

## Practice Test 1

Completed on 14-June-2020



### Attempt

01



### Marks Obtained

0 / 55



### Your score

0.0%



### Time Taken

00 H 00 M 03 S



### Result

Failed

## Domains wise Quiz Performance Report

1

Design a data platform solution

10

0

0

10

0

2

Design for deployment, migration, and integration

6

0

0

6

0

3

Determine workload requirements

11

0

0

11

0

4

Design a business continuity strategy

9

0

0

9

0

5

Design for identity and security

7

0

0

7

0

6

Design an infrastructure strategy

12

0

0

12

0

Total

All Domain

55

0

0

55

0

## Review the Answers

Sorting by

All



Question 1

Unattempted

A company is setting up a data storage solution for their on-premise location. They have to ensure that data is automatically replicated to Azure.

They decide to include using Azure BLOB storage as part of their storage solution

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes 

B. No

#### Explanation:

Answer – A

**Backup availability:** **Backups stored in Azure blobs** are available from anywhere and at any time and **can** easily be accessed for restores to either an on-premises SQL Server or another SQL Server running in an **Azure Virtual Machine**, without the need for **database attach/detach** or downloading and attaching the VHD. Jan 31, 2017

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windows-use-storage-sql-server-backup-restore>

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Question 2

Unattempted

Domain :Design a data platform solution

A company is setting up a data storage solution for their on-premise location. They have to ensure that data is automatically replicated to Azure.

They decide to include using Azure Table storage as part of their storage solution

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No 

#### Explanation:

Answer – B

This is table level storage available in Azure. This is not the ideal solution for replicating data between on-premise and Azure.

For more information on Azure Table storage, please visit the below URL

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/storage/tables/>

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Question 3

Unattempted

Domain :Design a data platform solution

A company is setting up a data storage solution for their on-premise location. They have to ensure that data is automatically replicated to Azure.

They decide to include using Azure StorSimple as part of their storage solution

Would this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes 

B. No

#### Explanation:

Answer – A

Using StorSimple is an ideal solution for this case. This is a hybrid cloud solution. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following on the usage of StorSimple

# Why use StorSimple?

StorSimple connects users and servers to Azure storage in minutes, with no application modification.

The following table describes some of the key benefits that the StorSimple Virtual Array solution provides.

Feature	Benefit
Transparent integration	The virtual array supports the iSCSI or the SMB protocol. The data movement between the local tier and the cloud tier is seamless and transparent to the user.
Reduced storage costs	With StorSimple, you provision sufficient local storage to meet current demands for the most used hot data. As storage needs grow, StorSimple tiers cold data into cost-effective cloud storage. The data is deduplicated and compressed before sending to the cloud to further reduce storage requirements and expense.
Simplified storage management	StorSimple provides centralized management in the cloud using StorSimple Device Manager to manage multiple devices.
Improved disaster recovery and compliance	StorSimple facilitates faster disaster recovery by restoring the metadata immediately and restoring the data as needed. This means normal operations can continue with minimal disruption.
Data mobility	Data tiered to the cloud can be accessed from other sites for recovery and migration purposes. Note that you can restore data only to the original virtual array. However, you use disaster recovery features to restore the entire virtual array to another virtual array.

For more information on StorSimple, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 4

Unattempted

Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

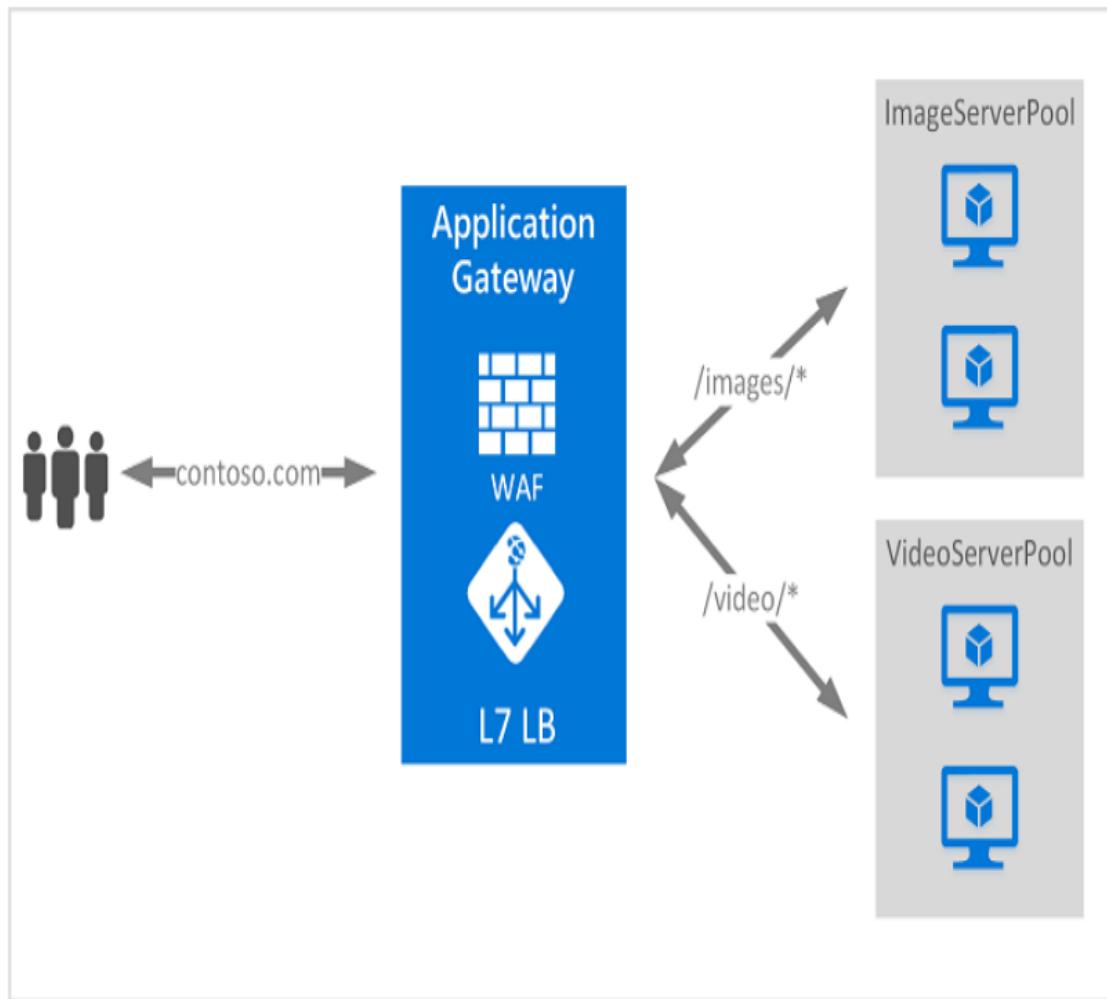
A company has deployed web applications onto Virtual Machines in 2 separate AZ's. They want to load balance traffic at Layer 7. They also want to protect web application from SQL injection attacks. Which of the following service would you use for this requirement?

- A. Azure Load Balancer
- B. Azure Traffic Manager
- C. Azure Application Gateway
- D. Azure Network Watcher

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

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



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

- Option A is incorrect since this can only load balance traffic at Layer 4.
- Option B is incorrect since this is used to direct traffic as a DNS level.
- Option D is incorrect since this is used to monitor, diagnose, and gain insights to your network performance and health
- For more information on the Application gateway, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 5

Unattempted

Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

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

- A. URL routing
- B. Packet Analysis
- C. Endpoint monitoring
- D. Web Application Firewall 

#### Explanation:

Answer – D

This is clearly mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

# Web application firewall for Azure Application Gateway

02/22/2019 • 7 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Azure Application Gateway offers a web application firewall (WAF) that provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities. SQL injection and cross-site scripting are among the most common attacks.

Preventing such attacks in application code is challenging. It can require rigorous maintenance, patching, and monitoring at multiple layers of the application topology. A centralized web application firewall helps make security management much simpler. A WAF also gives application administrators better assurance of protection against threats and intrusions.

A WAF solution can react to a security threat faster by centrally patching a known vulnerability, instead of securing each individual web application. Existing application gateways can easily be converted into fire wall-enabled application gateways.

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

For more information on the Web Application Firewall, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 6

Unattempted

Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company is planning on deploying an application onto Azure. The application will be based on the .Net core programming language. The application would be hosted using Azure Web apps. Below is part of the various requirements for the application

- Gives the ability for the testing team to view the different components of an application and see the calls being made between the different application components
- Helps business analyse how many users actually return to the application
- Ensuring IT administrators get alerts based on critical conditions being met in the application

Which of the following service would be best suited for fulfilling the requirement of

**"Gives the ability for the testing team to view the different components of an application and see the calls being made between the different application components"**

- A. Application Insights ✓
- B. Azure Service Health
- C. Azure Advisor
- D. Azure Policies

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**Explanation:**

Answer – A

This feature is part of the Application Insights tool. An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

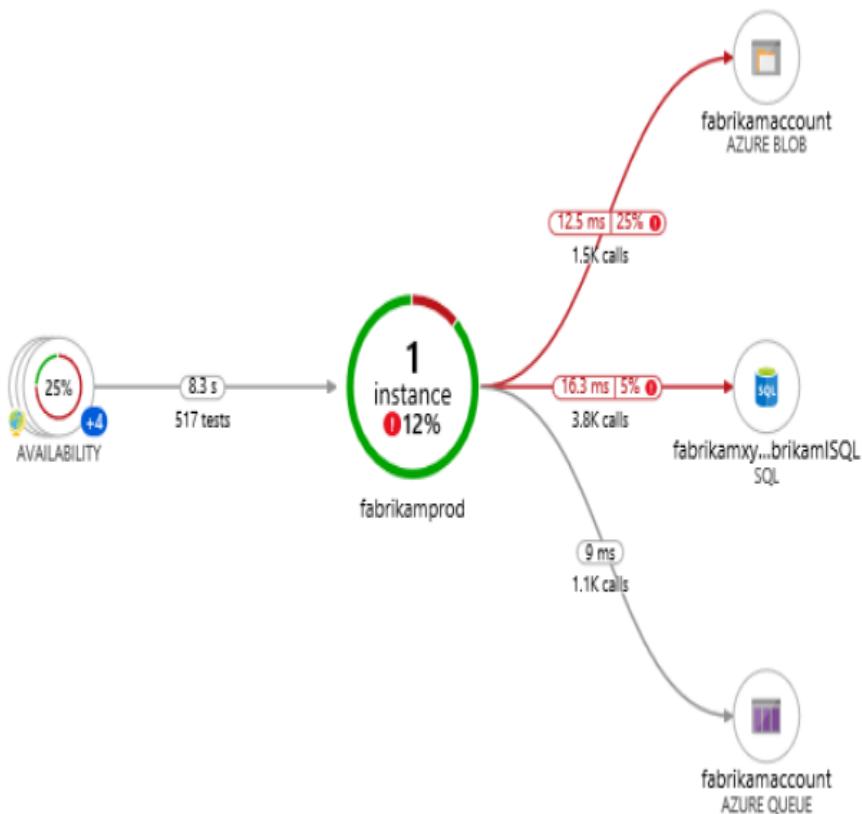
# Composite Application Map

You can see the full application topology across multiple levels of related application components. Components could be different Application Insights resources, or different roles in a single resource. The app map finds components by following HTTP dependency calls made between servers with the Application Insights SDK installed.

This experience starts with progressive discovery of the components. When you first load the application map, a set of queries is triggered to discover the components related to this component. A button at the top-left corner will update with the number of components in your application as they are discovered.

On clicking "Update map components", the map is refreshed with all components discovered until that point. Depending on the complexity of your application, this may take a minute to load.

If all of the components are roles within a single Application Insights resource, then this discovery step is not required. The initial load for such an application will have all its components.



