader ✓

Explanation:

Answer – D

To keep in line with ensuring that only the required permissions are given to users, we can assign the "Cost Management Reader" role to the group.

Below is a description from the Microsoft documentation on what the role can do

Cost Management Reader

Description	Can view cost data and configuration (e.g. budgets, exports)
-------------	--

The other options are all incorrect since they would give more permissions than required.

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

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

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Question 35**Correct****Domain :Implements Workloads and Security**

A company has currently setup an Azure subscription and an Azure tenant. They want to create a group of users with certain level of permissions. The groups along with the relevant permissions are given below

Group Name	Permissions
whizlabgrpA	Users in the group should be able to view cost data
whizlabgrpB	Users in the group should be able to manage budgets
whizlabgrpC	Users should be able to assign access to resources

Which of the following role would you assign to whizlabgrpB?

- A. Owner
- B. Contributor
- C. Cost Management Contributor 
- D. Cost Management Reader

Explanation:

Answer – C

Since here users are required to also manage budgets, we would need to assign the "Cost Management Contributor" role to the group.

Below is a description from the Microsoft documentation on what the role can do

Cost Management Contributor

Description	Can view costs and manage cost configuration (e.g. budgets, exports)
Id	434105ed-43f6-45c7-a02f-909b2ba83430

Options A and B are incorrect since they would give more permissions than required.

Option D is incorrect since this role does not have the permission to manage budgets

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

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

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Question 36

Incorrect

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has currently setup an Azure subscription and an Azure tenant. They want to create a group of users with certain level of permissions. The groups along with the relevant permissions are given below

Group Name	Permissions
whizlabgrpA	Users in the group should be able to view cost data
whizlabgrpB	Users in the group should be able to manage budgets
whizlabgrpC	Users should be able to assign access to resources

Which of the following role would you assign to whizlabgrpC?

- A. Owner 
- B. Contributor
-

C. Cost Management Contributor

D. Cost Management Reader X

Explanation:

Answer – A

For this, we need to use the Owner role, because only this role allows one to manage access to resources.

Owner

Description

Lets you manage everything, including access to resources.

All other options are incorrect since they don't have the required permission to manage access to resources

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

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

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Question 37

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has the following resources defined in Azure

All resources

Default Directory

[Add](#) [Edit columns](#) [Refresh](#) [Export to CSV](#) [Assign tags](#) [Delete](#) [Try preview](#)

Subscriptions: Free Trial

<input type="text" value="Filter by name..."/>	All resource groups	All types	All locations	All tags
9 items	<input type="checkbox"/> Show hidden types			
<input type="checkbox"/> NAME ↑↓	TYPE ↑↓	RESOURCE GROUP ↑↓	LOCATION ↑↓	
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlab	Service Bus Namespace	whizlab-rg	West US	
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabacc	Azure Cosmos DB account	whizlab-rg	Australia East	
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabstore	Storage account	whizlab-rg	East US	
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabvm	Virtual machine	whizlab-rg	East US	
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabvm_OsDisk_1_5c90b7...	Disk	WHIZLAB-RG	East US	
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabvm558	Network interface	whizlab-rg	East US	
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabvm-ip	Public IP address	whizlab-rg	East US	
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabvm-nsg	Network security group	whizlab-rg	East US	
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlab-vnet	Virtual network	whizlab-rg	East US	

The company is trying to create an application gateway. When they go ahead to choose the corresponding virtual network, they can see that the network is greyed out. They are not able to assign the gateway to the virtual network.

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for creating an Application Gateway. It's a multi-step process:

- Step 1: Basics** (Configure basic settings): Shows a note "Preview the new creation experience for Application Gateway".
- Step 2: Settings** (Configure application gateway se...): This is the active step. It includes:
 - Subnet configuration:** A dropdown menu with "Choose a virtual network" highlighted.
 - Frontend IP configuration:** Options for IP address type (Public or Private) and Public IP address (Create new or Use existing). The "whizlabgateway-ip" field is populated.
- Step 3: Summary** (Review and create): The final step before creation.

In the "Choose virtual network" step, the "whizlab-vnet" option is shown but appears to be disabled or grayed out. The "whizlab-rg" resource group is listed under the subnet configuration.

Which of the following must be done in order to rectify this issue?

