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**Practice Test 4**

Completed on 15-June-2020

**Attempt**

01

**Marks Obtained**

0 / 55

**Your score**

0.0%

**Time Taken**

00 H 00 M 14 S

**Result**

Failed

**Domains wise Quiz Performance Report**

No	1
Domain	Implements Workloads and Security
Total Question	17
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	17
Marked for review	0

No	2
Domain	Create and Deploy Apps
Total Question	6
Correct	0
Incorrect	0
Unattempted	6
Marked for review	0

No

3

Domain

Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

Total Question

24

Correct

0

Incorrect

0

Unattempted

24

Marked for review

0

No

4

Domain

Implement Authentication and Secure Data

Total Question

1

Correct

0

Incorrect

0

Unattempted

1

Marked for review

0

No

5

Domain

Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

Total Question

7

Correct

0

Incorrect

0

Unattempted

7

Marked for review

0

**Total****Total****All Domain****All Domain****Total Question****55****Correct****0****Incorrect****0****Unattempted****55****Marked for review****0**

## Review the Answers

Sorting by

All

**Question 1****Unattempted****Domain :Implements Workloads and Security**

A company currently has an azure tenant. The company wants to provide access to a group of users to manage backup operations in Azure. The group should be able to manage the backup service and be able to remove backups whenever required. You need to follow the rule of least privilege.  
 You decide to provide the Backup operator role to the Azure AD group?  
 Would this fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes

### Explanation:

Answer – B

No, this will would not fulfil the requirement as it does not have all the required privileges. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following on the privileges for this role

## Backup Operator

Description	Lets you manage backup services, except removal of backup, vault creation and giving access to others
Id	00c29273-979b-4161-815c-10b084fb9324

- For more information on the build-in RBAC roles, please visit the below URL
  - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

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Question 2

Unattempted

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company current has an Azure tenant. The company wants to provide access to a group of users to manage backup operations in Azure. The group should be able to manage the backup service and be able to remove backups whenever required. You need to follow the rule of least privilege.

You decide to provide the Backup Reader role to the Azure AD group?

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No 

### Explanation:

Answer – B

No, this will not fulfil the requirement as it does not have all the required privileges. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following on the privileges for this role

## Backup Reader

Description	Can view backup services, but can't make changes
Id	a795c7a0-d4a2-40c1-ae25-d81f01202912

For more information on the build-in RBAC roles, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 3

Unattempted

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company currently has an Azure tenant. The company wants to provide access to a group of users to manage backup operations in Azure. The group should be able to manage the backup service and be able to remove backups whenever required. You need to follow the rule of least privilege.

You decide to provide the Backup Contributor role to the Azure AD group.

Would this fulfill the requirement?

A. Yes 

B. No

### Explanation:

Answer – A

Yes, this will fulfil the requirement. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following on the privileges for this role

## Backup Contributor

Description	Lets you manage backup service, but can't create vaults and give access to others
Id	5e467623-bb1f-42f4-a55d-6e525e11384b

- For more information on the build-in RBAC roles, please visit the below URL
  - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

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Question 4

Unattempted

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

Your company needs to deploy a Docker based application to Azure. The application needs to run in an Azure Web app that supports Linux. You need to architect the script to carry out the required operations

az Slot1 create -n whizlab-rg -l westus

az Slot2 plan create -g whizlab-rg -n whizlabplan --is-linux --number-of-workers 2 --sku S1

az Slot3 create -n whizlabapp -g whizlab-rg -p whizlabplan -j whizlab/testimage

following would go into Slot1?

Which of the

- A. group 
- B. linux
- C. webapp
- D. appservice

#### Explanation:

Answer – A

The first step is to create a new resource group in Azure

Since the first logical step is to create a resource group, all other options are incorrect

For more information on creating resource groups, please visit the below URL

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

## View Queries

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## Question 5

Unattempted

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

Your company needs to deploy a Docker based application to Azure. The application needs to run in an Azure Web app that supports Linux. You need to architect the script to carry out the required operations

az Slot1 create -n whizlab-rg -l westus

az Slot2 plan create -g whizlab-rg -n whizlabplan --is-linux --number-of-workers 2 --sku S1

az Slot3 create -n whizlabapp -g whizlab-rg -p whizlabplan -i whizlab/testimage

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. group
- B. linux
- C. webapp
- D. appservice

**Explanation:**

Answer – D

The next step is to create an App Service Plan. An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

## Create a Linux App Service Plan

To create a Linux App Service Plan, you can use the following command:

Azure CLI

Copy

Try It

```
az appservice plan create -n appname -g rgname --is-linux -l "South Central US" --sku S1 --
```

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

For more information on managing app services in Azure, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/containers/app-service-linux-cli>

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Question 6

Unattempted

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

Your company needs to deploy a Docker based application to Azure. The application needs to run in an Azure Web app that supports Linux. You need to architect the script to carry out the required operations

az **Slot1** create -n whizlab-rg -l westus

az **Slot2** plan create -g whizlab-rg -n whizlabplan --is-linux --number-of-workers 2 --sku S1

az **Slot3** create -n whizlabapp -g whizlab-rg -p whizlabplan -i whizlab/testimage

Which of the following would go into Slot3?

- A. group
- B. linux
- C. webapp
- D. appservice

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

The next step is to create the web app itself. An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

# Create a custom Docker container Web App

To create a web app and configuring it to run a custom Docker container, you can use the following command:

```
Azure CLI Copy Try It
az webapp create -n sname -g rgname -p pname -i elnably/dockerimagetest
```

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

For more information on managing app services in Azure, please visit the below URL

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/containers/app-service-linux-cli>

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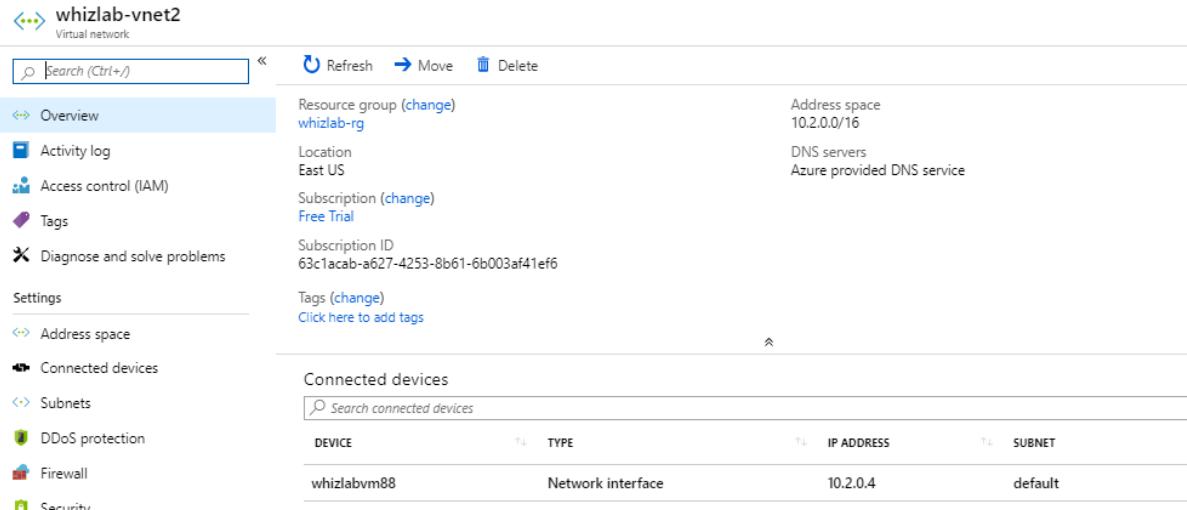
open ▾

Question 7

Unattempted

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company currently has the following Virtual network in place



The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a virtual network named 'whizlab-vnet'. The left sidebar lists various management options like Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings, Address space, Connected devices, Subnets, DDoS protection, Firewall, and Security. The main content area displays the following details for the virtual network:

- Resource group (change):** whizlab-rg
- Location:** East US
- Subscription (change):** Free Trial
- Subscription ID:** 63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6
- Address space:** 10.0.0.0/16
- DNS servers:** Azure provided DNS service
- Tags (change):** Click here to add tags

Below this, there's a section for **Connected devices** with a table showing one entry:

DEVICE	TYPE	IP ADDRESS	SUBNET
whizlabvbm88	Network interface	10.2.0.4	default

The virtual network has the following subnet in place

Search (Ctrl+)

	<input type="button" value="Subnet"/>	<input type="button" value="Gateway subnet"/>		
NAME	ADDRESS RANGE	AVAILABLE ADDRESSES	DELEGATED TO	SECURITY GROUP
default	10.2.0.0/24	250	-	-

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

## Settings

- 
- 
- 

The company wants to create an application gateway as part of the network. Which of the following would they have to implement first?

- A. Change the location of the virtual network
- B. Add a subnet to the virtual network
- C. Add a security group to the subnet
- D. Change the address space of the subnet

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

The virtual network needs to have an empty subnet to host the application gateway resource. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## 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.

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

For more information on 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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## Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company currently has the following Virtual network in place

Resource group (change)  
whizlab-rg

Address space  
10.2.0.0/16

Location  
East US

Subscription (change)  
Free Trial

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

Tags (change)  
Click here to add tags

Connected devices

DEVICE	TYPE	IP ADDRESS	SUBNET
whizlabvm88	Network interface	10.2.0.4	default

The virtual network has the following subnet in place

Subnet

Gateway subnet

NAME	ADDRESS RANGE	AVAILABLE ADDRESSES	DELEGATED TO	SECURITY GROUP
default	10.2.0.0/24	250	-	-

The company wants the application gateway to automatically scale based on demand. Which of the following would you choose as the SKU type for the application gateway resource? Please select **2** options.

- A. Standard
- B. Standard V2 ✓
- C. WAF
- D. WAF V2 ✓

### Explanation:

Answer – B & D

This is supported with the Standard V2 & WAF V2 SKU type. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

# Autoscaling and Zone-redundant Application Gateway v2

06/13/2019 • 8 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Application Gateway and Web Application Firewall (WAF) are also available under a Standard\_v2 and WAF\_v2 SKU. The v2 SKU offers performance enhancements and adds support for critical new features like autoscaling, zone redundancy, and support for static VIPs. Existing features under the Standard and WAF SKU continue to be supported in the new v2 SKU, with a few exceptions listed in [comparison](#) section.