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

For more information on Application map, please visit the below URL

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

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## Question 7

Unattempted

Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company is planning on deploying an application onto Azure. The application will be based on the .Net core programming language. The application would be hosted using Azure Web apps. Below is part of the various requirements for the application

- Gives the ability for the testing team to view the different components of an application and see the calls being made between the different application components
- Helps business analyse how many users actually return to the application
- Ensuring IT administrators get alerts based on critical conditions being met in the application

Which of the following service would be best suited for fulfilling the requirement of "Helps business analyse how many users actually return to the application"

- A. Application Insights ✓
- B. Azure Service Health
- C. Azure Advisor
- D. Azure Policies

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

This feature is part of the Application Insights tool. An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

# User retention analysis for web applications with Application Insights

05/03/2017 • 2 minutes to read • Contributors 

The retention feature in [Azure Application Insights](#) helps you analyze how many users return to your app, and how often they perform particular tasks or achieve goals. For example, if you run a game site, you could compare the numbers of users who return to the site after losing a game with the number who return after winning. This knowledge can help you improve both your user experience and your business strategy.

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

For more information on the retention feature of Application Insights, please visit the below URL

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Question 8

Unattempted

Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company is planning on deploying an application onto Azure. The application will be based on the .Net core programming language. The application would be hosted using Azure Web apps. Below is part of the various requirements for the application

- Gives the ability for the testing team to view the different components of an application and see the calls being made between the different application components
- Helps business analyse how many users actually return to the application
- Ensuring IT administrators get alerts based on critical conditions being met in the application

Which of the following service would be best suited for fulfilling the requirement of

**"Ensuring IT administrators get alerts based on critical conditions being met in the application"**

- A. Application Insights
- B. Azure Monitor 
- C. Azure Advisor
- D. Azure Policies

#### Explanation:

Answer – B

This is a feature of Azure Monitor wherein you can use the Alerts feature. This is also mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

# Responding to critical situations

In addition to allowing you to interactively analyze monitoring data, an effective monitoring solution must be able to proactively respond to critical conditions identified in the data that it collects. This could be sending a text or mail to an administrator responsible for investigating an issue. Or you could launch an automated process that attempts to correct an error condition.

## Alerts

[Alerts in Azure Monitor](#) proactively notify you of critical conditions and potentially attempt to take corrective action. Alert rules based on metrics provide near real time alerting based on numeric values, while rules based on logs allow for complex logic across data from multiple sources.

Alert rules in Azure Monitor use [action groups](#), which contain unique sets of recipients and actions that can be shared across multiple rules. Based on your requirements, action groups can perform such actions as using webhooks to have alerts start external actions or to integrate with your ITSM tools.

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

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

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

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Question 9

Unattempted

Domain :Design a business continuity strategy

A company is planning on moving their on-premise resources to Azure. They have 3 different applications that belong to different departments. Each application has a different requirement for business continuity as given below

- HR Department - The application data needs to be retained for 3 years. From a disaster recovery perspective, the application needs to run from a different Azure region. The Recovery time objective would be 15 minutes
- Logistics Department - Here the Service Management team wants to ensure that the application must be able to recover point in time data at a daily granularity level. The Recovery time objective would be 6 hours.
- Procurement Department - Here the application must be able to failover to a secondary on-premise data center.

You have to recommend which service should be used by each department. You have to also ensure that costs are minimized.

Which of the following would you use for the HR Department?

- A. Azure Site Recovery only
- B. Azure Backup only
- C. Azure Site Recovery and Azure Backup
- D. Azure Site Recovery and Azure Migrate

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

You will need the Azure backup service for long term retention of data. The below excerpt is from the Microsoft documentation on the retention of data in the Azure backup service

**Long-term retention** - You can use Recovery Services vaults for short-term and long-term data retention. Azure doesn't limit the length of time data can remain in a Recovery Services vault. You can keep data in a vault for as long as you like. Azure Backup has a limit of 9999 recovery points per protected instance. See the [Backup and retention](#) section in this article for an explanation of how this limit may impact your backup needs.

Option A is incorrect since you need to maintain backups for 3 years, for which you need to use the Azure backup service as well.

Option B is incorrect since you need Azure Site recovery as well to ensure the application can run off another region in case of a disaster

Option D is incorrect since Azure Migrate is used when you want to migrate VMware VM's to Azure

For more information on Azure backup and Azure Site Recovery, please visit the below URL

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

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

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Question 10

Unattempted

Domain :Design a business continuity strategy

A company is planning on moving their on-premise resources to Azure. They have 3 different applications that belong to different departments. Each application has a different requirement for business continuity as given below

- HR Department - The application data needs to be retained for 3 years. From a disaster recovery perspective, the application needs to run from a different Azure region. The Recovery time objective would be 15 minutes
- Logistics Department - Here the Service Management team wants to ensure that the application must be able to recover point in time data at a daily granularity level. The Recovery time objective would be 6 hours.
- Procurement Department - Here the application must be able to failover to a secondary on-premise data center.

You have to recommend which service should be used by each department. You have to also ensure that costs are minimized.

Which of the following would you use for the Logistics Department?

- A. Azure Site Recovery only
- B. Azure Backup only
- C. Azure Site Recovery and Azure Backup
- D. Azure Site Recovery and Azure Migrate

#### Explanation:

Answer – B

Use Azure Backup when you want to have backup data at a granular level. This is also mentioned as a different Azure Backup and Azure Site recovery in the Microsoft documentation

## How does Azure Backup differ from Azure Site Recovery?

Azure Backup and Azure Site Recovery are related in that both services back up data and can restore that data. However, these services serve different purposes in providing business continuity and disaster recovery in your business. Use Azure Backup to protect and restore data at a more granular level. For example, if a presentation on a laptop became corrupted, you would use Azure Backup to restore the presentation. If you wanted to replicate the configuration and data on a VM across another datacenter, use Azure Site Recovery.

Options A and C is incorrect since here we only need to have backup's in place

Option D is incorrect since Azure Migrate is used when you want to migrate VMware VM's to Azure

For more information on Azure backup and Azure Site Recovery, please visit the below URL

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

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

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## Question 11

Unattempted

Domain :Design a business continuity strategy

A company is planning on moving their on-premise resources to Azure. They have 3 different applications that belong to different departments. Each application has a different requirement for business continuity as given below

- HR Department - The application data needs to be retained for 3 years. From a disaster recovery perspective, the application needs to run from a different Azure region. The Recovery time objective would be 15 minutes
- Logistics Department - Here the Service Management team wants to ensure that the application must be able to recover point in time data at a daily granularity level. The Recovery time objective would be 6 hours.
- Procurement Department - Here the application must be able to failover to a secondary on-premise data center.

You have to recommend which service should be used by each department. You have to also ensure that costs are minimized.

Which of the following would you use for the Procurement Department?

- A. Azure Site Recovery only ✓
- B. Azure Backup only
- C. Azure Site Recovery and Azure Backup
- D. Azure Site Recovery and Azure Migrate

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

You can use the Azure Site Recovery service to ensure that you can failover your application to a secondary site. The below excerpt is from the Microsoft documentation for Azure Site Recovery

Azure Recovery Services contribute to your BCDR strategy:

- **Site Recovery service:** Site Recovery helps ensure business continuity by keeping business apps and workloads running during outages. Site Recovery replicates workloads running on physical and virtual machines (VMs) from a primary site to a secondary location. When an outage occurs at your primary site, you fail over to secondary location, and access apps from there. After the primary location is running again, you can fail back to it.

Options B and C is incorrect since here we only need to use Azure Site Recovery for the failover.

Option D is incorrect since Azure Migrate is used when you want to migrate VMware VM's to Azure

For more information on Azure backup and Azure Site Recovery, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 12

Unattempted

Domain :Design a business continuity strategy

A company has an Azure subscription. The company has launched virtual machines that uses unmanaged standard hard disk drives.

You need to develop a strategy for the virtual machines that would ensure that the virtual machines would be made available in the event of a region failure. The recovery time objective can be up to 5 days. Costs need to be minimized in the implementation.

Which of the following replication strategy would you incorporate for the storage account?

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

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

Since the disks need to be available in the event of a region failure you need to choose Geo-redundant storage. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

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

Options A and B are incorrect since these storage accounts will not make the disks available in case of a region failure.

Option D is incorrect since we need to minimize on costs. We don't need a read only copy for the disks.

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

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

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**Question 13****Unattempted****Domain :Design a business continuity strategy**

A company has an Azure subscription. The company has launched virtual machines that uses unmanaged standard hard disk drives.

You need to develop a strategy for the virtual machines that would ensure that the virtual machines would be made available in the event of a region failure. The recovery time objective can be up to 5 days. Costs need to be minimized in the implementation.

Which of the following would you use to recreate the virtual machine in case of a machine failure?

- A. Azure Site Recovery
- B. Azure StorSimple
- C. Azure Resource Manager templates 
- D. Azure Policy

**Explanation:**

Answer – C

Since we need to minimize costs and the RTO is quite long, we can just use Resource Manager to recreate the virtual machine.

Option A is incorrect because this is a costly option for such a requirement.

Option B is incorrect because this is used as a hybrid cloud storage option

Option D is incorrect because this is used for implementing governance

For more information on resource manager templates, please visit the below URL

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

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A company has setup an Azure subscription and an Azure tenant. They have purchased Premium P2 licences. There are different departments that have different requirements for managing identities.

Department	Requirement
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Get notifications whenever roles are activated</li><li>• Provide just in time access to Azure resources</li></ul>
Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ability to conduct access reviews</li></ul>
Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure Applications hosted on the virtual machines can safely access the Azure Key vault service</li></ul>

Which of the following would you suggest for the Procurement department?

- A. Managed Service Identity
- B. Identity Protection
- C. Privileged Identity Management
- D. Azure AD Connect

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

This is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation wherein the Privileged Identity Management feature would fulfil these requirements

# What can I do with PIM?

PIM essentially helps you manage the who, what, when, where, and why for resources that you care about. Here are some of the key features of PIM:

- Provide just-in-time privileged access to Azure AD and Azure resources
- Assign time-bound access to resources using start and end dates
- Require approval to activate privileged roles
- Enforce multi-factor authentication to activate any role
- Use justification to understand why users activate
- Get notifications when privileged roles are activated
- Conduct access reviews to ensure users still need roles
- Download audit history for internal or external audit

Since this is clearly mentioned, all other options are incorrect

For more information on privileged identity management, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 15

Unattempted

Domain :Design for identity and security

A company has setup an Azure subscription and an Azure tenant. They have purchased Premium P2 licences. There are different departments that have different requirements for managing identities.

Department	Requirement
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Get notifications whenever roles are activated</li><li>• Provide just in time access to Azure resources</li></ul>

- Ability to conduct access reviews

### Logistics

- Ensure Applications hosted on the virtual machines can safely access the Azure Key vault service

Which of the following would you suggest for the Human Resources department?

- A. Managed Service Identity
- B. Identity Protection
- C. Privileged Identity Management
- D. Azure AD Connect

#### Explanation:

Answer - C

This is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation wherein the Privileged Identity Management feature would fulfil this requirement

## What can I do with PIM?

PIM essentially helps you manage the who, what, when, where, and why for resources that you care about. Here are some of the key features of PIM:

- Provide **just-in-time** privileged access to Azure AD and Azure resources
- Assign **time-bound** access to resources using start and end dates
- Require **approval** to activate privileged roles
- Enforce **multi-factor authentication** to activate any role
- Use **justification** to understand why users activate
- Get **notifications** when privileged roles are activated
- **Conduct access reviews** to ensure users still need roles
- Download **audit history** for internal or external audit

Since this is clearly mentioned, all other options are incorrect

For more information on privileged identity management, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 16

Unattempted

Domain :Design for identity and security

A company has setup an Azure subscription and an Azure tenant. They have purchased Premium P2 licences. There are different departments that have different requirements for managing identities.

Department	Requirement
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Get notifications whenever roles are activated</li><li>Provide just in time access to Azure resources</li></ul>
Human Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ability to conduct access reviews</li></ul>
Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ensure Applications hosted on the virtual machines can safely access the Azure Key vault service</li></ul>

Which of the following would you suggest for the Logistics department?

- A. Managed Service Identity 
- B. Identity Protection
- C. Privileged Identity Management
- D. Azure AD Connect

#### Explanation:

Answer - A

This is clearly given in the Microsoft documentation.