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

Explanation:

Answer – C

One of the key reasons would be that the virtual network does not have an empty subnet.

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

Prerequisites

Azure virtual network and dedicated subnet

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

Option A is incorrect since the Virtual Network gateway is used for Site-to-Site VPN connections

Option B is incorrect since this is a separate load balancing solution

Option D is incorrect since this is used to protect the traffic flowing into a subnet or network interface

For more information on the configuration of the Application gateway, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 38

Incorrect

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has the following resources defined in Azure

All resources

Default Directory

 Add  Edit columns  Refresh  Export to CSV  Assign tags  Delete  Try preview

Subscriptions: Free Trial

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

9 items Show hidden types 

<input type="checkbox"/> NAME ↑↓	TYPE ↑↓	RESOURCE GROUP ↑↓	LOCATION ↑↓
 whizlab	Service Bus Namespace	whizlab-rg	West US
 whizlabacc	Azure Cosmos DB account	whizlab-rg	Australia East
 whizlabstore	Storage account	whizlab-rg	East US
 whizlabvm	Virtual machine	whizlab-rg	East US
 whizlabvm_OsDisk_1_5c90b7...	Disk	WHIZLAB-RG	East US
 whizlabvm558	Network interface	whizlab-rg	East US
 whizlabvm-ip	Public IP address	whizlab-rg	East US
 whizlabvm-nsg	Network security group	whizlab-rg	East US
 whizlab-vnet	Virtual network	whizlab-rg	East US

After creating the

Application Gateway resource, you have to ensure users can reach the gateway resource on port 8080. Which of the following would you configure on the Application gateway for this requirement?

- A. Backend pools
- B. Listeners 
- C. Health probes 
- D. Configuration

Explanation:

Answer – B

This can be done by adding a Listener configuration to the Application gateway resource.

whizlabgateway - Listeners

Application gateway

Search (Ctrl+)

Basic Multi-site Save Discard

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

SSL Policy

Application Gateway provides native support for WebSocket across all gateway sizes. There is no additional configuration required to enable or disable WebSocket support. If a WebSocket traffic is received on the Application Gateway, it is automatically directed to the WebSocket enabled backend server using the appropriate backend pool as specified in application gateway rules.

Configure a centralized SSL policy to match your organizational security requirements. An SSL policy offers control over the SSL protocol version as well as which ciphers are used during SSL handshakes. You can choose from one of the predefined security policies or create a custom security policy based on your security requirements. If you don't specify an SSL policy, the default policy will be used for your gateway.

Default Predefined Custom

Min protocol version
TLSv1.0



You can go ahead to the Listeners section and then add a Listener to listen on port 8080.

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

For more information on the configuration of the Application gateway, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 39

Incorrect

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company has gone ahead and provisioned the following Azure SQL database

SQL whizlabdb (whizlabserver/whizlabdb)
SQL database

Search (Ctrl+)

Copy Restore Export Set server firewall Delete Connect with... Feedback

Overview Activity log Tags Diagnose and solve problems Quick start Query editor (preview) Settings Configure

Resource group (change)
whizlab-rg

Status
Online

Location
East US

Subscription (change)
Free Trial

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

Tags (change)
Click here to add tags

Server name
whizlabserver.database.windows.net

Elastic pool
No elastic pool

Connection strings
Show database connection strings

Pricing tier
Basic

Oldest restore point
No restore point available

Which of the following needs to be configured in order to ensure a database administrator can connect to the database server from a workstation. The workstation is located in the on-premise data center and has a public IP address.

- A. Configure an Elastic pool
- B. Change the database connection strings
- C. Set the server firewall ✓
- D. Restore the database ✗

Explanation:

Answer – C

In order to connect to the database, you would need to set the firewall settings

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a SQL database named 'whizlabdb'. The left sidebar lists various options: Overview (selected), Activity log, Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Quick start, Query editor (preview), Settings, and Configure. The main content area displays the database's properties. Key details include:

Setting	Value
Resource group (change)	whizlab-rg
Status	Online
Location	East US
Subscription (change)	Free Trial
Subscription ID	63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6
Tags (change)	Click here to add tags
Server name	whizlabserver.database.windows.net
Elastic pool	No elastic pool
Connection strings	Show database connection strings
Pricing tier	Basic
Oldest restore point	No restore point available