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/azure-application-gateway-standardv2-wafv2-skus-generally-available/>

Option A is incorrect because it does not have the requested feature.

Options C are incorrect since these are when you want to also have the Web Application Firewall feature.

For more information on these features, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-autoscaling-zone-redundant>

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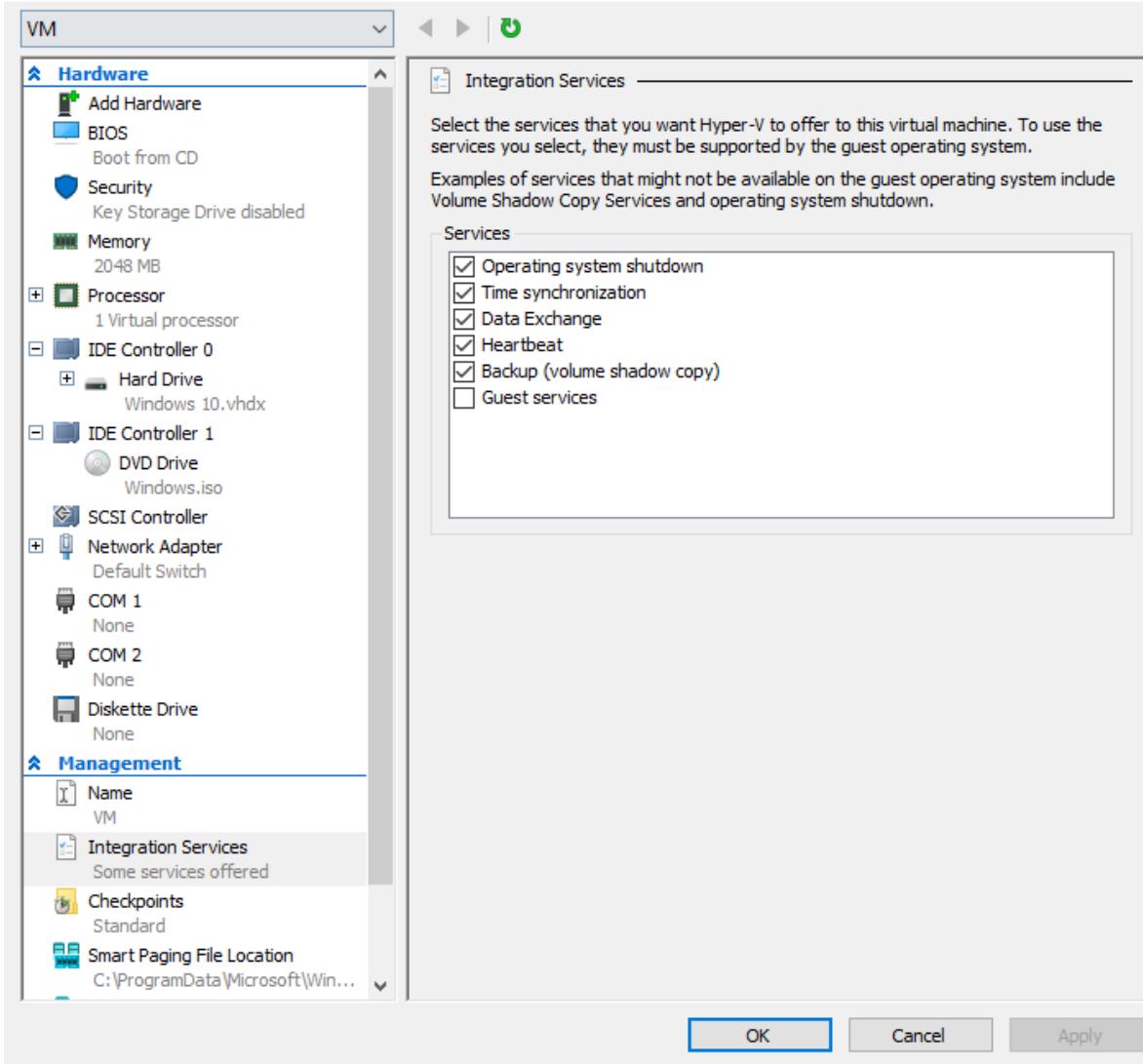
open ▾

Question 9

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A team currently has a virtual machine defined in one of their Hyper-V on-premise server. The settings for the virtual machine are shown below



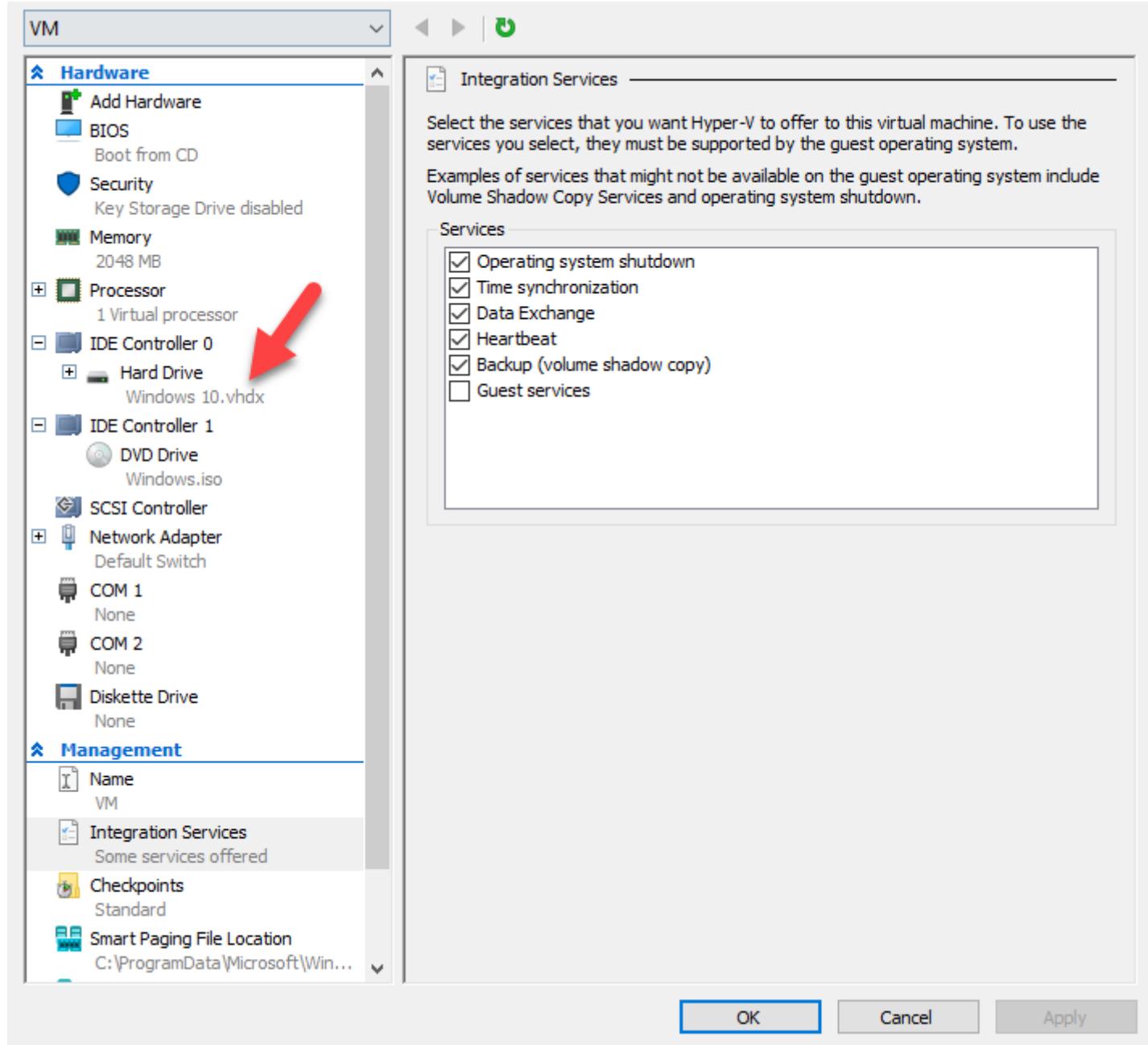
The team needs to ensure that the disks attached to the virtual machine can be used as a template for an Azure virtual machine. Which of the following would they need to modify for the virtual machine?

- A. The Integration services
- B. The memory
- C. The hard disk
- D. The processor

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

An Azure virtual machine needs to be of the VHD format. Since the settings show the hard disk in the vhdx format, this needs to be changed.



The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Introduction to Azure managed disks

04/22/2019 • 9 minutes to read • Contributors

An Azure managed disk is a virtual hard disk (VHD). You can think of it like a physical disk in an on-premises server but, virtualized. Azure managed disks are stored as page blobs, which are a random IO storage object in Azure. We call a managed disk 'managed' because it is an abstraction over page blobs, blob containers, and Azure storage accounts. With managed disks, all you have to do is provision the disk, and Azure takes care of the rest.

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

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

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

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Question 10

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company needs to map a custom domain name of whizlab.com to an Azure AD tenant. The company needs to add a DNS record to ensure Azure can verify the domain name. Which of the following is the DNS record that needs to be added?

- A. TXT 
- B. PTR
- C. A
- D. DNSKEY

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

The record needs to be a TXT record. An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

3. Copy the DNS info from the **Contoso** page. For example, MS=ms64983159.

To use contoso.com with your Azure AD, create a new TXT record with your domain name registrar using the info below.

RECORD TYPE	<b>TXT</b>	MX
ALIAS OR HOST NAME	@	
DESTINATION OR POINTS TO ADDRESS	MS=ms64983159	
TTL	3600	

Share these settings via email

Verify domain  
Verification will not succeed until you have configured your domain with your registrar as described above.  
**Verify**

## Add your DNS information to the domain registrar

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

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

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

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

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Question 11

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company wants to employ the use of conditional access policies for different requirement types. Below are the set of requirements

- **Requirement 1** – Ensure all users are registered for MFA (Multi-Factor Authentication). If there are any user attempts which are tagged as risky sign-in's then the user will be prompted for MFA.