# What is managed identities for Azure resources?

10/23/2018 • 8 minutes to read • Contributors  all

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

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

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

Since this is clearly mentioned, all other options are incorrect

- For more information on Managed Service Identity, please visit the below URL
  - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/managed-identities-azure-resources/overview>

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Question 17

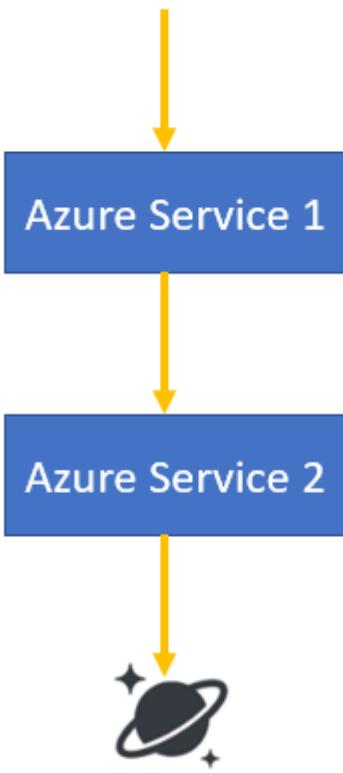
Unattempted

Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company needs to design an architecture that would meet the below requirements

- Capture data with regards to creation of users and assignment of roles in their Azure account
- All captured data must be sent to a CosmosDB account

You have to complete the below architecture diagram to fulfil the above requirements.



Which of the following would you suggest for Azure Service 1?

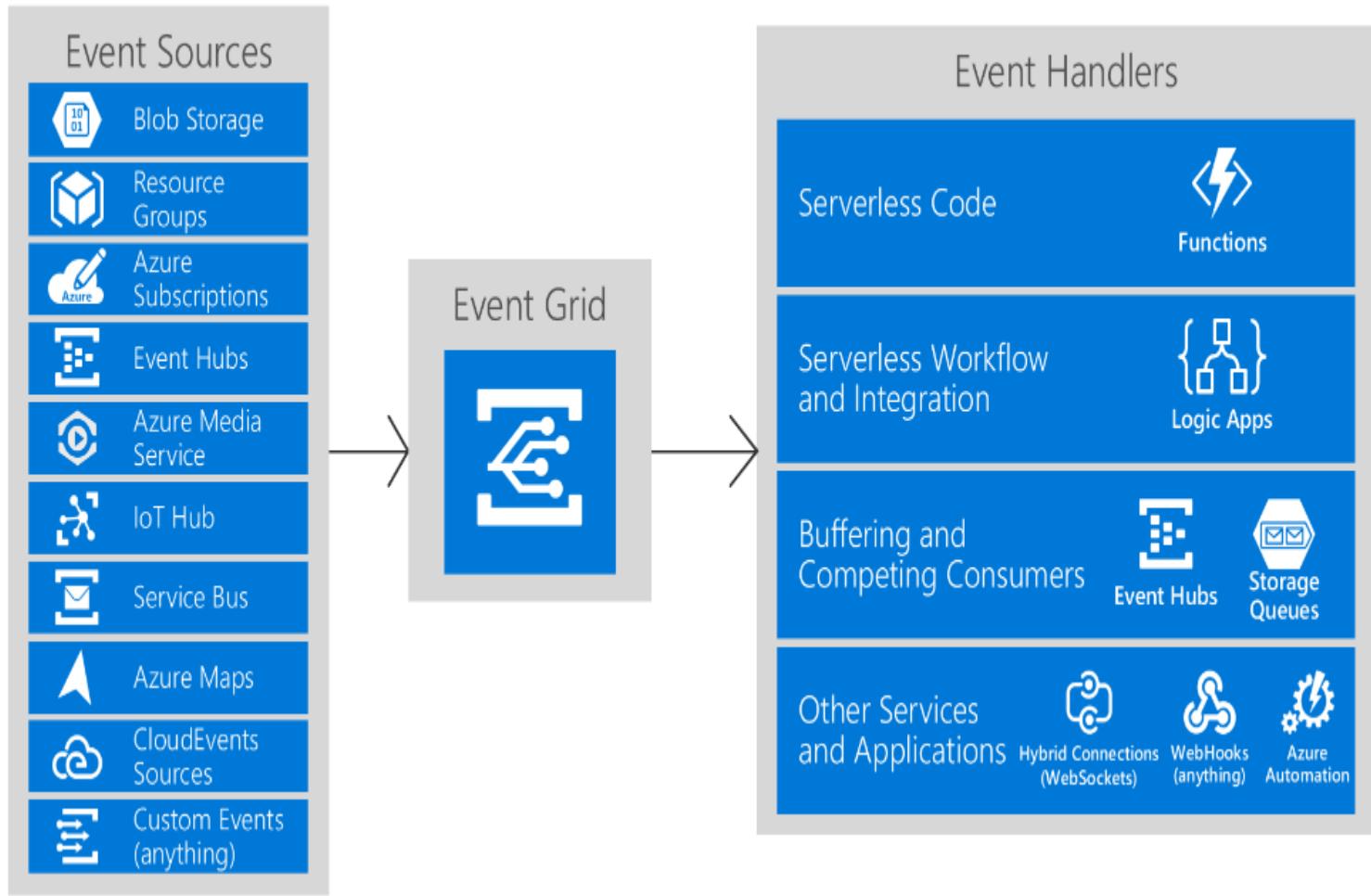
- A. Azure Event Grid
- B. Azure Event Hubs
- C. Azure Functions
- D. Azure Log Analytics
- E. Azure Notification Hubs

---

#### Explanation:

Answer – A

The Event Grid service is ideal for capturing different sort of events in Azure. So, since you need to capture events pertaining to the creation of users and assignment of roles, you can use the Event Grid service. The diagram representation of the Azure Event Grid service is given below.



So, on the left-hand side, you have different Azure resources for which you can receive events. And on the right-hand side, you have consumers. The event grid service can send data about the event onto the consumers.

Option B is incorrect since this is a Big data ingestion service

Option C is incorrect since this is a serverless compute service

Option D is incorrect since this is used for analysis of data sent to the log service in Azure

Option E is incorrect since this is a purely notification-based service

For more information on Azure Event Grids, please visit the below URL

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

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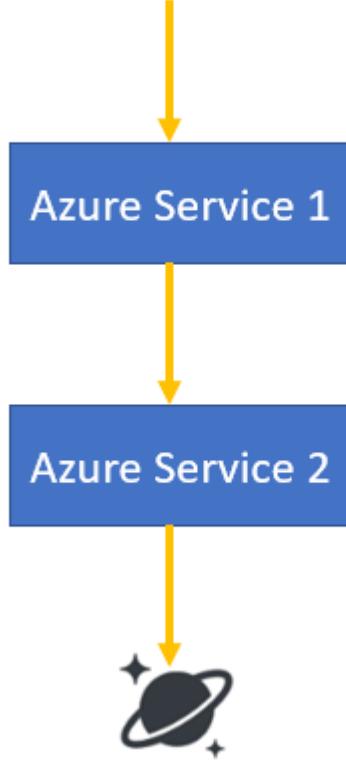
Question 18

Unattempted

A company needs to design an architecture that would meet the below requirements

- Capture data with regards to creation of users and assignment of roles in their Azure account
- All captured data must be sent to a CosmosDB account

You have to complete the below architecture diagram to fulfil the above requirements.



Which of the following would you suggest for Azure Service 2?

- A. Azure Event Grid
- B. Azure Event Hubs
- C. Azure Functions
- D. Azure Log Analytics
- E. Azure Notification Hubs

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#### Explanation:

Answer – C

Azure Functions is an ideal consumer for this requirement. The Azure Function can be programmed to receive the event data and then send it across to CosmosDB.

- Option A is incorrect since this is the service to receive the data
- Option B is incorrect since this is a Big data ingestion service
- Option D is incorrect since this is used for analysis of data sent to the log service in Azure
- Option E is incorrect since this is a purely notification-based service

- For more information on Azure Event Grid bindings for Azure Functions, please visit the below URL
  - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-bindings-event-grid>

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Question 19

Unattempted

Domain :Design for identity and security

A company named Whizlabs has just setup an Azure AD tenant. They need to deploy 2 applications to Azure, OnlineQuiz and OnlineForum. Below are the key authentication requirements for the applications

- OnlineQuiz Application - Users should be able to authenticate using a personal Microsoft account and multi-factor authentication or using other providers such as facebook.
- OnlineForum Application - Users should be able to authenticate using either a personal Microsoft account or using the credentials of Whizlabs. The accounts should be managed via Azure AD

Which authentication mechanism would you recommend for the OnlineQuiz application?

- A. Azure AD B2C 
- B. Azure AD B2B
- C. An Azure AD v1.0 endpoint
- D. An Azure AD v2.0 endpoint

#### Explanation:

Answer – A

If you look at the authentication providers possible with Azure B2C, you can see that you can use a Microsoft account. This is provided in the Microsoft documentation.

# Identity providers

In your applications, you may want to enable users to sign in with different identity providers. An *identity provider* creates, maintains, and manages identity information while providing authentication services to applications. You can add identity providers that are supported by Azure AD B2C using the Azure portal.

You typically use only one identity provider in your application, but you have the option to add more. To configure an identity provider in your Azure AD B2C tenant, you first create an application on the identity provider developer site, and then you record the application identifier or client identifier and the password or client secret from the identity provider application that you create. This identifier and password are then used to configure your application.

The following articles describe the steps to add some of the common identity providers to user flows:

- [Amazon](#)
- [Facebook](#)
- [Microsoft account](#)



If also supports Multi-factor authentication as shown below

## Enable multi-factor authentication in Azure Active Directory B2C



11/30/2018 • 2 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) B2C integrates directly with [Azure Multi-Factor Authentication](#) so that you can add a second layer of security to sign-up and sign-in experiences in your applications. You enable multi-factor authentication without writing a single line of code. If you already created sign up and sign-in user flows, you can still enable multi-factor authentication.

Option B is incorrect since this is normally used when you want to allow authentication of users from other companies.

Options C and D are incorrect since this is normally only used for Microsoft based accounts

For more information on Azure B2C, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-b2c/active-directory-b2c-overview>

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**Question 20****Unattempted****Domain :Design for identity and security**

A company named Whizlabs has just setup an Azure AD tenant. They need to deploy 2 applications to Azure, OnlineQuiz and OnlineForum. Below are the key authentication requirements for the applications

- OnlineQuiz Application - Users should be able to authenticate using a personal Microsoft account and multi-factor authentication or using other providers such as facebook.
- OnlineForum Application - Users should be able to authenticate using either a personal Microsoft account or using the credentials of Whizlabs. The accounts should be managed via Azure AD

Which authentication mechanism would you recommend for the OnlineForum application?

- A. Azure AD B2C
- B. Azure AD B2B
- C. An Azure AD v1.0 endpoint
- D. An Azure AD v2.0 endpoint

**Explanation:**

Answer – D

Azure AD v2.0 endpoint is best suited for this, since it supports both Work and personal accounts as shown below

## Who can sign in



Microsoft identity platform endpoint

The screenshot shows two identical interface sections side-by-side. Each section has a blue header bar with the text "Microsoft identity platform endpoint". Below the header are four white cards with rounded corners, each containing an icon and a label: "Work" with a building icon, "School" with a graduation cap icon, "Guests" with a group of people icon, and "Personal" with a single person icon. A red arrow points from the question text down to the "Personal" card in the left section.

Work	School	Guests	Personal
------	--------	--------	----------

v1.0 endpoint

The screenshot shows two identical interface sections side-by-side. Each section has a dark blue header bar with the text "v1.0 endpoint". Below the header are three white cards with rounded corners, each containing an icon and a label: "Work" with a building icon, "School" with a graduation cap icon, and "Guests" with a group of people icon.

Work	School	Guests
------	--------	--------

- The v1.0 endpoint allows only work and school accounts to sign in to your application (Azure AD)
- The Microsoft identity platform endpoint allows work and school accounts from Azure AD and personal Microsoft accounts (MSA), such as hotmail.com, outlook.com, and msn.com, to sign in.
- Both endpoints also accept sign-ins of *guest users* of an Azure AD directory for applications configured as *single-tenant* or for *multi-tenant* applications configured to point to the tenant-specific endpoint (  
`https://login.microsoftonline.com/{TenantId_or_Name}` ).