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

For more information on the SQL database firewall setting, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-firewall-configure>

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Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company has gone ahead and provisioned the following Azure SQL database

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for an Azure SQL database named 'whizlabdb'. The left sidebar has 'Overview' selected. The main content area displays various properties of the database:

Setting	Value
Resource group (change)	whizlab-rg
Status	Online
Location	East US
Subscription (change)	Free Trial
Subscription ID	63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6
Tags (change)	Click here to add tags
Server name	whizlabserver.database.windows.net
Elastic pool	No elastic pool
Connection strings	Show database connection strings
Pricing tier	Basic
Oldest restore point	No restore point available

The database administrator needs to change the DTU's assigned to the database. Where can you go to change this setting?

- A. Configure ✓
- B. Geo-replication
- C. Properties ✗
- D. Locks

Explanation:

Answer – A

If you go to the Configure section, you will be presented with a screen which allows you to change the DTU's assigned to the Azure SQL database

 Feedback

Basic

For less demanding workloads

Standard

For workloads with typical performance requirements

Premium

For IO-intensive workloads.

Not available **vCore-based purchasing options**Click here to customize your performance using vCores DTUs [What is a DTU?](#)**5 (Basic)**

Data max size



Cost summary

Cost per DTU (in USD) 1.00

DTUs selected x 5

ESTIMATED COST / MONTH 4.99 USD

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

For more information on the different pricing tiers for the Azure SQL database, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-purchase-models>

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Question 41

Incorrect

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company currently has setup an Azure subscription and a tenant. They have around 500 users defined in the Azure AD tenant. They currently are using Azure AD Free licenses.

They want to implement self-service password reset for their users.

Which of the following Azure AD edition would they need to upgrade to in order to have support for the **Self-service password reset for cloud users** feature? They need to ensure costs are minimized.

- A. Azure AD Basic edition
- B. Azure AD Premium P1 edition 

C. Azure AD Premium P2 edition X

D. Office 365 Apps edition

Explanation:

Answer – B

If you look at the licensing considerations, working with Azure AD Premium P1 Edition licenses or higher.

	FREE	OFFICE 365 APPS	PREMIUM P1	PREMIUM P2
Multi-Factor Authentication ³	✓	✓	✓	✓
Basic security and usage reports	✓	✓	✓	✓
Business to Business Collaboration				
Azure AD features for guest users ⁴	✓	✓	✓	✓
Identity and Access Management for Office 365 apps				
Company branding (customization of logon and logout pages, access panel)		✓	✓	✓
Self-service password reset for cloud users		✓	✓	✓

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/pricing/details/active-directory/>

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

For more information on self-service password reset deployment, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 42

Incorrect

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company currently has setup an Azure subscription and a tenant. They have around 500 users defined in the Azure AD tenant. They currently are using Azure AD Premium P1 licenses.

Which of the following are authentication methods available for self-service password reset. Choose 2 answers from the options given below

- A. Password ✓
- B. App passwords ✗
- C. Email Address ✓
- D. Google Authenticator App ✗

Explanation:

Answer – A and C

Below are the methods available for authentication for both Multi-Factor Authentication and self-service password reset

Authentication Method	Usage
Password	MFA and SSPR
Security questions	SSPR Only
Email address	SSPR Only
Microsoft Authenticator app	MFA and public preview for SSPR
OATH Hardware token	Public preview for MFA and SSPR
SMS	MFA and SSPR
Voice call	MFA and SSPR
App passwords	MFA only in certain cases

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

For more information on self-service password authentication methods, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authentication-methods>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/pricing/details/active-directory/>

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Question 43

Correct

A team has deployed a web application to Azure using the Azure Web App service. They need to enable diagnostics logs (Application Logging) for the web app.

Save Discard

Application Logging (Filesystem)   

Application Logging (Blob)    

Web server logging    

Detailed error messages   

Failed request tracing   

Download logs

FTP/deployment username 

FTP 

FTPS 

Which of the following is required to be in place to store the logs for Application Logging (Blob)?

- A. A CosmosDB account
- B. An Azure SQL database
- C. An Azure Storage account 
- D. An Azure SQL Datawarehouse

Explanation:

Answer – C

When you configure Application Logging as shown below, you would need to set an Azure storage account as shown below.