- **Requirement 2-** Block access requests which come from Office client versions 2010 or older.
- **Requirement 3 –** Here MFA will need to be implemented for users who need to login to the Azure portal, Azure Powershell or the Azure CLI

Which of the following would be the ideal built in conditional access policy to implement for Requirement1?

- A. Require MFA for admins
- B. End user protection
- C. Block legacy authentication
- D. Require MFA for service management

#### Explanation:

Answer – B

This can be done with the help of the End user protection built-in conditional access policy. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

End user protection is a risk-based MFA [baseline policy](#) that protects all users in a directory, including all administrator roles. Enabling this policy requires all users to register for MFA using the Authenticator App. Users can ignore the MFA registration prompt for 14 days, after which they will be blocked from signing in until they register for MFA. Once registered for MFA, users will be prompted for MFA only during risky sign-in attempts. Compromised user accounts are blocked until their password is reset and risk events have been dismissed.

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

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

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

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Question 12

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company wants to employ the use of conditional access policies for different requirement types. Below are the set of requirements

- **Requirement 1 –** Ensure all users are registered for MFA (Multi-Factor Authentication). If there are any user attempts which are tagged as risky sign-in's then the user will be prompted for MFA.

- **Requirement 2-** Block access requests which come from Office client versions 2010 or older.
- **Requirement 3 –** Here MFA will need to be implemented for users who need to login to the Azure portal, Azure Powershell or the Azure CLI

Which of the following would be the ideal built in conditional access policy to implement for Requirement2?

- A. Require MFA for admins
- B. End user protection
- C. Block legacy authentication
- D. Require MFA for service management

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

This can be done with the help of the Block legacy authentication built-in conditional access policy. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Baseline policy: Block legacy authentication (preview)

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆  
Is this page helpful?

05/16/2019 • 7 minutes to read • Contributors 

To give your users easy access to your cloud apps, Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) supports a broad variety of authentication protocols including legacy authentication. Legacy authentication is a term that refers to an authentication request made by:

- Older Office clients that do not use modern authentication (for example, Office 2010 client)
- Any client that uses legacy mail protocols such as IMAP/SMTP/POP3

Today, majority of all compromising sign-in attempts come from legacy authentication. Legacy authentication does not support multi-factor authentication (MFA). Even if you have an MFA policy enabled on your directory, a bad actor can authenticate using a legacy protocol and bypass MFA.

The best way to protect your account from malicious authentication requests made by legacy protocols is to block these attempts all together. To make it easier for you to block all login requests made by legacy protocols, we created a baseline policy that does just that.

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

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

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

## View Queries

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## Question 13

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company wants to employ the use of conditional access policies for different requirement types. Below are the set of requirements

- **Requirement 1** – Ensure all users are registered for MFA (Multi-Factor Authentication). If there are any user attempts which are tagged as risky sign-in's then the user will be prompted for MFA.
- **Requirement 2** - Block access requests which come from Office client versions 2010 or older.
- **Requirement 3** – Here MFA will need to be implemented for users who need to login to the Azure portal, Azure Powershell or the Azure CLI

Which of the following would be the ideal built in conditional access policy to implement for Requirement3?

- A. Require MFA for admins
- B. End user protection
- C. Block legacy authentication
- D. Require MFA for service management

**Explanation:****Answer – D**

This can be done with the help of the Require MFA for service management built-in conditional access policy. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

# Baseline policy: Require MFA for service management (preview)



05/16/2019 • 3 minutes to read • Contributors

You might be using a variety of Azure services in your organization. These services can be managed through Azure Resource Manager API:

- Azure portal
- Azure PowerShell
- Azure CLI

Using Azure Resource Manager to manage your services is a highly privileged action. Azure Resource Manager can alter tenant-wide configurations, such as service settings and subscription billing. Single factor authentication is vulnerable to a variety of attacks like phishing and password spray. Therefore, it's important to verify the identity of users wanting to access Azure Resource Manager and update configurations, by requiring multi-factor authentication before allowing access.

Require MFA for service management is a [baseline policy](#) that will require MFA for any user accessing Azure portal, Azure PowerShell, or Azure CLI. This policy applies to all users accessing Azure Resource Manager, regardless of if they're an administrator.

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

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

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

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Question 14

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company currently has a storage account in Azure named "whizlabstore". The storage account has one container named "demo" which was created using the Blob service. The company generated a shared access signature with the following settings

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

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

[Learn more](#)

Allowed services ?

Blob  File  Queue  Table

Allowed resource types ?

Service  Container  Object

Allowed permissions ?

Read  Write  Delete  List  Add  Create  Update  Process

Start and expiry date/time ?

Start

2019-06-01



19:49:41

End

2019-06-30



03:49:41

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



Allowed IP addresses ?

for example, 168.1.5.65 or 168.1.5.65-168.1.5.70

Allowed protocols ?

HTTPS only  HTTPS and HTTP

Signing key ?



If you try to connect using Azure storage explorer and the SAS URI on the 15th of June 2019, which of the following would be the end result?

- A. The connection would succeed 
- B. You would be prompted for credentials
- C. You would be denied access
- D. You would be prompted for Multi-factor authentication

---

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

Since the Allowed service is Blob and the Allowed resource type is service, you would be able to connect to the storage account using the SAS URI.

Search for resources

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**Quick Access**

- ▲ Local & Attached
  - ▷  Cosmos DB Accounts (Preview)
  - ▷  Data Lake Storage Gen1 (Preview)
- ▲ Storage Accounts
  - ▷  (SAS-Attached Services)
  - ▷  Emulator - Default Ports (Key)
  - ▲ whizlabstorenew (SAS)
    - ▷  Blob Containers

Connected  
with the  
SAS URI



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

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

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

[Ask our Experts](#)

Rate this Question?  

[View Queries](#)[open ▾](#)**Question 15****Unattempted****Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure**

A company currently has a storage account in Azure named "whizlabstore". The storage account has one container named "demo" which was created using the Blob service. The company generated a shared access signature with the following settings

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

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

[Learn more](#)

Allowed services  ⓘ

Blob  File  Queue  Table

Allowed resource types  ⓘ

Service  Container  Object

Allowed permissions  ⓘ

Read  Write  Delete  List  Add  Create  Update  Process

Start and expiry date/time  ⓘ

Start

2019-06-01



19:49:41

End

2019-06-30



03:49:41

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



Allowed IP addresses  ⓘ

for example, 168.1.5.65 or 168.1.5.65-168.1.5.70

Allowed protocols  ⓘ

HTTPS only  HTTPS and HTTP

Signing key  ⓘ

key1



What happens when you try to list down the containers in the Storage account using the same SAS URI on the 15th of June 2019.

- A. The connection would succeed
- B. You would be prompted for credentials
- C. You would be denied access 
- D. You would be prompted for Multi-factor authentication

---

**Explanation:**

Answer – C

You would be denied access as shown below. This is because the "Container" is not an allowed resource type



Search for resources



Collapse All

Refresh All

## Quick Access

## Local &amp; Attached

- ▶ Cosmos DB Accounts (Preview)
- ▶ Data Lake Storage Gen1 (Preview)
- ◀ Storage Accounts
  - ▶ (SAS-Attached Services)
  - ▶ Emulator - Default Ports (Key)
  - ◀ whizlabstorenew (SAS)
    - ▶ Blob Containers

Load more

## Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer



Unable to retrieve child resources.

Details: Forbidden

OK

[Actions](#) [Properties](#)

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

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

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

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Question 16

Unattempted

Domain :Implement Authentication and Secure Data

A company currently has the following resources defined in Azure

- An Azure Virtual Network named whizlab-vnet
- A virtual machine hosted in a subnet named SubnetA in whizlab-vnet
- An Azure SQL database

The company wants an application hosted on the virtual machine to securely access the Azure SQL database. Which of the following could be used to fulfil this requirement?

- A. A Virtual Network peering connection
- B. Virtual Network service endpoints
- C. A VPN connection
- D. An ExpressRoute connection

#### Explanation:

Answer – B

You can use virtual network service endpoints. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Virtual Network Service Endpoints

15/08/2018 • 11 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Virtual Network (VNet) service endpoints extend your virtual network private address space and the identity of your VNet to the Azure services, over a direct connection. Endpoints allow you to secure your critical Azure service resources to only your virtual networks. Traffic from your VNet to the Azure service always remains on the Microsoft Azure backbone network.

This feature is available for the following Azure services and regions:

### Generally available

- [Azure Storage](#): Generally available in all Azure regions.
- [Azure SQL Database](#): Generally available in all Azure regions.
- [Azure SQL Data Warehouse](#): Generally available in all Azure regions.
- [Azure Database for PostgreSQL server](#): Generally available in Azure regions where database service is available.
- [Azure Database for MySQL server](#): Generally available in Azure regions where database service is available.
- [Azure Database for MariaDB](#): Generally available in Azure regions where database service is available.
- [Azure Cosmos DB](#): Generally available in all Azure regions.
- [Azure Key Vault](#): Generally available in all Azure regions.
- [Azure Service Bus](#): Generally available in all Azure regions.
- [Azure Event Hubs](#): Generally available in all Azure regions.
- [Azure Data Lake Store Gen 1](#): Generally available in all Azure regions where ADLS Gen1 is available.

Option A is incorrect since this is used to connect 2 virtual networks together

Options C and D are incorrect since these are used to connect your on-premise networks to virtual networks in Azure.

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

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Question 17

Unattempted

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has just setup a new Azure account, subscription and a tenant. The company is creating different custom RBAC roles. They want to create a custom role that could do the following

- Have read only access to all virtual network resources
- Be able to send support requests to Microsoft

```
[ { "assignableScopes": [  
    "/subscriptions/123145111-5677-7788-6767-123145111"  
], "description": "Custom Role",  
"id": "/subscriptions/123145111-5677-7788-6767-  
123145111/providers/Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/00000000-0000-0000-0000-  
000000000000",  
"name": "00000000-0000-0000-000000000000",  
"permissions": [ {  
    "actions": [  
        Slot1  
    ],  
    "notActions": [  
        Slot2  
    ]  
},  
    "dataActions": [],  
    "notDataActions": []  
]
```

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. Microsoft.Network/read
- B. Microsoft/read
- C. Microsoft.Network/read/\*
- D. Microsoft.Network/\*/read

## Explanation:

Answer – D

The correct format of the action would be Microsoft.Network/\*/read. Here the role would grant access to the resources of the type Microsoft.Network.