Option A is incorrect since this is normally used for user authentication with other identity providers besides Microsoft.

Option B is incorrect since this is normally used when you want to allow authentication of users from other companies.

Option C is incorrect since it does not support Personal accounts

For more information on the Microsoft identity platform, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/about-microsoft-identity-platform>

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Question 21

Unattempted

Domain :Design a data platform solution

A company has the requirement to have an automated process in place which would upload logs to an Azure SQL database every week. Reports would then be generated from the SQL database. Which of the following would you use for this requirement?

- A. The AzCopy tool
- B. Azure Data Factory
- C. Azure HDInsight
- D. Data Migration Assistant

#### Explanation:

Answer – B

You can use the Azure Data Factory to create a pipeline that can be used to copy data. Below is an excerpt from the Microsoft documentation on the connector for SQL server.

## Copy data to and from SQL Server using Azure Data Factory

04/08/2019 • 12 minutes to read • Contributors  all

SELECT THE VERSION OF DATA FACTORY SERVICE YOU ARE USING: Current version ▾

This article outlines how to use the Copy Activity in Azure Data Factory to copy data from and to an SQL Server database. It builds on the [copy activity overview](#) article that presents a general overview of copy activity.

## Supported capabilities

You can copy data from/to SQL Server database to any supported sink data store, or copy data from any supported source data store to SQL Server database. For a list of data stores that are supported as sources/sinks by the copy activity, see the [Supported data stores](#) table.

Specifically, this SQL Server connector supports:

- SQL Server version 2016, 2014, 2012, 2008 R2, 2008, and 2005
- Copying data using **SQL** or **Windows** authentication.
- As source, retrieving data using SQL query or stored procedure.
- As sink, appending data to destination table or invoking a stored procedure with custom logic during copy.

Option A is incorrect since this is used for copying data from Azure storage accounts to on-premise and vice versa

Option C is incorrect since this is used to run Big data open source frameworks

Option D is incorrect since this is used to migrate data between SQL servers.

For more information on Azure Data Factory connector for SQL, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/data-factory/connector-sql-server>

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Question 22

Unattempted

Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

A company has deployed an API management instance. They need a solution to protect the API from a DDoS (Distributed denial of service) attack. Which of the following could be recommended for this requirement?

- A. Network Security Groups
- B. Rate Limiting 
- C. Quotas
- D. OAuth2

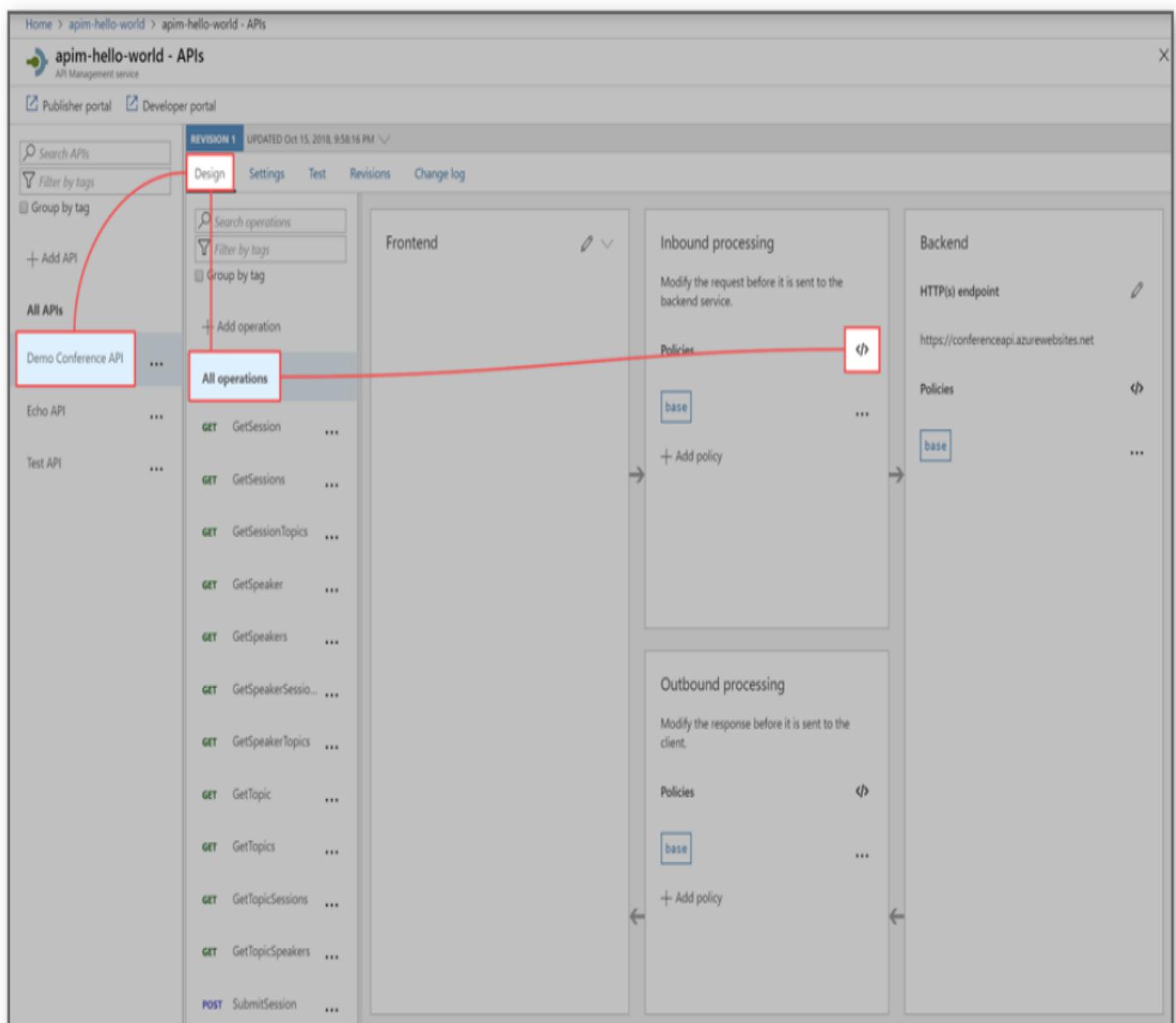
#### Explanation:

Answer – B

You can protect the number of calls to the API by using rate limiting. Below is what is mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

# Protect an API by adding rate limit policy (throttling)

This section shows how to add protection for your backend API by configuring rate limits. For example, you may want to limit a number of calls the API is called so it is not overused by developers. In this example, the limit is set to 3 calls per 15 seconds for each subscription Id. After 15 seconds, a developer can retry calling the API.



Option A is incorrect since this is used for protecting traffic flowing into Virtual Machines

Option C is incorrect since this is used to limit the calls based on the subscription

Option D is incorrect since this is used for authentication for API's

For more information on transforming and protecting an API, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/transform-api>

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**Question 23****Unattempted****Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy**

A company has created 2 virtual networks, one in the Central US and the other in the East US region. There is a requirement to ensure that Virtual Machines on the Virtual Networks are able to communicate with each other using their private IP addresses. You also need to ensure low latency access between the Virtual machines. You also need to ensure that the solution is cost effective.

You decide to implement Virtual Network Peering.

Does this fulfil the requirement?

- A. Yes 
- B. No

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

You can implement Virtual Network Peering for this requirement. Below is what is mentioned in the Microsoft documentation.

# Virtual network peering

04/01/2019 • 6 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect Azure [virtual networks](#). Once peered, the virtual networks appear as one, for connectivity purposes. The traffic between virtual machines in the peered virtual networks is routed through the Microsoft backbone infrastructure, much like traffic is routed between virtual machines in the same virtual network, through private IP addresses only. Azure supports:

- VNet peering - connecting VNets within the same Azure region
- Global VNet peering - connecting VNets across Azure regions

The benefits of using virtual network peering, whether local or global, include:

- Network traffic between peered virtual networks is private. Traffic between the virtual networks is kept on the Microsoft backbone network. No public Internet, gateways, or encryption is required in the communication between the virtual networks.
- A low-latency, high-bandwidth connection between resources in different virtual networks.
- The ability for resources in one virtual network to communicate with resources in a different virtual network, once the virtual networks are peered.
- The ability to transfer data across Azure subscriptions, deployment models, and across Azure regions.
- The ability to peer virtual networks created through the Azure Resource Manager or to peer one virtual network created through Resource Manager to a virtual network created through the classic deployment model. To learn more about Azure deployment models, see [Understand Azure deployment models](#).
- No downtime to resources in either virtual network when creating the peering, or after the peering is created.

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

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

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Question 24

Unattempted

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company has created 2 virtual networks, one in the Central US and the other in the East US region. There is a requirement to ensure that Virtual Machines on the Virtual Networks are able to communicate with each other using their private IP addresses. You also need to ensure low latency access between the Virtual machines. You also need to ensure that the solution is cost effective.

You decide to implement an Express Route connection

Does this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No 

#### Explanation:

Answer – B

This type of connection is generally used to extend on-premise infrastructure to Azure. Below is what is mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

## ExpressRoute overview

10/18/2018 • 5 minutes to read • Contributors  all

ExpressRoute lets you extend your on-premises networks into the Microsoft cloud over a private connection facilitated by a connectivity provider. With ExpressRoute, you can establish connections to Microsoft cloud services, such as Microsoft Azure, Office 365, and Dynamics 365.

Connectivity can be from an any-to-any (IP VPN) network, a point-to-point Ethernet network, or a virtual cross-connection through a connectivity provider at a co-location facility. ExpressRoute connections do not go over the public Internet. This allows ExpressRoute connections to offer more reliability, faster speeds, lower latencies, and higher security than typical connections over the Internet. For information on how to connect your network to Microsoft using ExpressRoute, see [ExpressRoute connectivity models](#).

For more information on Express Route connections, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 25

Unattempted

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company has created 2 virtual networks, one in the Central US and the other in the East US region. There is a requirement to ensure that Virtual Machines on the Virtual Networks are able to communicate with each

other using their private IP addresses. You also need to ensure low latency access between the Virtual machines. You also need to ensure that the solution is cost effective.

You decide to implement custom route tables.

Does this fulfil the requirement?

A. Yes

B. No

### Explanation:

Answer – B

In the question there is no special mention on routing traffic. Hence custom route tables don't need to be part of the implementation.

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

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

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Question 26

Unattempted

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company currently has around 100 Virtual Machines running on their on-premise infrastructure. There is a plan to move the Virtual machines to Azure. The Virtual machines are running on a VMWare environment. The Virtual machines run different types of workloads. You need to prepare a report on the capacity requirement for the Virtual Machines that need to be created in Azure for the migration. Which of the following would you use for this purpose?

A. Azure Cost Management

B. Azure Advisor

C. Azure Migrate

D. Azure Site Recovery

### Explanation:

Answer – C

The Azure Migrate tool is the perfect tool for this scenario. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

# About Azure Migrate

04/04/2019 • 7 minutes to read • Contributors  all

The Azure Migrate service assesses on-premises workloads for migration to Azure. The service assesses the migration suitability of on-premises machines, performs performance-based sizing, and provides cost estimations for running on-premises machines in Azure. If you're contemplating lift-and-shift migrations, or are in the early assessment stages of migration, this service is for you. After the assessment, you can use services such as [Azure Site Recovery](#) and [Azure Database Migration Service](#), to migrate the machines to Azure.

## Why use Azure Migrate?

Azure Migrate helps you to:

- **Assess Azure readiness:** Assess whether your on-premises machines are suitable for running in Azure.
- **Get size recommendations:** Get size recommendations for Azure VMs based on the performance history of on-premises VMs.
- **Estimate monthly costs:** Get estimated costs for running on-premises machines in Azure.
- **Migrate with high confidence:** Visualize dependencies of on-premises machines to create groups of machines that you will assess and migrate together.

## Current limitations

- You can only assess on-premises VMware virtual machines (VMs) for migration to Azure VMs. The VMware VMs must be managed by vCenter Server (version 5.5, 6.0, 6.5 or 6.7).