Application Logging (Filesystem)  Off OnApplication Logging (Blob)  Off On

Level

Error



Storage Settings

Storage not configured

* Retention Period (Days) Web server logging  Off Storage File SystemDetailed error messages  Off OnFailed request tracing  Off On

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

For more information on diagnostic logs for Azure Web Apps, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs>

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Correct

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A team has deployed a web application to Azure using the Azure Web App service. They need to enable diagnostics logs (Application Logging) for the web app.

Application Logging (Filesystem)  Application Logging (Blob)  Web server logging  Detailed error messages  Failed request tracing 

Download logs

FTP/deployment username

No FTP/deployment user set



FTP

ftp://waws-prod-dm1-101.ftp.azurewebsites.windows.net



FTPS

ftps://waws-prod-dm1-101.ftp.azurewebsites.windows.net



You need to ensure that logs older than 7 days are deleted. Which of the following would you configure?

- A. Level
- B. Error Messages
- C. Tracing
- D. Retention Period 

Explanation:

Answer – D

You can specify the retention period as shown below

Application Logging (Filesystem)  Off OnApplication Logging (Blob)  Off On

Level

Error



Storage Settings

Storage not configured

* Retention Period (Days) Web server logging  Off Storage File SystemDetailed error messages  Off OnFailed request tracing  Off On

This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

By default, logs are not automatically deleted (with the exception of **Application Logging (Filesystem)**). To automatically delete logs, set the **Retention Period (Days)** field.

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

For more information on diagnostic logs for Azure Web Apps, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs>

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Question 45

Incorrect

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A company has to deploy a Docker/Go application onto Azure. They need to deploy the application using the Azure App Service Linux. Currently there are no resource groups in place which support linux based containers. You need to ensure the right and minimum number of CLI commands are executed to deploy the solution. Which of the following commands would you run as part of this solution? Choose 3 answers from the options given below

- A. az group create ✓
- B. az appservice plan create ✓
- C. az appservice plan assign ✗
- D. az webapp create ✓
- E. az web app assign

Explanation:

Answer – A,B and D

The steps for fulfilling this requirement is given as an example in the Microsoft documentation

1. First you have to ensure that a location is chosen which has support for Linux based containers. So, we will first create the resource group

Create a resource group

A [resource group](#) is a logical container into which Azure resources like web apps, databases, and storage accounts are deployed and managed. For example, you can choose to delete the entire resource group in one simple step later.

In the Cloud Shell, create a resource group with the [az group create](#) command. The following example creates a resource group named *myResourceGroup* in the *West Europe* location. To see all supported locations for App Service on Linux in **Basic** tier, run the [az appservice list-locations --sku B1 --linux-workers-enabled](#) command.

Azure CLI

CopyTry It

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

2. Next, we create the App Service plan

Create an Azure App Service plan

In the Cloud Shell, create an App Service plan in the resource group with the `az appservice plan create` command.

The following example creates an App Service plan named `myAppServicePlan` in the **Basic** pricing tier (`--sku B1`) and in a Linux container (`--is-linux`).

Azure CLI

 Copy

 Try It

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

3.And then finally we create the Web App

Create a web app

Create a [web app](#) in the `myAppServicePlan` App Service plan with the [az webapp create](#) command. Don't forget to replace `<app name>` with a globally unique app name.

Azure CLI

 Copy

 Try It

```
az webapp create --resource-group myResourceGroup --plan myAppServicePlan --name <app name> --deployment-c
```

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

For more information on deploying docker/go containers, one can go to the below link

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

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Question 46

Incorrect

You need to ensure there is a 99.95% uptime for the virtual machines hosting the web application. Which of the following would you implement for this requirement?

- A. Availability Sets ✓
- B. Scale Sets
- C. Azure Load Balancer
- D. Azure Application Gateway ✗

Explanation:

Answer – A

You can use the feature of availability sets to achieve an SLA of 99.95%. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Configure multiple virtual machines in an availability set for redundancy

To provide redundancy to your application, we recommend that you group two or more virtual machines in an availability set. This configuration within a datacenter ensures that during either a planned or unplanned maintenance event, at least one virtual machine is available and meets the 99.95% Azure SLA. For more information, see the [SLA for Virtual Machines](#).