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

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

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Question 18

Unattempted

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company has just setup a new Azure account, subscription and a tenant. The company is creating different custom RBAC roles. They want to create a custom role that could do the following

- Have read only access to all virtual network resources
- Be able to send support requests to Microsoft

```
[ { "assignableScopes": [  
    "/subscriptions/123145111-5677-7788-6767-123145111"  
,   "description": "Custom Role",  
    "id": "/subscriptions/123145111-5677-7788-6767-  
123145111/providers/Microsoft.Authorization/roleDefinitions/00000000-0000-0000-0000-  
000000000000",  
    "name": "00000000-0000-0000-000000000000",  
    "permissions": [     {  
        "actions": [  
            Slot1  
        ],  
        "notActions": [],  
        "notDataActions": [],  
        "dataActions": []  
    },  
    Slot2  
],  
    "dataActions": [],  
    "notActions": [],  
    "notDataActions": []  
}
```

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. Microsoft.Support/\* ✓
- B. Microsoft.Support/write/\*
- C. Microsoft.Support/read/\*
- D. Microsoft.\*

### Explanation:

Answer – A

The correct format of the action would be Microsoft.Support/\*. If you look at the in-built RBAC roles and the subsequent actions, you can see that this action is used for managing support tickets with Microsoft

Microsoft.Support/\*

Create and manage support tickets

### NotActions

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

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

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### View Queries

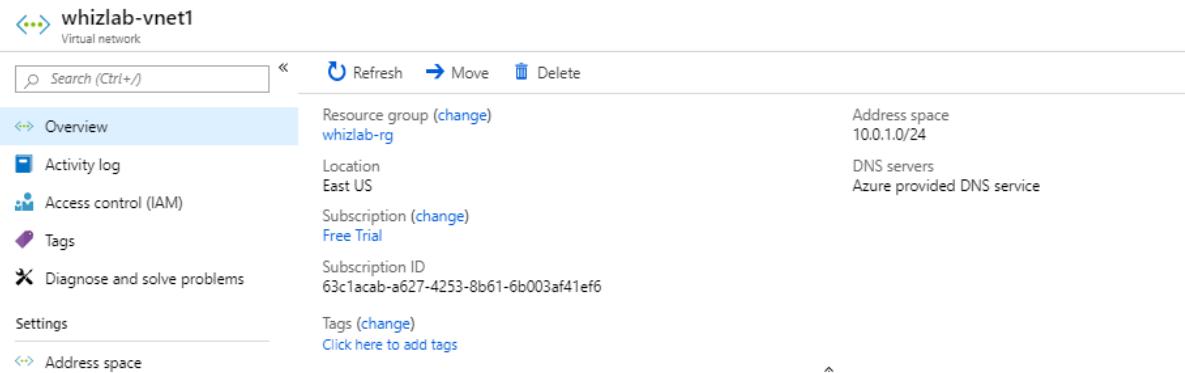
open ▾

### Question 19

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company currently has 2 virtual networks as shown below. Currently there are no virtual machines defined in either subnet



The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing a virtual network named 'whizlab-vnet1'. The left sidebar lists navigation options: Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, Diagnose and solve problems, Settings, and Address space. The 'Overview' tab is selected. The main pane displays details for the virtual network, including its resource group ('whizlab-rg'), location ('East US'), subscription ('Free Trial'), and address space ('10.0.1.0/24'). It also shows that DNS servers are provided by Azure. There is a note indicating that no virtual machines are currently defined in either subnet.

### Subnet in whizlab-vnet1

**whizlab-vnet1 - Subnets**

Virtual network

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Subnet Gateway subnet

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

Search subnets

NAME	ADDRESS RANGE	AVAILABLE ADDRESSES	DELEGATED TO	SECURITY GROUP
default	10.0.1.0/24	251	-	-

**whizlab-vnet2**

Virtual network

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Refresh Move Delete

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

Resource group (change) whizlab-rg

Address space 10.0.1.0/24

Location East US

Subscription (change) Free Trial

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

Tags (change) Click here to add tags

## Subnet in whizlab-vnet2

**whizlab-vnet2 - Subnets**

Virtual network

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Subnet Gateway subnet

Overview Activity log Access control (IAM) Tags Diagnose and solve problems Settings Address space Connected devices

Search subnets

NAME	ADDRESS RANGE	AVAILABLE ADDRESSES	DELEGATED TO	SECURITY GROUP
default	10.0.1.0/24	251	-	-

The company wants to implement Virtual Network Peering. Which of the following needs to be carried out first before implementing Virtual Network peering? Pick 3 options.

**Note** - Any one option is enough to get the peering done.

- A. Add a subnet to whizlab-vnet1
- B. Add a subnet to whizlab-vnet2
- C. Add an address space to whizlab-vnet2
- D. Modify the existing address space of whizlab-vnet1
- E. Modify the existing address space of whizlab-vnet2

## Explanation:

Answer – C, D & E

Here address space or CIDR of both VNet is same or overlapping to each other and each VNet has some resource i.e. subnet

So we can not modify or change CIDR of both IP

So solution is add some more address space in either VNet so that peering can be established.

Option A: Adding more subnet is also not possible as full addresses of Whizlabs-VNet1 has already been utilized by subnet "default"

Option B Adding more subnet is also not possible as full addresses of Whizlabs-VNet2 has already been utilized by subnet "default"

Option C This is possible as we can add new address space into existing VNet and will solve "must have non-overlapping IP address spaces."

Option D: since no resources are available we can change the address space, provided there's no conflict.

Option E: since no resources are available we can change the address space.

Search resources, services, and docs (G+)

mukeshakumar@hotmail.com

space

WhizlabA - Address space

Virtual network

Save Discard

Failed to save virtual network changes 7:18 AM

Failed to save address space changes to virtual network 'WhizlabA'. Error: Subnet 'SubnetA' is not valid in virtual network 'WhizlabA'.

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Address space

Connected devices

Subnets

- For more information on virtual network peering, please visit the below URL
- URL: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-constraints>
- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-virtual-network>
- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-subnet>

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## Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company currently has 2 virtual networks as shown below. Currently, there are no virtual machines defined in either subnet

## whizlabs-vnet1

Virtual network

Search (Ctrl+ /) «

Resource group (change)  
whizlab-rg

Address space  
10.0.1.0/24

Location  
East US

DNS servers  
Azure provided DNS service

Subscription (change)  
Pay-As-You-Go

Subscription ID  
fbfaf0bc-61b0-41cb-8e9a-a6cb4f851fa8

Tags (change)  
Click here to add tags

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Address space

## whizlabs-vnet1 | Subnets

Virtual network

Search (Ctrl+ /) «

+ Subnet + Gateway subnet ⏪ Refresh

Search subnets

Name	Address range	IPv4 available address...	Delegated to	Security group	...
default	10.0.1.0/24	251	-	-	...

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

## whizlab-vnet2

Virtual network

Search (Ctrl+ /) «

Resource group (change)  
whizlab-rg

Address space  
10.0.2.0/24

Location  
East US

DNS servers  
Azure provided DNS service

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Address space

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

Subscription ID  
fbfaf0bc-61b0-41cb-8e9a-a6cb4f851fab

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

## whizlab-vnet2 | Subnets

Virtual network

Search (Ctrl+ /) Subnet Gateway subnet Refresh

Overview Activity log Access control (IAM)

Name	Address range	IPv4 available address...	Delegated to	Security group	...
default	10.0.2.0/24	251	-	-	...

In order to have a network communication between the two VNets, What should be added first?

- A. Route tables
- B. Service endpoints
- C. Subnets
- D. Network Security Groups

### Explanation:

Answer – D

To ensure that network traffic can flow into the virtual machines, you will have to take a look at the network security groups to ensure the required rules are in place to allow network traffic.

- Option A is incorrect since this is only required when you want to have specific routing in place

- Option B is incorrect since this is only required for secure communication to Azure services from virtual networks
- Option C is incorrect since there is no need to work with the subnets
- For more information on Network Security Groups, please visit the below URL
  - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview>

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### Question 21

Unattempted

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A company has a set of web applications that need to be deployed using the Azure Web App service. Below are the applications and the subsequent URL's

Application Name

URL

Whizlabs

<http://whizlab.com>

Whizlab Quiz

<http://quiz-whizlab.com>

Whizlab Blog

<http://whizlabblog.azurewebsites.net>

The Whizlabs application needs to have the additional capability of deployment slots.

The following service tiers have been setup by the company. Each service tier has Azure app service plans as part of the service tier.



You need to decide which tier should be assigned to the applications. You need to minimize on costs.  
Should the application "Whizlabs" be hosted on one of the Tier2 plans?

- A. Yes
- B. No

#### **Explanation:**

Answer – B

The URL for the application "Whizlabs" needs to have a custom domain, so that the custom domain URL can be mapped to the application. Also, since the application needs deployment slots, we need to have the Standard App Service Plan or higher.

Now in Tier 2, we have B1 and B2 which are nothing but Basic App Service plans. And these plans support custom domains, but they don't support deployment slots.

Select columns

	FREE	SHARED	BASIC	STANDARD	PREMIUM	ISOLATED *	APP SERVICE LINUX	CONSUMPTION PLAN (FUNCTIONS)
- Limits **								
Apps	10	100	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	Unlimited	500
Disk space	1 GB	1 GB	10 GB	50 GB	250 GB	1 TB		
Max instances			Up to 3	Up to 10	Up to 20	Up to 100		
SLA			99.95%	99.95%	99.95%	99.95%		
Functions on App Service Plans*			✓	✓	✓	✓		
- App Deployment								
Continuous Deployment*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ <sup>3</sup>	✓	✓
Deployment Slots				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Docker (Containers)							✓ <sup>1</sup>	

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

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

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Question 22

Unattempted

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A company has a set of web applications that need to be deployed using the Azure Web App service. Below are the applications and the subsequent URL's

Application Name

URL

Whizlabs

<http://whizlab.com>

## Whizlab Quiz

<http://quiz-whizlab.com>

## Whizlab Blog

<http://whizlabblog.azurewebsites.net>

The Whizlabs application needs to have the additional capability of deployment slots.