Options A and B are incorrect since these are normally used for cost management once you are already using resources in Azure

Option D is incorrect since this is used for backup and recovery purposes

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

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

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Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company has multiple offices and an Azure subscription. The company wants to implement a data storage solution for their on-premise servers hosted in the various offices. The servers are hosted on Hyper-V.

- The servers must be able to connect to a central storage device by using iSCSI connections
- Data that is stored in the central device needs to be uploaded to Azure automatically
- Minimize the maintenance of the solution

Which of the following would you look to implement for the offices?

- A. Azure File Sync agent
- B. Azure Site Recovery agent
- C. Azure StorSimple Virtual Array
- D. Distributed File System Replication

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

The StorSimple Virtual Array is a good solution for having hybrid cloud storage. Here on-premise devices can connect using iSCSI. And then data gets retained to Azure. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

## Introduction to the StorSimple Virtual Array

03/14/2019 • 11 minutes to read • Contributors 

### Overview

The Microsoft Azure StorSimple Virtual Array is an integrated storage solution that manages storage tasks between an on-premises virtual array running in a hypervisor and Microsoft Azure cloud storage. The virtual array is an efficient, cost-effective, and easily managed file server or iSCSI server solution that eliminates many of the issues and expenses associated with enterprise storage and data protection. The virtual array is particularly well-suited for the storage of infrequently accessed archival data.

Option A is incorrect since Azure files shares are useful when devices need to connect using the SMB protocol.

Option B is incorrect since this is used for backup and recovery services along with Azure Site Recovery

Option D is incorrect since this would only be part of a solution. And it would also lead to high maintenance of the overall solution

For more information on Azure StorSimple Virtual Array, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 28

Unattempted

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company has multiple offices and an Azure subscription. The company wants to implement a data storage solution for their on-premise servers hosted in the various offices. The servers are hosted on Hyper-V.

- The servers must be able to connect to a central storage device by using iSCSI connections
- Data that is stored in the central device needs to be uploaded to Azure automatically
- Minimize the maintenance of the solution

Based on the tool being used, which of the following would you plan to setup in Azure?

- A. Azure File share
- B. Azure File Sync
- C. Azure Site Recovery vault
- D. Azure Storage account 

#### Explanation:

Answer – D

When you look at the pre-requisites for the setup of StorSimple Virtual Array, you can see that you need to also have a storage account in place. This is also given in the Microsoft documentation

# Prerequisites

Here you find the configuration prerequisites for your StorSimple Device Manager service, your StorSimple Virtual Array, and the datacenter network.

## For the StorSimple Device Manager service

Before you begin, make sure that:

- You have your Microsoft account with access credentials.
- You have your Microsoft Azure storage account with access credentials.
- Your Microsoft Azure subscription should be enabled for StorSimple Device Manager service.



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

For more information on deploying StorSimple Virtual Array, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storsimple/storsimple-virtual-array-deploy1-portal-prep>

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Question 29

Unattempted

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company has just setup an Azure subscription. They have offices located in Mumbai and Hyderabad. They are now planning their network connectivity strategy. They have the following networks defined in Azure.

Virtual Network Name
Address space
Region
whizlab-network1
10.0.1.0/24
North Europe

## whizlab-network2

10.0.2.0/24

West Europe

The networks have the following subnets defined

Subnet Name
Virtual Network
SubnetA
whizlab-network1
SubnetB
whizlab-network2

The company has the following requirements when it comes to connectivity

- The Virtual Machines hosted in SubnetA must only be accessible to clients located in the Mumbai office
- IT administrators working on dedicated workstations must have access to the Virtual Machines in SubnetA over the Internet on a specific TCP/IP management port
- The Azure Virtual Machines hosted in the whizlab-network1 must be able to communicate on all ports to Azure Virtual Machines hosted in whizlab-network2

Which of the following architecture would you recommend to ensure VM in SubnetA can be accessible to client located at Mumbai Office?

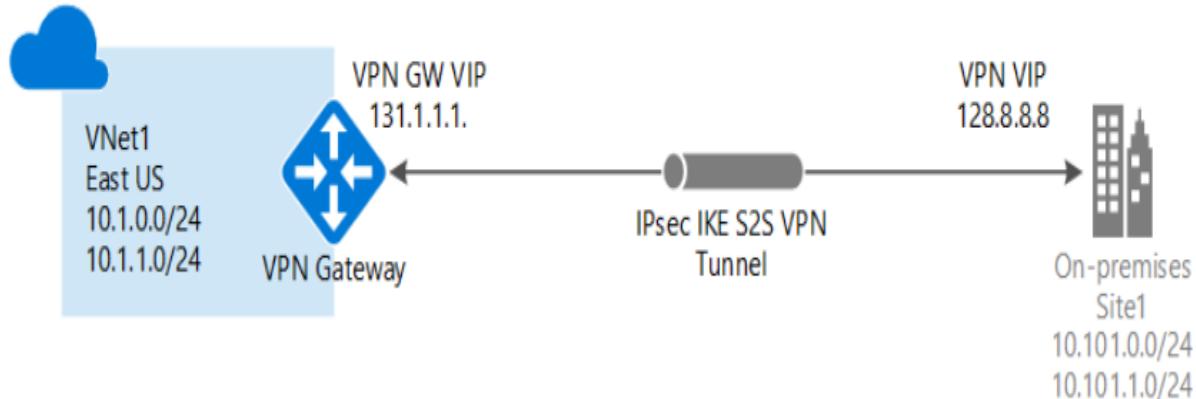
- A. Virtual Network peering
- B. Site-to-Site VPN
- C. Network Security Groups
- D. A new Virtual Network

### Explanation:

Answer – B

A site-to-site VPN connection can be used to connect on-premise infrastructure onto Azure. Below is what is mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

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



Option A is incorrect since this is used to connect 2 Virtual Networks in Azure together.

Option C is incorrect since this is used to control traffic flowing into and out of Azure Virtual Machines

Option D is incorrect since this is not required

For more information on deploying a site-to-site VPN connection, please visit the below URL

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

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Question 30

Unattempted

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company has just setup an Azure subscription. They have offices located in Mumbai and Hyderabad. They are now planning their network connectivity strategy. They have the following networks defined in Azure.

Virtual Network Name
Address space
Region
whizlab-network1
10.0.1.0/24
North Europe

whizlab-network2

10.0.2.0/24

West Europe

The networks have the following subnets defined

Subnet Name
Virtual Network
SubnetA
whizlab-network1
SubnetB
whizlab-network2

The company has the following requirements when it comes to connectivity

- 1 The Virtual Machines hosted in SubnetA must only be accessible to clients located in the Mumbai office
- 2 IT administrators working on dedicated workstations must have access to the Virtual Machines in SubnetA over the Internet on a specific TCP/IP management port
- 3 The Azure Virtual Machines hosted in the whizlab-network1 must be able to communicate on all ports to Azure Virtual Machines hosted in whizlab-network2

Which of the following would you use to fulfill the requirement of Point No. 2 aforementioned?

- A. Virtual Network peering
- B. Site-to-Site VPN
- C. Network Security Groups
- D. A new Virtual Network

#### Explanation:

Answer – C

You can use Network Security Groups to define the traffic flow rules into and out of Virtual Machines. Below is what is mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

# Security groups

07/26/2018 • 22 minutes to read • Contributors  all

You can filter network traffic to and from Azure resources in an Azure [virtual network](#) with a network security group. A network security group contains [security rules](#) that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources. To learn about which Azure resources can be deployed into a virtual network and have network security groups associated to them, see [Virtual network integration for Azure services](#). For each rule, you can specify source and destination, port, and protocol.

- Option A is incorrect since this is used to connect 2 Virtual Networks in Azure together.
- Option B is incorrect since this is used to on-premises infrastructure to Azure Virtual Networks
- Option D is incorrect since this is not required
- For more information on network security , please visit the below URL
  - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview>

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Question 31

Unattempted

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company has just setup an Azure subscription. They have offices located in Mumbai and Hyderabad. They are now planning their network connectivity strategy. They have the following networks defined in Azure.

Virtual Network Name
Address space
Region
whizlab-network1
10.0.1.0/24
North Europe

## whizlab-network2

10.0.2.0/24

West Europe

The networks have the following subnets defined

Subnet Name
Virtual Network
SubnetA
whizlab-network1
SubnetB
whizlab-network2

The company has the following requirements when it comes to connectivity

- The Virtual Machines hosted in SubnetA must only be accessible to clients located in the Mumbai office
- IT administrators working on dedicated workstations must have access to the Virtual Machines in SubnetA over the Internet on a specific TCP/IP management port
- The Azure Virtual Machines hosted in the whizlab-network1 must be able to communicate on all ports to Azure Virtual Machines hosted in whizlab-network2

Which of the following would you use for this purpose?

- The Azure Virtual Machines hosted in the whizlab-network2 must be able to communicate on all ports to Azure Virtual Machines hosted in whizlab-network1.

- A. Virtual Network peering 
- B. Site-to-Site VPN
- C. Network Security Groups
- D. A new Virtual Network

### Explanation:

Answer – A

- Option B is incorrect since this is used to on-premise infrastructure to Azure Virtual Networks
- Option C is incorrect since this is used to control traffic flowing into and out of Azure Virtual Machines
- Option D is incorrect since this is not required

You can connect Virtual Networks together using Virtual Network Peering across regions. Below is what is mentioned in the Microsoft documentation

# Virtual network peering

04/01/2019 • 6 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Virtual network peering enables you to seamlessly connect Azure [virtual networks](#). Once peered, the virtual networks appear as one, for connectivity purposes. The traffic between virtual machines in the peered virtual networks is routed through the Microsoft backbone infrastructure, much like traffic is routed between virtual machines in the same virtual network, through private IP addresses only. Azure supports:

- VNet peering - connecting VNets within the same Azure region
- Global VNet peering - connecting VNets across Azure regions

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

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

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Question 32

Unattempted

Domain :Determine workload requirements

[View Case Study](#)

What is the minimum number of Azure tenants that need to be setup?

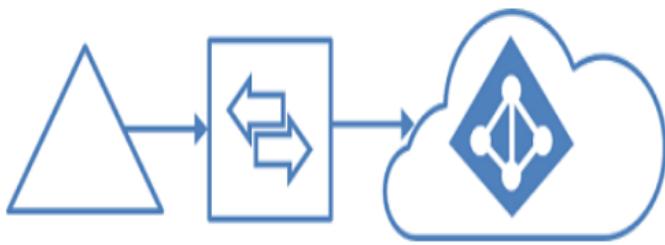
- A. 0
- B. 1 
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

Since there is only one forest that needs to be synced with Azure AD, one can opt for having one Azure AD tenant. This is the simplest form of connectivity as shown below

# Single forest, single Azure AD tenant



The most common topology is a single on-premises forest, with one or multiple domains, and a single Azure AD tenant. For Azure AD authentication, password hash synchronization is used. The express installation of Azure AD Connect supports only this topology.

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

For more information on hybrid connections with Active Directory, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/plan-connect-topologies>

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Question 33

Unattempted

Domain :Design for identity and security

**View Case Study**

What is the minimum number of custom domains to add to Azure AD?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

Since users need to authenticate via the UPN's associated with the quiz.whizlabs.com forest, you just need to create one custom domain in Azure AD. That custom domain will be quiz.whizlabs.com.

# Add your custom domain name using the Azure Active Directory portal



Is this page helpful?

09/18/2018 • 4 minutes to read • Contributors all

Every new Azure AD tenant comes with an initial domain name, *domainname.onmicrosoft.com*. You can't change or delete the initial domain name, but you can add your organization's names to the list. Adding custom domain names helps you to create user names that are familiar to your users, such as *alain@contoso.com*.

Since this is the recommended answer, 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 34

Unattempted

Domain :Design for identity and security

**View Case Study**

What is the minimum number of conditional access policies that need to be created?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

Since baseline policies will be deprecated and we need to move to the new security defaults policy or to Conditional Access.