Option B is incorrect since this is used if you want to scale your solution

Options C and D are load balancing solutions

For more information on availability sets, one can go to the below link

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

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Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

How would you ensure that the security requirements are met for the "Security Pin" column in the database?

- A. By implementing "Data Masking"
- B. By implementing database roles
- C. By implementing "Always Encrypted" 
- D. By implementing database server firewall rules

Explanation:

Answer – C

You can use the "Always Encrypted" method to encrypt data in the column in the database.

An example is also given in the Microsoft documentation.

Always Encrypted: Protect sensitive data and store encryption keys in the Windows certificate store

03/08/2019 • 12 minutes to read • 

This article shows you how to secure sensitive data in a SQL database with database encryption by using the [Always Encrypted Wizard in SQL Server Management Studio \(SSMS\)](#). It also shows you how to store your encryption keys in the Windows certificate store.

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

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

For more information on using the Always Encrypted feature, one can go to the below link

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

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Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

[View Case Study](#)

The development team needs to ensure the Azure Function App can connect to the Azure SQL database. You need to add the connection strings to the Azure Function App. Where would you add the connecting strings

- A. Identity
- B. Configuration 
- C. Properties 
- D. Advanced Tools

Explanation:

Answer - B

If you go to the Configuration option for the Azure Function, you will see a section where you can add connection strings

[Application settings](#) [General settings](#)**Application settings**

ⓘ Application settings are encrypted at rest and transmitted over an encrypted channel. You can choose to display them in plain text in your browser by using the controls below. Application Settings are exposed as environment variables for access by your application at runtime. [Learn more](#)

+ New application setting ⌚ Show values ✍ Advanced edit FilterWhere

Name	Value	deployment...
AzureWebJobsStorage	⌚ Hidden value. Click show values button above to view	trash edit
FUNCTIONS_EXTENSION_VERSION	⌚ Hidden value. Click show values button above to view	trash edit
FUNCTIONS_WORKER_RUNTIME	⌚ Hidden value. Click show values button above to view	trash edit
WEBSITE_CONTENTAZUREFILECONNECTIONSTRING	⌚ Hidden value. Click show values button above to view	trash edit
WEBSITE_CONTENTSHARE	⌚ Hidden value. Click show values button above to view	trash edit
WEBSITE_NODE_DEFAULT_VERSION	⌚ Hidden value. Click show values button above to view	trash edit

Connection strings

ⓘ Connection strings are encrypted at rest and transmitted over an encrypted channel. Connection strings should only be used with a function app if you are using entity framework. For other scenarios use App Settings. [Learn more](#)

+ New connection string ⌚ Show values ✍ Advanced edit FilterWhere

Name	Value	Type	deployment...
(no connection strings to display)			

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

For more information on Azure Function App settings, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-app-settings>

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Question 49

Correct

View Case Study

You need to configure the Azure SQL Database to be available in the event of a regional outage.

You decide to implement the "Resource Health" feature for the database

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – B

This would only allow you to see if there are any issues when it comes to the underlying platform that could affect the Azure SQL database instance

For more information on Azure Resource Health overview, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-health/resource-health-overview>

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Question 50

Correct

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

View Case Study

You need to configure the Azure SQL Database to be available in the event of a regional outage.

You decide to implement the "geo-replication" feature for the database

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, this would replicate the data from the database onto a secondary region. This would then allow a switchover to occur in case there was an issue with the region hosting the Azure SQL database.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Creating and using active geo-replication

06/18/2019 • 16 minutes to read •     

Active geo-replication is Azure SQL Database feature that allows you to create readable secondary databases of individual databases on a SQL Database server in the same or different data center (region).

! Note

Active geo-replication is not supported by managed instance. For geographic failover of managed instances, use [Auto-failover groups](#).

Active geo-replication is designed as a business continuity solution that allows the application to perform quick disaster recovery of individual databases in case of a regional disaster or large scale outage. If geo-replication is enabled, the application can initiate failover to a secondary database in a different Azure region. Up to four secondaries are supported in the same or different regions, and the secondaries can also be used for read-only access queries. The failover must be initiated manually by the application or the user. After failover, the new primary has a different connection end point. The following diagram illustrates a typical configuration of a geo-redundant cloud application using Active geo-replication.