The following service tiers have been setup by the company. Each service tier has Azure app service plans as part of the service tier.



You need to decide which tier should be assigned to the applications. You need to minimize on costs.

Should the application "Whizlab Quiz" be hosted on one of the Tier1 plans?

A. Yes

B. No

### Explanation:

Answer – B

Question talk about

1. Minimum cost

2 Deployment slot and

3. custom domain.

So the best tier will be Standard.

Hence answer is False

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

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

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**Question 23****Unattempted**

Domain :Create and Deploy Apps

A company has a set of web applications that need to be deployed using the Azure Web App service. Below are the applications and the subsequent URL's

Application Name
URL
Whizlabs
<a href="http://whizlab.com">http://whizlab.com</a>

**Whizlab Quiz**<http://quiz-whizlab.com>**Whizlab Blog**<http://whizlabblog.azurewebsites.net>

The Whizlabs application needs to have the additional capability of deployment slots.

The following service tiers have been setup by the company. Each service tier has Azure app service plans as part of the service tier.



You need to decide which tier should be assigned to the applications. You need to minimize on costs. Should the application "Whizlab Blog" be hosted on one of the Tier3 plans

A. Yes 

B. No

### Explanation:

Answer – A

Since the URL for the application "Whizlab Blog" and we also have the requirement of deployment slots, we need to work with Tier 3 plans.

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

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

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/pricing/details/app-service/windows/>

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Question 24

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company needs to deploy a Linux scale set to Azure. Below is the initial requirements of the scale set

- SKU size of the Virtual machine – Standard\_A1
- Initial capacity – 2
- Underlying OS – Ubuntu 16.04
- A sample application needs to be installed on the underlying machines

Below is a snippet of the template that would be used for deployment purpose

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets",
  "name": "myScaleSet",
  "location": "East US",
  "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",
  "sku": {
    "name": "Standard_A1",
    Slot1
  },
  "virtualMachineProfile": {
    "storageProfile": {
      "osDisk": {
        "caching": "ReadWrite",
        "createOption": "FromImage"
      },
      "imageReference": {
        "publisher": "Canonical",
        "offer": "UbuntuServer"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. "capacity": "2" ✓
- B. "initial": "2"
- C. "image": "16.04-LTS"
- D. "sku": "16.04-LTS"

#### Explanation:

Answer – A

Here you would mention the initial capacity of the scale set. An example of this is also given in the Microsoft documentation

The following example shows the core scale set resource definition. To customize a scale set template, you can change the VM size or initial capacity, or use a different platform or a custom image.

JSON	
<pre>{   "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets",   "name": "myScaleSet",   "location": "East US",   "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",   "sku": {     "name": "Standard_A1",     "capacity": "2"   },   "properties": {     "upgradePolicy": {       "mode": "Automatic"     },     "virtualMachineProfile": {       "storageProfile": {         "osDisk": {           "caching": "ReadWrite",           "createOption": "FromImage"         },         "imageReference": {           "publisher": "Canonical",           "offer": "UbuntuServer",           "sku": "16.04-LTS",           "version": "latest"         }       },       "osProfile": {         "computerNamePrefix": "myvmss",         "adminUsername": "azureuser",         "adminPassword": "P@ssw0rd!"       }     }   } }</pre>	

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

For more information on an example on creating a scale set, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/quick-create-template-linux>

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Question 25

Unattempted

A company needs to deploy a Linux scale set to Azure. Below is the initial requirements of the scale set

- SKU size of the Virtual machine – Standard\_A1
- Initial capacity – 2
- Underlying OS – Ubuntu 16.04
- A sample application needs to be installed on the underlying machines

Below is a snippet of the template that would be used for deployment purpose

```
{ "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets",
  "name": "myScaleSet",
  "location": "East US",
  "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",
  "sku": {
    "name": "Standard_A1",
    Slot1
  },
  "virtualMachineProfile": {
    "storageProfile": {
      "osDisk": {
        "caching": "ReadWrite",
        "createOption": "FromImage"
      },
      "imageReference": {
        "publisher": "Canonical",
        "offer": "UbuntuServer"
      }
    Slot2
  },
  "version": "latest"
}
},
}
```

Which of the following would go into Slot2?

- A. "capacity" : "2"
- B. "initial" : "2"
- C. "image": "16.04-LTS"
- D. "sku": "16.04-LTS" 

#### Explanation:

Answer – D

Here you have to mention the sku size. An example of this is also given in the Microsoft documentation

The following example shows the core scale set resource definition. To customize a scale set template, you can change the VM size or initial capacity, or use a different platform or a custom image.

JSON	
<pre>{   "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets",   "name": "myScaleSet",   "location": "East US",   "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",   "sku": {     "name": "Standard_A1",     "capacity": "2"   },   "properties": {     "upgradePolicy": {       "mode": "Automatic"     },     "virtualMachineProfile": {       "storageProfile": {         "osDisk": {           "caching": "ReadWrite",           "createOption": "FromImage"         },         "imageReference": {           "publisher": "Canonical",           "offer": "UbuntuServer",           "sku": "16.04-LTS",           "version": "latest"         }       },       "osProfile": {         "computerNamePrefix": "myvmss",         "adminUsername": "azureuser",         "adminPassword": "P@ssw0rd!"       }     }   } }</pre>	

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

For more information on an example on creating a scale set, please visit the below URL

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/quick-create-template-linux>

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A company needs to deploy a Linux scale set to Azure. Below is the initial requirements of the scale set

- SKU size of the Virtual machine – Standard\_A1
- Initial capacity – 2
- Underlying OS – Ubuntu 16.04
- A sample application needs to be installed on the underlying machines

Below is a snippet of the template that would be used for deployment purpose

```
{ "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets",
  "name": "myScaleSet",
  "location": "East US",
  "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",
  "sku": {
    "name": "Standard_A1",
    Slot1
  },
  "virtualMachineProfile": {
    "storageProfile": {
      "osDisk": {
        "caching": "ReadWrite",
        "createOption": "FromImage"
      },
      "imageReference": {
        "publisher": "Canonical",
        Slot2
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Which of the following would you implement in the template to ensure the application gets installed on all instances in the scale set?

- A. An application section
- B. An extensionProfile section ✓
- C. An automationProfile section
- D. A Profile section

## Explanation:

Answer – B

You would define an extensionProfile section. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

## Add a sample application

To test your scale set, install a basic web application. When you deploy a scale set, VM extensions can provide post-deployment configuration and automation tasks, such as installing an app. Scripts can be downloaded from Azure storage or GitHub, or provided to the Azure portal at extension run-time. To apply an extension to your scale set, you add the `extensionProfile` section to the preceding resource example. The extension profile typically defines the following properties:

- Extension type
- Extension publisher
- Extension version
- Location of configuration or install scripts
- Commands to execute on the VM instances

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

For more information on an example on creating a scale set, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/quick-create-template-linux>

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Question 27

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company needs to deploy a Linux scale set to Azure. Below is the initial requirements of the scale set

- SKU size of the Virtual machine – Standard\_A1
- Initial capacity – 2
- Underlying OS – Ubuntu 16.04
- A sample application needs to be installed on the underlying machines

Below is a snippet of the template that would be used for deployment purpose

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachineScaleSets",
  "name": "myScaleSet",
  "location": "East US",
  "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",
  "sku": {
    "name": "Standard_A1",
    Slot1
  },
  "virtualMachineProfile": {
    "storageProfile": {
      "osDisk": {
        "caching": "ReadWrite",
        "createOption": "FromImage"
      },
      "imageReference": {
        "publisher": "Canonical",
        Slot2
        "sku": "16.04-LTS",
        "version": "latest"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Which of the following Azure CLI commands would you issue to deploy the template to a resource group in Azure?

- A. az template deploy
- B. az group template deploy
- C. az group deployment create ✓
- D. az template group deploy

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

You can use the az group deployment create cmdlet to deploy the template to Azure. An example of this is also given in the Microsoft documentation



You can also use the Azure CLI to install the Python HTTP server on Linux with [az\\_group\\_deployment\\_create](#) as follows:

Azure CLI

# Create a resource group  
az group create --name myResourceGroup --location EastUS

# Deploy template into resource group   
az group deployment create \  
--resource-group myResourceGroup \  
--template-uri https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/master

Copy Try It

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

For more information on an example on creating a scale set, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/quick-create-template-linux>

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Question 28

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has a set of storage accounts defined in Azure as shown below

3 items

<input type="checkbox"/>	NAME ↑↓	TYPE ↑↓	KIND ↑↓	RESOURCE GROUP ↑↓	LOCATION ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlabstore1	Storage account	BlobStorage	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlabstore2	Storage account	Storage	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	 whizlabstore3	Storage account	StorageV2	whizlab-rg	East US

Which of the following storage account/accounts can be used to store objects in the archive tier?

- A. whizlabstore1 only
- B. whizlabstore2 only
- C. whizlabstore3 only
- D. whizlabstore1 and whizlabstore2 only
- E. whizlabstore1 and whizlabstore3 only 

F. whizlabstore2 and whizlabstore3 only

G. whizlabstore1 , whizlabstore2 and whizlabstore3

### Explanation:

Answer – E

This is supported in General Purpose V2 and Blob storage as shown below.

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

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

For more information on an example on creating a scale set, please visit the below URL

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

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## Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has a set of storage accounts defined in Azure as shown below

3 items

<input type="checkbox"/> NAME ↑↓	TYPE ↑↓	KIND ↑↓	RESOURCE GROUP ↑↓	LOCATION ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabstore1	Storage account	BlobStorage	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabstore2	Storage account	Storage	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabstore3	Storage account	StorageV2	whizlab-rg	East US

Which of the following can be used to store virtual machine hard disk files?

- A. whizlabstore1 only
- B. whizlabstore2 only
- C. whizlabstore3 only
- D. whizlabstore1 and whizlabstore2 only
- E. whizlabstore1 and whizlabstore3 only
- F. whizlabstore2 and whizlabstore3 only
- G. whizlabstore1 , whizlabstore2 and whizlabstore3

---

**Explanation:**

Answer – F

This is only possible with General Purpose v1 and General Purpose v2 storage accounts. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

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

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

For more information on an example on creating a scale set, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 30

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company has a set of storage accounts defined in Azure as shown below

3 items

<input type="checkbox"/>	NAME ↑↓	TYPE ↑↓	KIND ↑↓	RESOURCE GROUP ↑↓	LOCATION ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	whizlabstore1	Storage account	BlobStorage	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	whizlabstore2	Storage account	Storage	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	whizlabstore3	Storage account	StorageV2	whizlab-rg	East US

Which of the following storage accounts support Zone-redundant replication?

- A. whizlabstore1 only
- B. whizlabstore2 only
- C. whizlabstore3 only
- D. whizlabstore1 and whizlabstore2 only
- E. whizlabstore1 and whizlabstore3 only
- F. whizlabstore2 and whizlabstore3 only
- G. whizlabstore1 , whizlabstore2 and whizlabstore3

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

This is only supported with General Purpose V2 accounts. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

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

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

For more information on an example on creating a scale set, please visit the below URL

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

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**Question 31**

Unattempted

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A team needs to make use of the Azure Service Bus service. They need to implement the Service Bus queue in such a way that it guarantees a first-in-first-out delivery of messages.

The team decides on implementing partitioning for the queue.

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No 

#### **Explanation:**

Answer – B

This is used when the topics, queues or messages need to be partitioned across multiple message brokers.

For more information on service bus partitioning, please visit the below URL

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

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**Question 32**

Unattempted

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A team needs to make use of the Azure Service Bus service. They need to implement the Service Bus queue in such a way that it guarantees a first-in-first-out delivery of messages.

The team decides on implementing sessions for the queue.

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

#### Explanation:

Answer – A

This can be accomplished with the use of Sessions. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Message sessions: first in, first out (FIFO)

01/23/2019 • 5 minutes to read •  +2

Microsoft Azure Service Bus sessions enable joint and ordered handling of unbounded sequences of related messages. To realize a FIFO guarantee in Service Bus, use Sessions. Service Bus is not prescriptive about the nature of the relationship between the messages, and also does not define a particular model for determining where a message sequence starts or ends.

For more information on managing sessions with Azure Service Bus, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 33

Unattempted

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A team needs to make use of the Azure Service Bus service. They need to implement the Service Bus queue in such a way that it guarantees a first-in-first-out delivery of messages.

The team decides on implementing duplicate detection for the queue.

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No 

#### Explanation:

Answer – B

This is used to ensure that duplicate messages are not sent from the queue.

For more information on duplicate detection, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 34

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A team has defined a virtual network in Azure. The output of the powershell command when used to retrieve the details of the virtual network is given below