You just need to enable this conditional access policy. For more information on baseline protection via conditional access policies, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/whats-new#replacement-of-baseline-policies-with-security-defaults>

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

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Question 35

Unattempted

Domain :Design a data platform solution

**View Case Study**

A company has SQL Server at there on-premise, and you need to recommend how to setup the data store for hosting the SQL database in Azure. Which of the following would you recommend?

- A. An Azure SQL database elastic pool
- B. A Virtual machine running a SQL server
- C. A fixed size DTU based Azure SQL database
- D. A vCore-based Azure SQL Database 

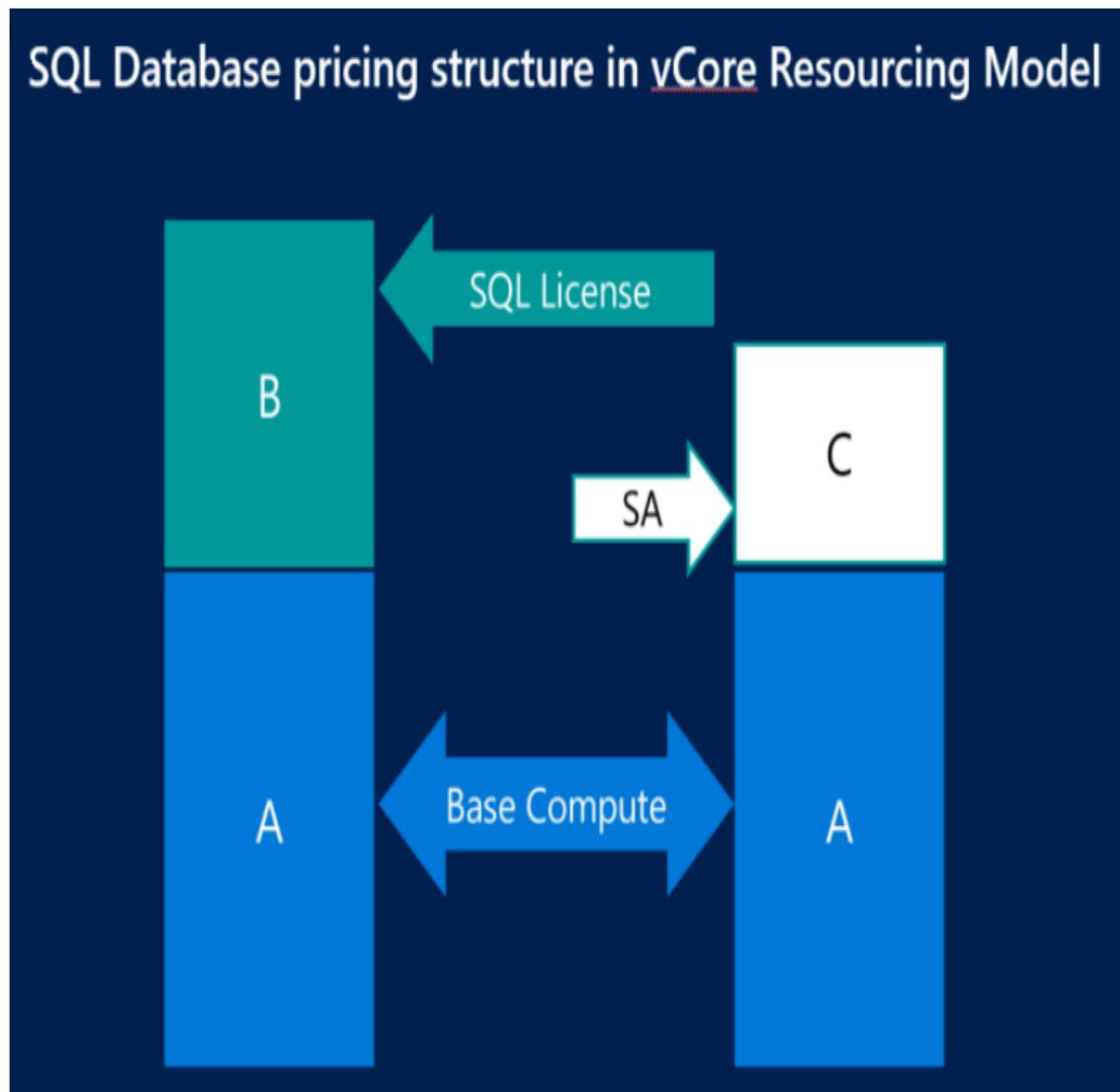
#### Explanation:

Answer – D

Since the company already has existing Microsoft licences with software assurance, they can opt for a hybrid model in which they can benefit from huge discounts. This is also given in the Microsoft documentation.

# Azure Hybrid Benefit

In the provisioned computer tier of the vCore-based purchasing model, you can exchange your existing licenses for discounted rates on SQL Database using the [Azure Hybrid Benefit for SQL Server](#). This Azure benefit allows you to use your on-premises SQL Server licenses to save up to 30% on Azure SQL Database using your on-premises SQL Server licenses with Software Assurance.



Options A and C are incorrect since here you cannot use the Hybrid benefit from a licensing perspective.

Option B is incorrect since you would need to invest extra on the Virtual machine itself

For more information on vCore based licensing, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-service-tiers-vcore>

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[View Case Study](#)

You need to recommend the approach to transferring the data from the on-premise SQL server to the SQL server on Azure. Which of the following would you recommend?

- A. Use Azure Site Recovery
- B. Use a BACPAC file stored in Azure BLOB storage
- C. Copy the VHD of the server to Azure BLOB storage
- D. Use Azure Backup

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

The ideal approach is to use a BACPAC file. This is also given in the Microsoft documentation.

## Quickstart: Import a BACPAC file to a database in Azure SQL Database

03/12/2019 • 5 minutes to read • Contributors  all

You can import a SQL Server database into a database in Azure SQL Database using a [BACPAC](#) file. You can import the data from a [BACPAC](#) file stored in Azure Blob storage (standard storage only) or from local storage in an on-premises location. To maximize import speed by providing more and faster resources, scale your database to a higher service tier and compute size during the import process. You can then scale down after the import is successful.

Since this is clearly mentioned, all other options are incorrect

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

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

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**View Case Study**

A strategy needs to be recommended for the Web application – "whizlab-app". The loads on the application would be unpredictable. It needs to be ensured that the application can sustain itself at high workloads. Also, it needs to be ensured that costs are being minimized at lower workloads. Which of the following would you recommend?

- A. Configure the Scale up settings for the web application
- B. Configure the Scale Out settings for the web application
- C. Deploy Virtual machine scale sets to scale out based on the CPU threshold
- D. Deploy Virtual machine scale sets to scale out based on the Memory threshold

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

Since the case study does mention that PaaS solutions should be used, hence we need to use Azure Web apps for this solution and not Virtual Machine Scale Sets. Hence option C and D are eliminated.

Option A is wrong: Scale Up - is an operation that's Azure Web Sites cloud equivalent of moving your non-cloud web site to a bigger physical server. It's useful to consider when your site is hitting a quota, signaling that you are outgrowing your existing mode or options. In addition, it can be done on virtually any site without worrying about the implications of multi-instances data consistency.

To ensure that the web app can scale based on demand, we need to use the Scale Out settings as shown below

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for managing an App Service plan named 'whizlabapp'. The left sidebar lists various configuration options: Configuration, Application settings (Classic), Authentication / Authorization, Application Insights, Identity, Backups, Custom domains, SSL settings, Networking, Scale up (App Service plan), Scale out (App Service plan) (highlighted with a red circle labeled '1'), and WebJobs. The main content area is titled 'whizlabapp - Scale out (App Service plan)'. It includes a toolbar with Save, Discard, Disable autoscale, Refresh, and tabs for Configure, Run history, JSON, Notify, and Diagnostics logs. The 'Configure' tab is selected. Below it, there is a section for 'Override condition' with a slider for 'Instance count' set to 1. A note states: 'Your autoscale configuration is disabled. To reinstate your configuration, enable autoscale.' A prominent blue button labeled 'Enable autoscale' is visible, with a red circle labeled '2' highlighting it.

1) First go to the Scale out settings for the Web App

2) Then click on Enable autoscale

Then add the required conditions for the scaling process

Save Discard Disable autoscale Refresh

Configure Run history JSON Notify Diagnostics logs

\* Autoscale setting name  ✓

Resource group

**Default** Auto created scale condition

Delete warning ! The very last or default recurrence rule cannot be deleted. Instead, you can disable autoscale to turn off autoscale.

Scale mode  Scale based on a metric  Scale to a specific instance count

Scale out and scale in your instances based on metric. For example: 'Add a rule that increases instance count by 1 when CPU percentage is above 70%'

Rules ! It is recommended to have at least one scale in rule

Instance limits Minimum  Maximum  Default

Schedule **This scale condition is executed when none of the other scale condition(s) match**

- For more information on scaling web apps, please visit the below URL
  - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/web-sites-scale>

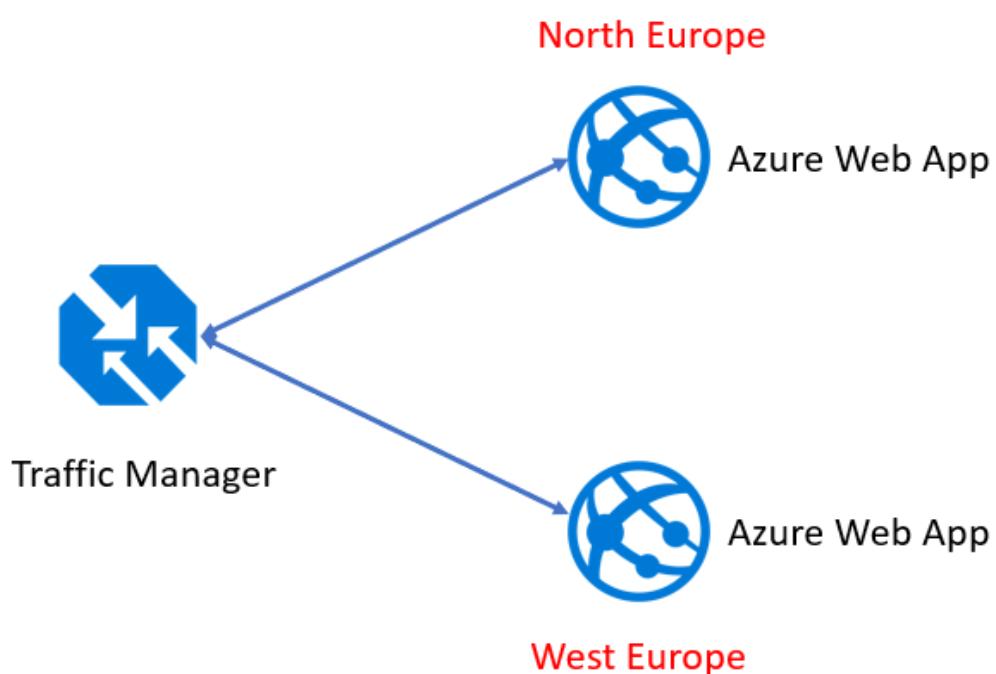
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[View Case Study](#)

The following architecture is being recommended for the Web application



Would this architecture support redundancy for the web application?