For more information on Azure SQL database active geo replication, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-active-geo-replication>

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Question 51

Incorrect

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

[View Case Study](#)

You need to configure the Azure SQL Database to be available in the event of a regional outage. You decide to implement the "Advanced Data Security" feature for the database. Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes 

B. No 

Explanation:

Answer – B

This feature is used to enable features such as having a vulnerability assessment and advanced threat protection for the database.

For more information on Azure SQL database advanced data security, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-advanced-data-security>

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Question 52

Incorrect

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A team needs to create an Azure Event Hub. An application would then send and receive messages from the Event Hub.

You need to complete the following Azure Command Line interface script which would be used to create the Event Hub instance

az eventhubs **Slot1** create --name whizlabhub --resource-group whizlab-rg -l "East US"

az eventhubs **Slot2** create --name whizlabevent --resource-group "whizlab-rg" --namespace-name whizlabhub

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. namespace
- B. hub
- C. eventhub
- D. message

Explanation:

Answer – A

The first step is to create an event hub namespace. An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

Create an Event Hubs namespace

An Event Hubs namespace provides a unique scoping container, referenced by its fully qualified domain name, in which you create one or more event hubs. To create a namespace in your resource group, run the following command:

Azure CLI

 Copy

 Try It

```
# Create an Event Hubs namespace. Specify a name for the Event Hubs namespace.  
az eventhubs namespace create --name <Event Hubs namespace> --resource-group <resource group>
```

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

For more information on creating an Event Hub via the CLI, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-hubs/event-hubs-quickstart-cli>

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Question 53

Incorrect

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A team needs to create an Azure Event Hub. An application would then send and receive messages from the Event Hub.

You need to complete the following Azure Command Line interface script which would be used to create the Event Hub instance

az eventhubs **Slot1** create --name whizlabhub --resource-group whizlab-rg -l "East US"

az eventhubs **Slot2** create --name whizlabevent --resource-group "whizlab-rg" --namespace-name whizlabhub

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. namespace 
- B. hub
- C. eventhub 
- D. message

Explanation:

Answer – C

The second step is to create the event hub itself. An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

Create an event hub

Run the following command to create an event hub:

```
Azure CLI Copy Try It
# Create an event hub. Specify a name for the event hub.
az eventhubs eventhub create --name <event hub name> --resource-group <resource group name>
```

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

For more information on creating an Event Hub via the CLI, one can go to the below link

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-hubs/event-hubs-quickstart-cli>

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Question 54

Incorrect

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A team wants to setup a virtual machine in Azure. The virtual machine would be used to host a production-based application. The IOPS expected on the disk would be around 10,000.

Which of the following could be used as the underlying disk type for the disks attached to the virtual machine?

- A. Premium SSD 
- B. Standard SSD
- C. Standard HDD
- D. Premium HDD 

Explanation:

Answer – A

Only Premium SSD disks can support IOPS of up to 20,000. So this would fulfil the requirement for the virtual machine disks.

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

Disk comparison

The following table provides a comparison of ultra solid-state-drives (SSD) (preview), premium SSD, standard SSD, and standard hard disk drives (HDD) for managed disks to help you decide what to use.

	Ultra SSD (preview)	Premium SSD	Standard SSD	Standard HDD
Disk type	SSD	SSD	SSD	HDD
Scenario	IO-intensive workloads such as SAP HANA, top tier databases (for example, SQL, Oracle), and other transaction-heavy workloads.	Production and performance sensitive workloads	Web servers, lightly used enterprise applications and dev/test	Backup, non-critical, infrequent access
Disk size	65,536 gibibyte (GiB) (Preview)	32,767 GiB	32,767 GiB	32,767 GiB
Max throughput	2,000 MiB/s (Preview)	900 MiB/s	750 MiB/s	500 MiB/s
Max IOPS	160,000 (Preview)	20,000	6,000	2,000

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

For more information on the disk types available in Azure, one can go to the below link

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

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Question 55

Correct

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has deployed web applications onto Virtual Machines in 2 separate AZ's. They want to load balance traffic at Layer 7. They also want to protect the web application from SQL injection attacks. Which of the following service would you use for this requirement?