```
Name          : whizlab-vnet3
ResourceGroupName : whizlab-rg
Location       : eastus
Id             : /subscriptions/63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6/resourceGroups/whizlab-rg/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/whizlab-vnet3
Etag           : W/"1d52b3c8-1301-4490-8772-397a46f0d247"
ResourceGuid    : 151e6d4c-2740-41a1-bd5a-8f7662d9577d
ProvisioningState : Succeeded
Tags           :
AddressSpace   : {
                    "AddressPrefixes": [
                        "10.3.0.0/16"
                    ]
                }
DhcpOptions    : {}
Subnets        : [
                    {
                        "Delegations": [],
                        "Name": "default",
                        "Etag": "W/"1d52b3c8-1301-4490-8772-397a46f0d247"",
                        "Id": "/subscriptions/63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6/resourceGroups/whizlab-rg/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/whizlab-vnet3/subnets/default",
                        "AddressPrefix": [
                            "10.3.1.0/24"
                        ],
                        "IpConfigurations": [],
                        "ServiceAssociationLinks": [],
                        "ResourceNavigationLinks": [],
                        "ServiceEndpoints": [],
                        "ServiceEndpointPolicies": [],
                        "PrivateEndpoints": [],
                        "ProvisioningState": "Succeeded"
                    }
                ]
VirtualNetworkPeerings : []
EnableDdosProtection : false
DdosProtectionPlan   : null
```

If a virtual machine is deployed to the virtual network, which of the following could be a possible private IP address assigned to the virtual machine?

- A. **10.3.0.10**
- B. **10.0.0.10**

C. 101.10.2.1

D. 10.3.1.10 

### Explanation:

Answer – D

Since there is a subnet with the address range of 10.3.1.0/24, the virtual machine would get an IP address from this subnet.

Option A is incorrect since this is the overall address range of the virtual network

Options B and C are incorrect since this is not an associated address range for either the virtual network or the subnet

For more information on IP addresses, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 35

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A team has defined a virtual network in Azure. The output of the powershell command when used to retrieve the details of the virtual network is given below

```

Name : whizlab-vnet3
ResourceGroupName : whizlab-rg
Location : eastus
Id : /subscriptions/63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6/resourceGroups/whizlab-rg/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/whizlab-vnet3
Etag : W/"1d52b3c8-1301-4490-8772-397a46f0d247"
ResourceGuid : 151e6d4c-2740-41a1-bd5a-8f7662d9577d
ProvisioningState : Succeeded
Tags :
AddressSpace : {
    "AddressPrefixes": [
        "10.3.0.0/16"
    ]
}
DhcpOptions : {}
Subnets : [
    {
        "Delegations": [],
        "Name": "default",
        "Etag": "W/"1d52b3c8-1301-4490-8772-397a46f0d247"",
        "Id": "/subscriptions/63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6/resourceGroups/whizlab-rg/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/whizlab-vnet3/subnets/default",
        "AddressPrefix": [
            "10.3.1.0/24"
        ],
        "IpConfigurations": [],
        "ServiceAssociationLinks": [],
        "ResourceNavigationLinks": [],
        "ServiceEndpoints": [],
        "ServiceEndpointPolicies": [],
        "PrivateEndpoints": [],
        "ProvisioningState": "Succeeded"
    }
]
VirtualNetworkPeerings : []
EnableDdosProtection : false
DdosProtectionPlan : null

```

Which of the following could be the address range of an additional subnet that could be added to the virtual network?

- A. **10.3.0.0/16**
- B. **10.3.2.0/16**
- C. **10.3.2.0/24**
- D. **10.3.1.0/16**

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

The address space of the subnet needs to be a subset of the address space assigned to the virtual network.

All of the other options are incorrect since these would either conflict with the address space of the virtual network of the existing subnet.

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

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

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## Question 36

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company is creating an availability set with the following details

**Create availability set**

\* Name

whizlabavail



\* Subscription

Free Trial



\* Resource group

whizlab-rg

[Create new](#)

\* Location

(US) East US

Fault domains ⓘUpdate domains ⓘUse managed disks ⓘ[No \(Classic\)](#) [Yes \(Aligned\)](#)

10 virtual machines have been deployed to the availability set.

During a planned maintenance, how many virtual machines would be available in the availability set?

- A. 3
- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 10

**Explanation:**

Answer - B

Since there are 3 update domains, that means we can expect the following placement of the virtual machines

Update Domain 1



Update Domain 2



Update Domain 3



If Update Domain 1 goes down, then we can expect a total of 6 virtual machines to be up and running, 3 from Update Domain 2 and 3 from Update Domain 3.

Since this is the ideal conclusion, all other options are incorrect

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

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

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Question 37

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A company is creating an availability set with the following details

## Create availability set

\* Name  
whizlabavail 

\* Subscription  
Free Trial 

\* Resource group  
whizlab-rg   
[Create new](#)

\* Location  
(US) East US 

Fault domains  2

Update domains  3

Use managed disks   
 No (Classic)  Yes (Aligned)

10 virtual machines have been deployed to the availability set.

In order to add another virtual machine to the availability set, the virtual machine needs to be added to

- A. Any region belonging to any resource group
- B. Any region and belonging to the "whizlab-rg" resource group
- C. The "East US" region and any resource group
- D. The "East US" region and the "whizlab-rg" resource group 

### Explanation:

Answer – D

To add another virtual machine, it needs to be in the same region and resource group as the availability set.

This is the only approach applicable, hence all other options are incorrect.

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/tutorial-availability-sets?toc=%2fazure%2fvirtual-machines%2fwindows%2ftoc.json>

Limitations in Azure:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/azure-subscription-service-limits>

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## Question 38

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A team needs to configure encryption for the underlying Windows virtual machines. They need to execute an Azure command line interface command to enable encryption on the virtual machine

```
az vm encryption enable --resource-group "whizlab-rg" --name "demovm" --disk-encryption-keyvault
```

"whizlabvault" Slot1 Data

Which of the following would go into Slot1?

- A. --encrypt
- B. --volume-type
- C. --type
- D. --encryption

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

This is the volume type flag which is used to specify the volumes that need to be encrypted.

# az vm encryption enable

Enable disk encryption on the OS disk and/or data disks. Encrypt mounted disks.

Azure CLI

 Copy