- A. Yes
- B. No

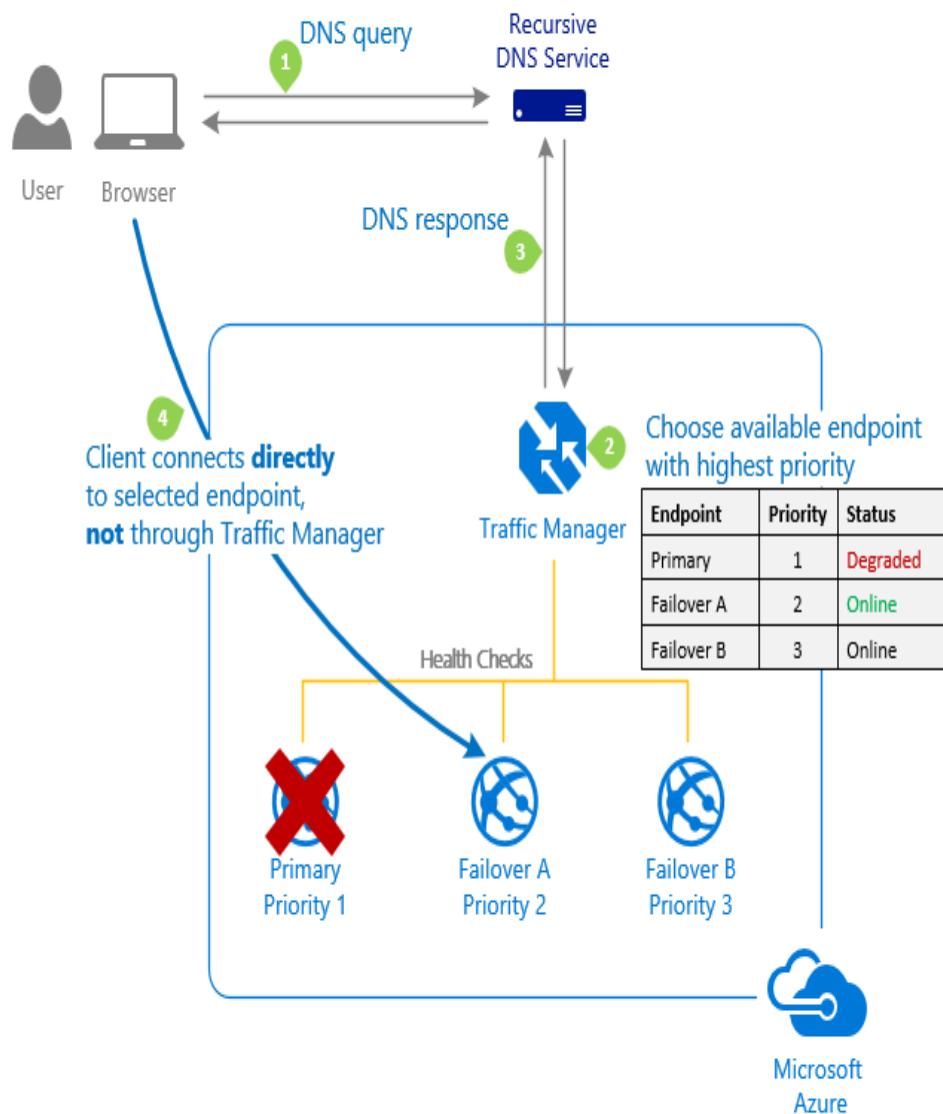
#### Explanation:

Answer – A

Here you can use the priority traffic routing method which would automatically failover the Web application if it detects a failure in the primary region. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

# Priority traffic-routing method

Often an organization wants to provide reliability for its services by deploying one or more backup services in case their primary service goes down. The 'Priority' traffic-routing method allows Azure customers to easily implement this failover pattern.



The Traffic Manager profile contains a prioritized list of service endpoints. By default, Traffic Manager sends all traffic to the primary (highest-priority) endpoint. If the primary endpoint is not available, Traffic Manager routes the traffic to the second endpoint. If both the primary and secondary endpoints are not available, the traffic goes to the third, and so on. Availability of the endpoint is based on the configured status (enabled or disabled) and the ongoing endpoint monitoring.

For more information on the priority routing method, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-routing-methods#priority>

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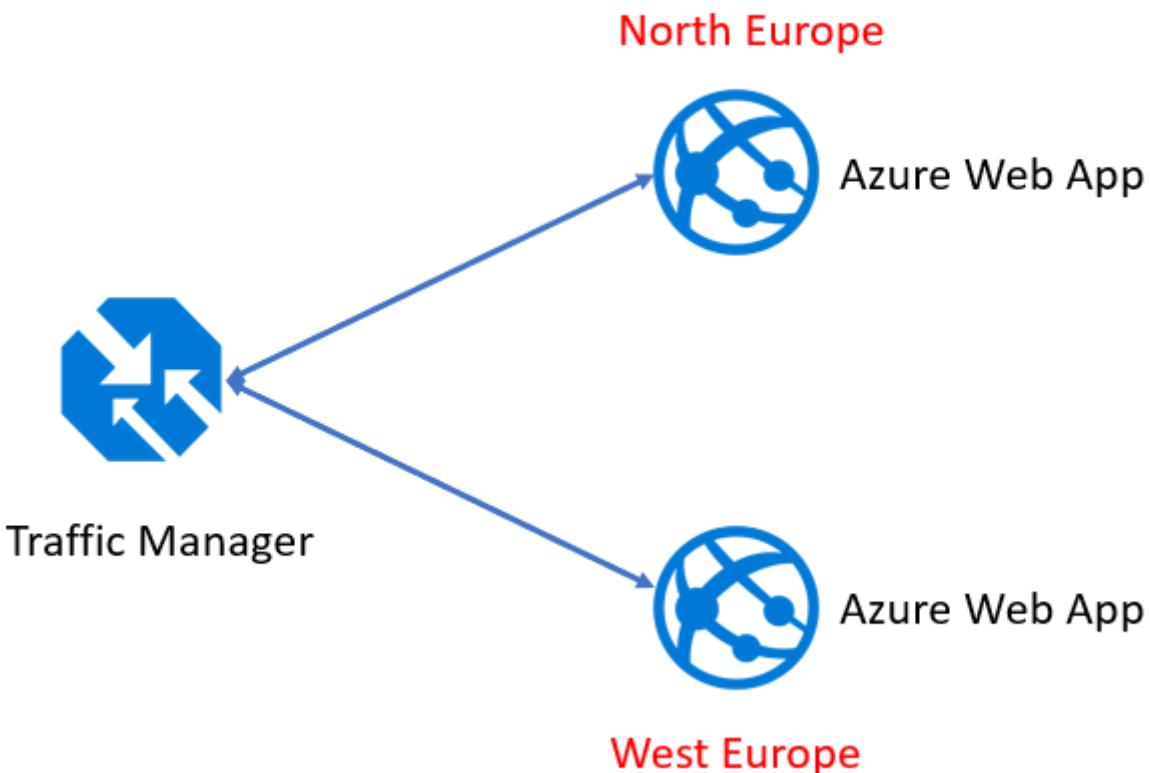
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**View Case Study**

The following architecture is being recommended for the Web application



Would this architecture support autoscaling for the web application?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

Azure App Service enables you to build and host web apps, mobile back ends, and RESTful APIs in the programming language of your choice without managing infrastructure. It offers auto-scaling and high availability, supports both Windows and Linux, and enables automated deployments from GitHub, Azure DevOps, or any Git repo. Learn how to use Azure App Service with our quickstarts, tutorials, and samples.

- For more information on the Azure web apps, please visit the below URL
  - <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/services/app-service/web/>
  - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/>

[View Queries](#)

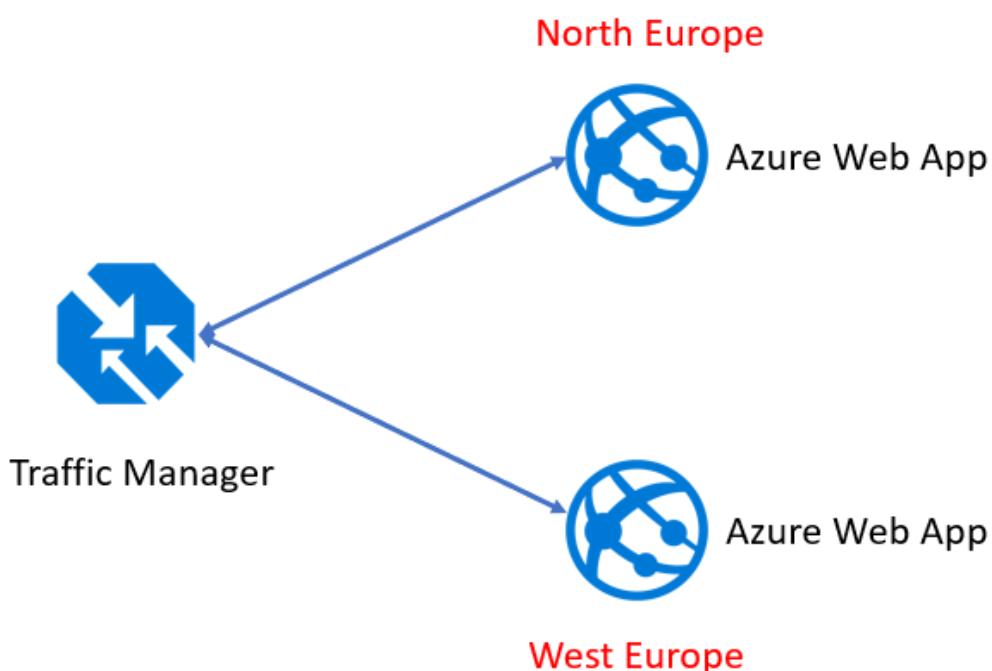
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**Question 40****Unattempted**

Domain :Design a business continuity strategy

[View Case Study](#)

The following architecture is being recommended for the Web application



Would this architecture require a manual configuration if an Azure region fails?

- A. Yes
- B. No 

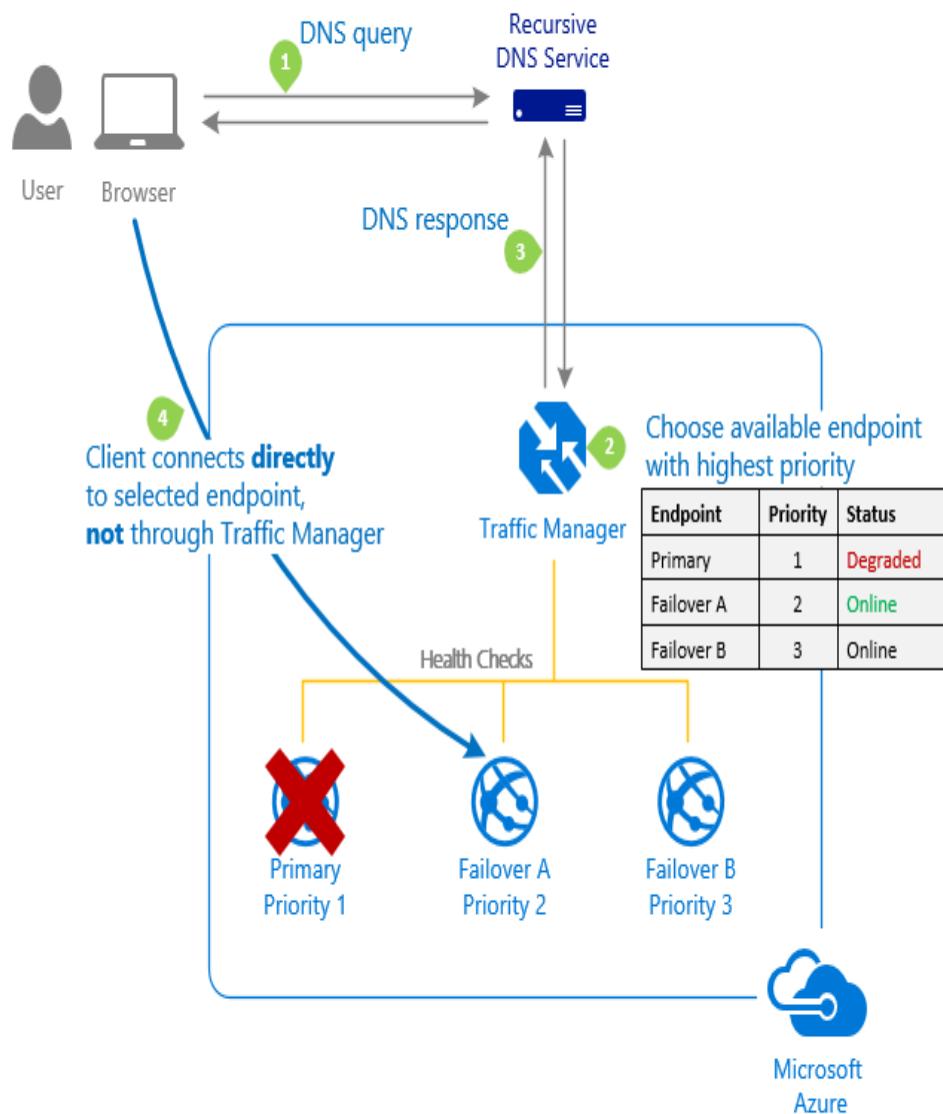
**Explanation:**

Answer – B

Here you can use the priority traffic routing method which would automatically failover the Web application if it detects a failure in the primary region. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

# Priority traffic-routing method

Often an organization wants to provide reliability for its services by deploying one or more backup services in case their primary service goes down. The 'Priority' traffic-routing method allows Azure customers to easily implement this failover pattern.