- A. Azure Load Balancer

B. Azure Traffic Manager

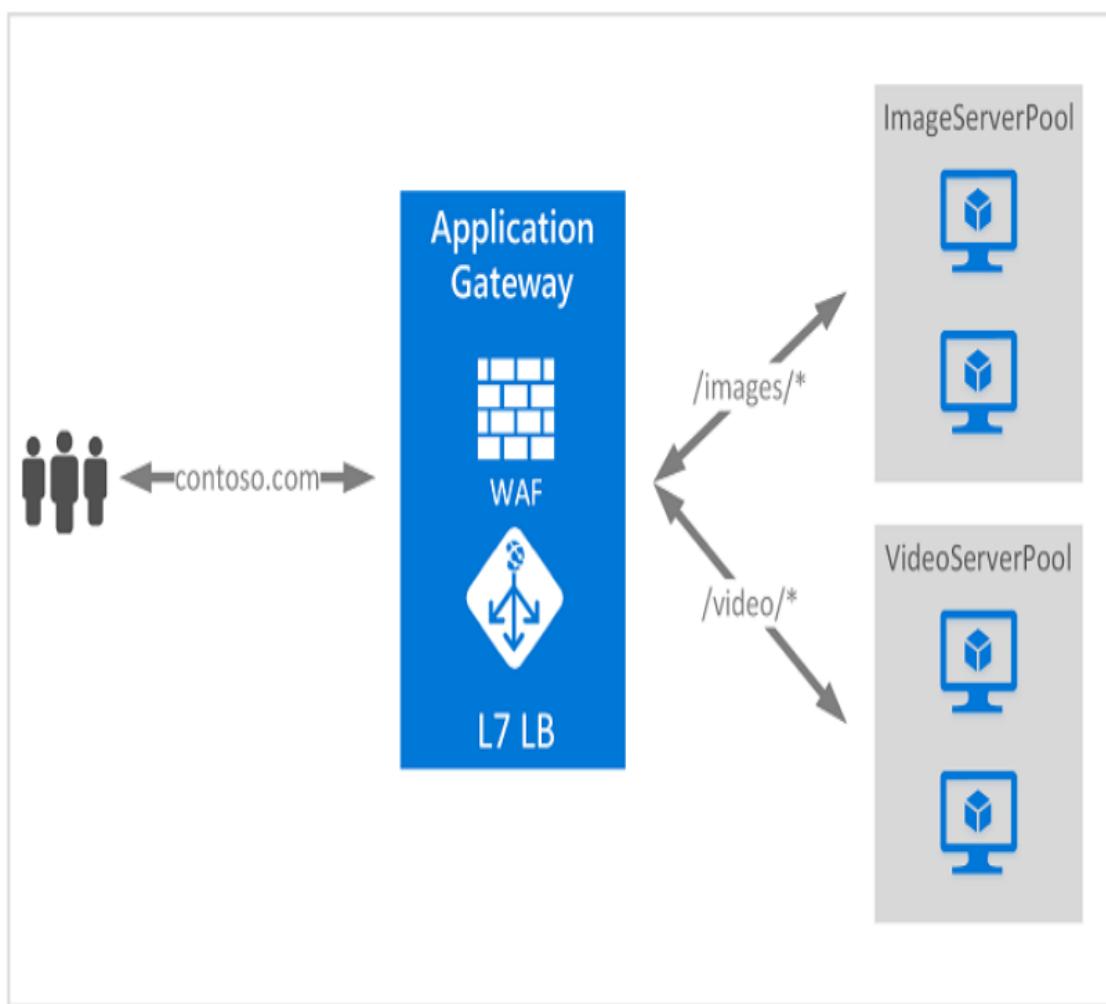
C. Azure Application Gateway

D. Azure Network Watcher

Explanation:

Answer – C

The ideal solution for this is the Azure Application Gateway. This can be used to route traffic at Layer 7. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation as mentioned below



This type of routing is known as application layer (OSI layer 7) load balancing. Azure Application Gateway can do URL-based routing and more.

- Option A is incorrect since this can only load balance traffic at Layer 4.
- Option B is incorrect since this is used to direct traffic as a DNS level.
- Option D is incorrect since this is used to monitor, diagnose, and gain insights to your network performance and health
- For more information on the Application gateway, please visit the below URL
 - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/overview>

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