```
az vm encryption enable --disk-encryption-keyvault  
    [--aad-client-cert-thumbprint]  
    [--aad-client-id]  
    [--aad-client-secret]  
    [--encrypt-format-all]  
    [--force]  
    [--ids]  
    [--key-encryption-algorithm]  
    [--key-encryption-key]  
    [--key-encryption-keyvault]  
    [--name]  
    [--resource-group]  
    [--subscription]  
    [--volume-type {ALL, DATA, OS}]
```



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

For more information on the command, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/vm/encryption?view=azure-cli-latest#az-vm-encryption-enable>

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Question 39

Unattempted

Domain :Deploy and Configure Infrastructure

A team needs to configure encryption for the underlying Windows virtual machines. They need to execute an Azure command line interface command to enable encryption on the virtual machine

az vm encryption enable --resource-group "whizlab-rg" --name "demovm" --disk-encryption-keyvault

"whizlabvault" Slot1 Data

Which of the following is a recommendation before carrying out the encryption of disks on existing virtual machines?

- A. Create a new network interface
- B. Create a snapshot
- C. Enable caching on the disk

D. Set the disk cache to write

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

The recommendation before enabling encryption is to create a snapshot as shown in the Microsoft documentation given below

## Enable Azure Disk Encryption for Windows IaaS VMs

03/12/2019 • 13 minutes to read • 5 comments +7

This article provides instructions on enabling Microsoft Azure Disk Encryption for Windows IaaS virtual machines (VMs). Before you can use disk encryption, you must first complete the [Azure Disk Encryption prerequisites](#).

It is also strongly recommended that you [Create a snapshot](#) and/or backup up your disks before encryption. Backups ensure that a recovery option is possible if an unexpected failure occurs during encryption. VMs with managed disks require a backup before encryption occurs. Once a backup is made, you can use the [Set-AzVMDiskEncryptionExtension cmdlet](#) to encrypt managed disks by specifying the -skipVmBackup parameter. For more information about how to back up and restore encrypted VMs, see [Back up and restore encrypted Azure VM](#) article.



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

For more information on disk encryption, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/azure-security-disk-encryption-windows>

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**Question 40**

Unattempted

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company wants to migrate a set of virtual machines from their on-premise vmware infrastructure. They have a vCenter server in place.

They have setup their Azure account and have the following resources deployed

## 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 Al

5 items  Show hidden types 

<input type="checkbox"/> NAME ↑↓	TYPE ↑↓	RESOURCE GROUP ↑↓	LOCATION ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlablog	Storage account	whizlab-rg	Central India
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabstore1	Storage account	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabstore2	Storage account	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabstore3	Storage account	whizlab-rg	East US
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabvault	Recovery Services vault	whizlab-rg	East US

Which of the following would they need to deploy additionally to Azure to ensure all pre-requisites are met from an Azure perspective?

- A. An additional storage account
- B. A virtual network 
- C. A destination Recovery services vault
- D. An Azure SQL database

### Explanation:

Answer – B

You will need a virtual network in Azure to host the migrated virtual machine. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

# Prepare Azure resources for disaster recovery of on-premises machines

05/30/2019 • 3 minutes to read • 5 comments +5

This article describes how to prepare Azure resources and components so that you can set up disaster recovery of on-premises VMware VMs, Hyper-V VMs, or Windows/Linux physical servers to Azure, using the [Azure Site Recovery](#) service.

This article is the first tutorial in a series that shows you how to set up disaster recovery for on-premises VMs.

In this tutorial, you learn how to:

- ✓ Verify that the Azure account has replication permissions.
- ✓ Create a Recovery Services vault. A vault holds metadata and configuration information for VMs, and other replication components.
- ✓ Set up an Azure virtual network (VNet). When Azure VMs are created after failover, they're joined to this network.

All other options are incorrect since the main core aspect it to have a virtual network in place for the migrated virtual machine.

For more information on preparing Azure when migrating from VMware machines to Azure, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 41

Unattempted

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company wants to migrate a set of virtual machines from their on-premise vmware infrastructure. They have a vCenter server in place.

They have setup their Azure account and have the following resources deployed

## All resources

Default Directory

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

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<input type="text"/> Filter by name...	All resource groups	All types	All locations	All
NAME ↑↓	TYPE ↑↓	RESOURCE GROUP ↑↓	LOCATION ↑↓	
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlablog	Storage account	whizlab-rg	Central India	
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabstore1	Storage account	whizlab-rg	East US	
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabstore2	Storage account	whizlab-rg	East US	
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabstore3	Storage account	whizlab-rg	East US	
<input type="checkbox"/> whizlabvault	Recovery Services vault	whizlab-rg	East US	

Which of the following would they need to setup on the vCenter server?

- A. A SQL database
- B. An additional account
- C. A recovery hard disk
- D. A secondary network interface card

### Explanation:

Answer – B

The primary requirement is to have an account on the vCenter server for discovery of virtual machines. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Prepare on-premises VMware servers for disaster recovery to Azure

05/30/2019 • 5 minutes to read •  +2

This article describes how to prepare on-premises VMware servers for disaster recovery to Azure using the [Azure Site Recovery](#) services.

This is the second tutorial in a series that shows you how to set up disaster recovery to Azure for on-premises VMware VMs. In the first tutorial, we [set up the Azure components](#) needed for VMware disaster recovery.

In this article, you learn how to:

- ✓ Prepare an account on the vCenter server or vSphere ESXi host, to automate VM discovery.
- ✓ Prepare an account for automatic installation of the Mobility service on VMware VMs.
- ✓ Review VMware server and VM requirements and support.
- ✓ Prepare to connect to Azure VMs after failover.

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

For more information on preparing your on-premise environment when migrating from VMware machines to Azure, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/vmware-azure-tutorial-prepare-on-premises>

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Question 42

Unattempted

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

A company is planning on using Azure Notification hubs for sending notifications for their mobile based application.

They want to have the ability to upload a bulk of notifications directly into the notification hub. Which of the following would be required to accomplish this?

- A. An Azure SQL database
- B. A CosmosDB account
- C. A storage account 
- D. An event grid namespace

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

You would need a storage account and upload the registrations as a file. This can then be picked up by the Notification hub. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

# Export and import Azure Notification Hubs registrations in bulk

03/18/2019 • 5 minutes to read •  

There are scenarios in which it is required to create or modify large numbers of registrations in a notification hub. Some of these scenarios are tag updates following batch computations, or migrating an existing push implementation to use Notification Hubs.

This article explains how to perform a large number of operations on a notification hub, or to export all registrations, in bulk.

## High-level flow

Batch support is designed to support long-running jobs involving millions of registrations. To achieve this scale, batch support uses Azure Storage to store job details and output. For bulk update operations, the user is required to create a file in a blob container, whose content is the list of registration update operations. When starting the job, the user provides a URL to the input blob, along with a URL to an output directory (also in a blob container). After the job has started, the user can check the status by querying a URL location provided at starting of the job. A specific job can only perform operations of a specific kind (creates, updates, or deletes). Export operations are performed analogously.

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

For more information on exporting and importing Azure notifications, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/notification-hubs/export-modify-registrations-bulk>

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Question 43

Unattempted

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company needs to implement the following architecture in Azure

- A set of virtual machines hosting a web application in a single virtual network
- The machines will need to sit behind a load balancer
- The load balancer would need to check port 8080 on the virtual machines for checking of the instance is up and running

Which of the following SKU would you set up for the load balancer?

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

### Explanation:

Answer – C

Since Standard SKU is new and largely superset of Basic Load Balancer we work with Standard SKU in this requirement. To know further do check the below screenshot, and also refer the link given.

	Standard SKU	Basic SKU
Backend pool size	Supports up to 1000 instances.	Supports up to 100 instances.
Backend pool endpoints	Any virtual machine in a single virtual network, including blend of virtual machines, availability sets, virtual machine scale sets.	Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.

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

For more information on the Azure Load balancer, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 44

Unattempted

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company needs to implement the following architecture in Azure

- A set of virtual machines hosting a web application in a single virtual network
- The machines will need to sit behind a load balancer

The load balancer would need to check port 8080 on the virtual machines for checking of the instance is up and running

Which of the following would you need to configure for the requirement?

"The load balancer would need to check port 8080 on the virtual machines for checking of the instance is up and running"

- A. Backend pools
- B. Health probes 
- C. Outbound rules
- D. Front end IP

#### Explanation:

Answer – B

This can be configured with the help of health probes. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Load Balancer health probes

05/07/2019 • 12 minutes to read •  +3

Azure Load Balancer provides health probes for use with load-balancing rules. Health probe configuration and probe responses determine which backend pool instances will receive new flows. You can use health probes to detect the failure of an application on a backend instance. You can also generate a custom response to a health probe and use the health probe for flow control to manage load or planned downtime. When a health probe fails, Load Balancer stops sending new flows to the respective unhealthy instance.

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

For more information on Azure Load balancer probes, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 45

Unattempted

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

A company needs to implement the following architecture in Azure

- A set of virtual machines hosting a web application in a single virtual network
- The machines will need to sit behind a load balancer

The load balancer would need to check port 8080 on the virtual machines for checking of the instance is up and running

Which of the following could be used to get metrics for the Load balancer such as the number of connection attempts made to the Load balancer?

- A. Azure Advisor
- B. Azure Monitor
- C. Azure AD
- D. Azure Security Center

---

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

You can get the metrics from the Azure Monitor service. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

	<b>Standard SKU</b>	<b>Basic SKU</b>
Backend pool size	Supports up to 1000 instances.	Supports up to 100 instances.
Backend pool endpoints	Any virtual machine in a single virtual network, including blend of virtual machines, availability sets, virtual machine scale sets.	Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.
Health probes	TCP, HTTP, HTTPS	TCP, HTTP
Health probe down behavior	TCP connections stay alive on instance probe down <b>and</b> on all probes down.	TCP connections stay alive on instance probe down. All TCP connections terminate on all probes are down.
Availability Zones	In Standard SKU, zone-redundant and zonal frontends for inbound and outbound, outbound flows mappings survive zone failure, cross-zone load balancing.	Not available.
Diagnostics	Azure Monitor, multi-dimensional metrics including byte and packet counters, health probe status, connection attempts (TCP SYN), outbound connection health (SNAT successful and failed flows), active data plane measurements	Azure Log Analytics for public Load Balancer only, SNAT exhaustion alert, backend pool health count



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

For more information on the Azure Load balancer, please visit the below URL

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

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The Administration team setup a virtual machine which would become the template for spinning up other virtual machines in Azure. Which of the following from the Virtual machine settings could be used to automatically spin up other instances on Azure?

- A. Extensions
- B. Configuration
- C. Export template
- D. Continuous Delivery

**Explanation:**

Answer – C

This can be done with the Export template setting for the virtual machine as shown below

demovm - Export template

Virtual machine - PREVIEW

2

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Settings

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- Export template**

Operations

- Auto-shutdown
- Backup
- Disaster recovery
- Update management
- Inventory
- Change tracking

To export related resources, select the resources from the Resource Group view then select the "Export template" option from the tool bar.

Template Parameters CLI PowerShell .NET Ruby

Parameters (3)

Variables (0)

Resources (1)

```

1 {
2   "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
3   "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
4   "parameters": {
5     "virtualMachines_demovm_name": {
6       "defaultValue": "demovm",
7       "type": "String"
8     },
9
10    "disks_demovm_OsDisk_1_66c4471601ce42ba84e438dc7f420856_externalid": {
11      "defaultValue": "/subscriptions/63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6/resourceGroups/whizlab-rg/providers/Microsoft.Compute/disks/demovm_OsDisk_1_66c4471601ce42ba84e438dc7f420856",
12      "type": "String"
13    },
14    "networkInterfaces_demovm931_externalid": {
15      "defaultValue": "/subscriptions/63c1acab-a627-4253-8b61-6b003af41ef6/resourceGroups/whizlab-rg/providers/Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/demovm931",
16      "type": "String"
17    }
18  },
19  "variables": {},
20  "resources": [
21    {
22      "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
23      "apiVersion": "2018-10-01",
24      "name": "[parameters('virtualMachines_demovm_name')]",
25      "location": "eastus",
26      "properties": {
27        "hardwareProfile": {
28          "vmSize": "Standard_DS1_v2"
29        }
30      }
31    }
32  ]
33}

```

You can export the template to the Library. This template can then be shared with other administrators. They can then use the template to spin up more similar types of virtual machines.

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

For more information on templates for Windows based virtual machines, please visit the below URL

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

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## Question 47

Unattempted

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

## View Case Study

While migrating the on-premise Hyper-V servers to Azure, some of the disks need to be excluded from the replication. Which of the following can be done to fulfil this requirement?

- A. While enabling replication, use the "DISK TO REPLICATE" column 
- B. While enabling replication, user the "EXCLUDE" column
- C. On the Hyper-V host, mark the disk as excluded
- D. On the Hyper-V guest, mark the disk as excluded

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

The right way of marking "DISK TO REPLICATE" column for this requirement is mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

# How to Exclude disks

Follow the [Enable replication](#) workflow to protect a virtual machine from the Azure Site Recovery portal. In the fourth step of the workflow, use the **DISK TO REPLICATE** column to exclude disks from replication. By default, all disks are selected for replication. Clear the check box of disks that you want to exclude from replication, and then complete the steps to enable replication.

The screenshot shows a 'Configure properties' dialog with a warning message: 'Selected Virtual Machines (2) has non supported name format. Please enter a valid name.' Below this, there is a table with columns: NAME, OS TYPE, OS DISK, DISKS TO REPLICATE, and TARGET NAME. Two rows are visible:

NAME	OS TYPE	OS DISK	DISKS TO REPLICATE	TARGET NAME
Defaults	Windows	Need to select per VM.	Need to select per VM.	Fix per VM ...
Sales_BackendDB1	Windows	SalesDB Disk1 OS	Selected 6 out of 10	SalesBackendDB1 ✓ ...
Sales_Frontend1	Windows	Sales_Frontend1...	Selected 3 out of 4	SalesFrontend1 ✓ ...

In the 'DISKS TO REPLICATE' dropdown for the Sales\_Frontend1 row, a list of disks is shown with checkboxes:

- Sales\_FE1-Disk2 [40 GB]
- Sales\_FE1-Disk3 [100 GB]
- Sales\_FE1-Disk4 [100 GB]
- Sales\_Frontend1-Disk1-OS [60 GB]

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

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

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

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Question 48

Unattempted

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

[View Case Study](#)

You are setting a scaling rule to match the scaling requirement for the virtual machine scale set as shown below

## Scale rule

Metric source  
 Other resource

Resource type \* Resource  
Virtual machine scale sets whizlabscale

Criteria

\* Time aggregation ⓘ  
Average

\* Metric namespace Metric name  
Virtual Machine Host Percentage CPU  
1 minute time grain

DIMENSION NAME	OPERATOR	DIMENSION VALUES
VMName	=	All values

If you select multiple values for a dimension, autoscale will aggregate the metric across the selected values, not evaluate the metric for each values individually.

100%  
90%  
80%  
70%  
60%  
50%  
40%  
30%  
20%  
10%  
0%  
16:30 16:45 17 17:15  
Percentage CPU (Avg)  
whizlabscale  
--

Which of the following would you set as the Metric source?

- A. Current resource
- B. Storage queue
- C. Service Bus queue
- D. Other resource

### Explanation:

Answer – A

Since we need to monitor the CPU utilization for the virtual machine scale set, we would need to set the metric source as the scale set itself.

The other options are used when you want to scale the virtual machines in the scale set based on other resources available in Azure.

For more information on virtual machine scale sets, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 49

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Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

**View Case Study**

You are setting a scaling rule to match the scaling requirement for the virtual machine scale set as shown below

\* Operator  \* Threshold  
Greater than  %

\* Duration (in minutes) 

 Action

\* Operation  
Increase percent by 

\* Percentage  \* Cool down (minutes) 

Which of the following would you set as the Action operation?

- A. Increase count by 
- B. Increase count to
- C. Increase percent by
- D. Increase All

#### Explanation:

Answer – A

Since we need to scale up the number of virtual machines in the scale set by 2 each time a threshold is reached, we need to choose the Action operation as "Increase count by"

For more information on virtual machine scale sets, please visit the below URL

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Question 50

Unattempted

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

**View Case Study**

You have to ensure that the Azure Function has the ability to access resources in the virtual network whizlab-vnet. You decide to make the Azure function run as part of a Consumption Plan. Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

#### Explanation:

Answer – B

Since the Azure function needs to have access to the virtual network, that means it needs to have the feature of Virtual Network Integration. And this is not supported with the Consumption Plan as shown below.

## Matrix of networking features

	Consumption plan	Premium plan	App Service plan	App Service Environment
Inbound IP restrictions and private site access	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Virtual network integration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (Regional)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (Regional and Gateway)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Virtual network triggers (non-HTTP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Hybrid connections (Windows only)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Outbound IP restrictions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

For more information on the networking options for Azure functions, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-networking-options>

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Question 51

Unattempted

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

**View Case Study**

You have to ensure that the Azure Function has the ability to access resources in the virtual network whizlab-vnet. You decide to make the Azure function run as part of a Premium Plan. Would this fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes 
- B. No

#### Explanation:

Answer - A

Since the Azure function needs to have access to the virtual network, that means it needs to have the feature of Virtual Network Integration, and this is supported with Premium Plan as shown below.

# Matrix of networking features

	Consumption plan	Premium plan	App Service plan	App Service Environment
Inbound IP restrictions and private site access	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes
Virtual network integration	✗ No	✓ Yes (Regional)	✓ Yes (Regional and Gateway)	✓ Yes
Virtual network triggers (non-HTTP)	✗ No	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes
Hybrid connections (Windows only)	✗ No	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes
Outbound IP restrictions	✗ No	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes

- For more information on the networking options for Azure functions, please visit the below URL
  - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-networking-options>

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Question 52

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Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

**View Case Study**

You have to ensure that the Azure Function has the ability to access resources in the virtual network whizlab-vnet. You decide to make the Azure function run as part of an App Service Plan. Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

Since the Azure function needs to have access to the virtual network, that means it needs to have the feature of Virtual Network Integration. And this is supported with the App Service Plan as shown below

## Matrix of networking features

	Consumption plan	Premium plan	App Service plan	App Service Environment
Inbound IP restrictions and private site access	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Virtual network integration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (Regional)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (Regional and Gateway)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Virtual network triggers (non-HTTP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Hybrid connections (Windows only)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Outbound IP restrictions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

For more information on the networking options for Azure functions, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-networking-options>

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Question 53

Unattempted

Domain :Develop for the Cloud and for Azure Storage

**View Case Study**

You need to ensure the Database Administration team can connect to the Azure SQL database from on-premise workstations. The connection should be private connection. Which of the following would you setup to fulfill this requirement?

- A. A service endpoint
- B. A point-to-site connection
- C. Virtual Network Peering
- D. An Azure Load Balancer

### **Explanation:**

Answer – B

You can setup a point-to-site connection between the database administrators' workstations and the Azure SQL Database Managed Instance.

Option A is incorrect since this is used when you need to connect to an Azure service from within a Virtual network

Option C is incorrect since this is used when you want to connect virtual networks together

Option D is incorrect since this is a load balancing solution

For more information on an example on how this can be achieved, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-managed-instance-configure-p2s>

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Question 54

Unattempted

Domain :Implements Workloads and Security

[View Case Study](#)

You need to enable a backup solution for the virtual machines hosted in Azure. Which of the following would you setup for this purpose?

- A. An Azure storage account
- B. A Log Analytics solution
- C. A Recovery Services vault 
- D. An Azure CosmosDB account

### **Explanation:**

Answer – C

To ensure that you can take backups of Azure virtual machines, you need to have a recovery services vault in place. When you click on the backup option for a virtual machine, you will be asked to either choose an existing recovery services vault or create a new one.

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

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

Recovery Services vault [?](#) 2

Create new  Select existing

whizlabvault

Choose backup policy [?](#)  
DefaultPolicy

[Create \(or edit\) a new policy](#)

**BACKUP FREQUENCY**  
Daily at 20:00 UTC

**Instant Restore**  
Retain instant recovery snapshot(s) for 2 day(s)

**RETENTION RANGE**  
**Retention of daily backup point**  
Retain backup taken every day at 20:00 for 30 Day(s)

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

For more information on Azure Virtual machine backup, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 55

Unattempted

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

"The company needs to create bills for resources in Azure department wise"

- A. Azure policies
- B. Resource tags
- C. Azure Advisor
- D. Azure Locks

#### Explanation:

Answer – B

Tags can be used as an effective means for billing purposes. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Use tags to organize your Azure resources

03/11/2019 • 10 minutes to read • Contributors 

You apply tags to your Azure resources giving metadata to logically organize them into a taxonomy. Each tag consists of a name and a value pair. For example, you can apply the name "Environment" and the value "Production" to all the resources in production.

After you apply tags, you can retrieve all the resources in your subscription with that tag name and value. Tags enable you to retrieve related resources from different resource groups. This approach is helpful when you need to organize resources for billing or management.

In the Cost Analysis section, you can actually create a filter based on the tag as shown below.

**i** How satisfied are you with cost analysis? →

Scope : **Pay-As-You-Go**

Accumulated costs

Apr 2019

Granularity : Accumulated

Group by

None

Filter by item...

Add filter

TOTAL

BUDGET: NONE

**\$26.07**

--



Option A is incorrect since this is used mainly from a governance perspective

Option C is incorrect since this is used to provide recommendations for the resources hosted in Azure

Option D is incorrect since this is used to prevent the accidental modification or deletion of resources

For more information on resource group tags, please go to the below URL

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

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