The Traffic Manager profile contains a prioritized list of service endpoints. By default, Traffic Manager sends all traffic to the primary (highest-priority) endpoint. If the primary endpoint is not available, Traffic Manager routes the traffic to the second endpoint. If both the primary and secondary endpoints are not available, the traffic goes to the third, and so on. Availability of the endpoint is based on the configured status (enabled or disabled) and the ongoing endpoint monitoring.

For more information on the priority routing method, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/traffic-manager/traffic-manager-routing-methods#priority>

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Which of the following should be recommended for the database retention period?

- A. Long term retention for the database ✓
- B. Use Azure Site Recovery for the database
- C. Configure geo-replication for the database
- D. Configure Azure backup for the database

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

You can use the long-term retention feature as mentioned in the Microsoft documentation below

## Store Azure SQL Database backups for up to 10 years

04/23/2019 • 3 minutes to read • Contributors  all

Many applications have regulatory, compliance, or other business purposes that require you to retain database backups beyond the 7-35 days provided by Azure SQL Database [automatic backups](#). By using the long-term retention (LTR) feature, you can store specified SQL database full backups in [RA-GRS](#) blob storage for up to 10 years. You can then restore any backup as a new database.

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

For more information on database long term retention, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-long-term-retention>

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[View Case Study](#)

You need to decide on whether Azure storage is required for the various requirements of the case study  
Would you need to provision an Azure storage account for the SQL Server database migration?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

By default when working with SQL Server database migration, we do not need any Azure Storage. This migration task can be done using Data Migration Service.

For reference please find the link below.

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

**Note**

If we work with BACPAC file, then we would need a storage account to store the file, which will be needed for the SQL database import. The BACPAC file will need to be stored in Azure BLOB storage

## Quickstart: Import a BACPAC file to a database in Azure SQL Database

03/12/2019 • 5 minutes to read • Contributors  all

You can import a SQL Server database into a database in Azure SQL Database using a [BACPAC](#) file. You can import the data from a [BACPAC](#) file stored in [Azure Blob storage](#) (standard storage only) or from local storage in an on-premises location. To maximize import speed by providing more and faster resources, scale your database to a higher service tier and compute size during the import process. You can then scale down after the import is successful.

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

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

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You need to decide on whether Azure storage is required for the various requirements of the case study  
Would you need to provision an Azure storage account for Web site content?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Explanation:**

Answer - B

When you choose an App Service plan for an Azure Web app, it normally comes along with storage. An example is given below

<b>S1</b> 100 total ACU 1.75 GB memory A-Series compute equivalent 74.40 USD/Month (Estimated)	<b>P1V2</b> 210 total ACU 3.5 GB memory Dv2-Series compute equivalent 148.80 USD/Month (Estimated)	<b>P2V2</b> 420 total ACU 7 GB memory Dv2-Series compute equivalent 297.60 USD/Month (Estimated)	<b>P3V2</b> 840 total ACU 14 GB memory Dv2-Series compute equivalent 595.20 USD/Month (Estimated)
<a href="#">▼ See additional options</a>			

**Included features**

Every app hosted on this App Service plan will have access to these features:

<b>Custom domains / SSL</b> Configure and purchase custom domains with SNI and IP SSL bindings
<b>Auto scale</b> Up to 10 instances. Subject to availability.
<b>Staging slots</b> Up to 5 staging slots to use for testing and deployments before swapping them into production.
<b>Daily backups</b> Backup your app 10 times daily.
<b>Traffic manager</b> Improve performance and availability by routing traffic between multiple instances of your app.

**Included hardware**

Every instance of your App Service plan will include the following hardware configuration:

<b>Azure Compute Units (ACU)</b> Dedicated compute resources used to run applications deployed in the App Service Plan. <a href="#">Learn more</a>
<b>Memory</b> Memory per instance available to run applications deployed and running in the App Service plan.
<b>Storage</b> 50 GB disk storage shared by all apps deployed in the App Service plan.



So, you don't need a separate storage account for web site content.

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

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Question 44

Unattempted

Domain :Design a data platform solution

**View Case Study**

You need to decide on whether Azure storage is required for the various requirements of the case study  
Would you need to provision an Azure storage account for database metric monitoring?

A. Yes 

B. No

#### Explanation:

Answer – A

The case study mentions that we need to have the database metrics in place for further analysis. So, we need to persist the logs and metrics for the database. One way as mentioned below is to use Azure Storage accounts.

Single databases, pooled databases in elastic pools, and instance databases in a managed instance can stream metrics and diagnostics logs for easier performance monitoring. You can configure a database to transmit resource usage, workers and sessions, and connectivity to one of the following Azure resources:

- **Azure SQL Analytics:** to get intelligent monitoring of your Azure SQL databases that includes performance reports, alerts, and mitigation recommendations.
- **Azure Event Hubs:** to integrate SQL Database telemetry with your custom monitoring solutions or hot pipelines.
- **Azure Storage:** to archive vast amounts of telemetry for a fraction of the price.

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**Domain :Determine workload requirements**

An application needs to be deployed onto Azure. This application will be hosted on a set of Virtual Machines. The below set of rules need to apply when it comes to diverting traffic for users

- Users navigating to [http://whizlabs.com/video/\\*](http://whizlabs.com/video/*) need to be directed to one set of Virtual Machines
- Users navigating to [http://whizlabs.com/images/\\*](http://whizlabs.com/images/*) need to be directed to another set of Virtual Machines

You need to setup the correct appliance which could be used to fulfil these requirements. Which of the following would you implement?

- A. Traffic Manager
- B. Storage accounts
- C. Application Gateway
- D. Virtual Private Gateway

**Explanation:**

Answer – C

You can use the URL routing feature of the application gateway as shown below

## URL-based routing

URL Path Based Routing allows you to route traffic to back-end server pools based on URL Paths of the request. One of the scenarios is to route requests for different content types to different pool.

For example, requests for `http://contoso.com/video/*` are routed to VideoServerPool, and `http://contoso.com/images/*` are routed to ImageServerPool. DefaultServerPool is selected if none of the path patterns match.

Option A is incorrect since this is used to divert traffic based on DNS to multiple regions

Option B is incorrect since this can't be used to divert traffic

Option D is incorrect since this is used to divert traffic from a Virtual Network over a VPN connection

For more information on the application gateway, please go ahead and visit the below URL

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

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## Question 46

Unattempted

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company needs to run an application that would be processing thousands of images at the same time. They need to have an ideal compute solution designed in Azure to handle the high scale processing of the images. You decide to implement Azure Web Apps as part of the solution  
Does this meet the requirement?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Explanation:**

Answer – B

The Azure Web App service is used to run primarily web applications and cannot be used for high compute intensive parallel processing jobs.

For more information on Azure Web Apps, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/app-service/web/>

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## Question 47

Unattempted

Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy

A company has an application running as part of Azure Web Apps. A database is being hosted in a Virtual Network. There is a requirement to ensure that the web app can access a cluster of databases installed on multiple VM in hybrid architect without the need of exposing a public endpoint.  
You decide to implement Azure Batch jobs as part of the solution  
Does this meet the requirement?

- A. Yes
- B. No

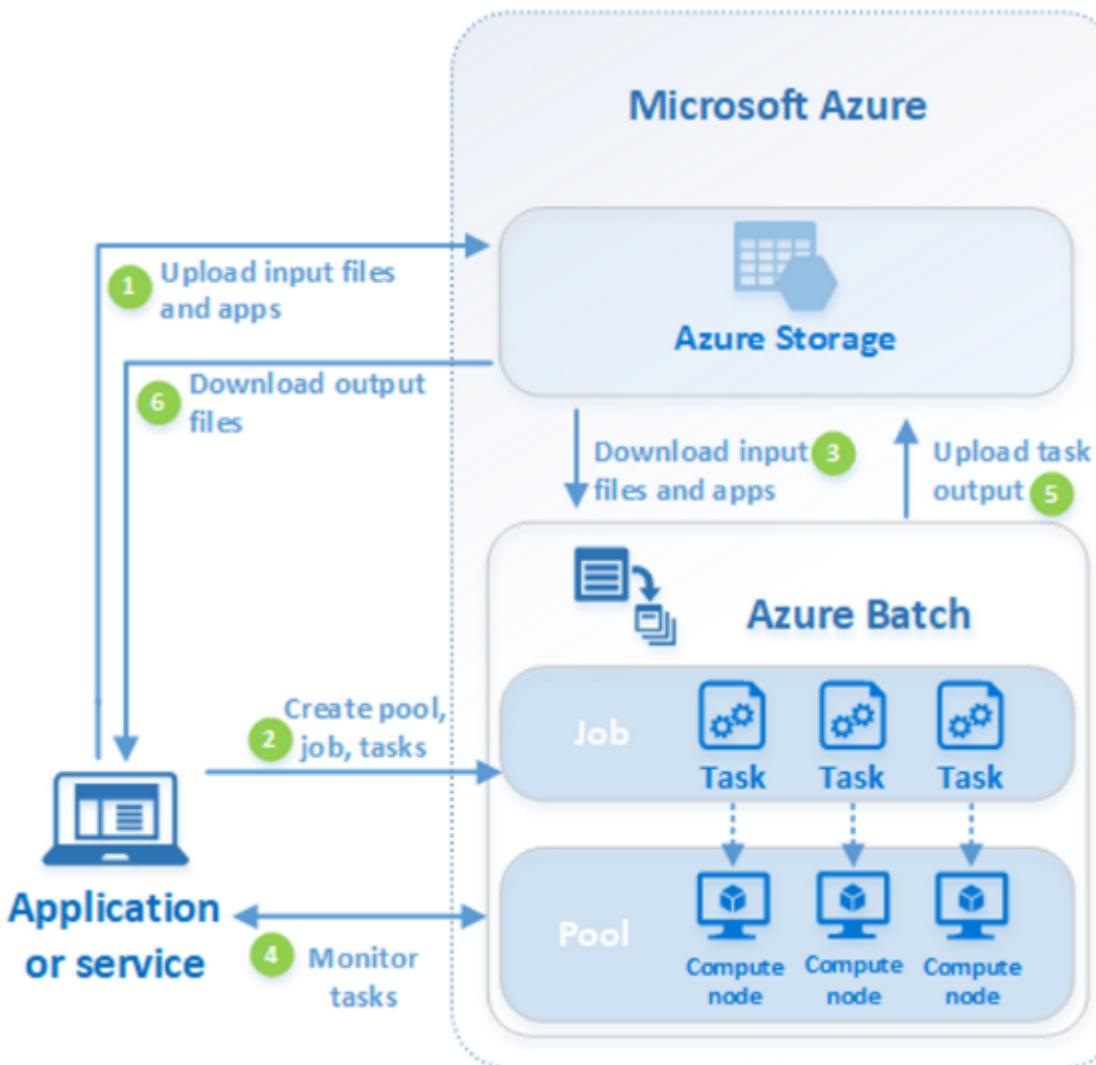
**Explanation:**

**Answer: B**

The requirement is connectivity between Web App and SQL database servers without the need to exposing public endpoints.

The solution should be :

Virtual Network Rules or Private IP of the database server



- For detail, please refer to:

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-vnet-service-endpoint-rule-overview#benefits-of-a-virtual-network-rule>

- Azure Batch Job:

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

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**Domain :Design an infrastructure strategy**

A company has an application running as part of Azure Web Apps. A database is being hosted in a Virtual Network. There is a requirement to ensure that the web app can access a cluster of databases installed on multiple VM in hybrid architect without the need of exposing a public endpoint.

You decide to deploy an HPC Pack to Azure.

Does this meet the requirement?

A. Yes 

B. No

**Explanation:**

Answer – A

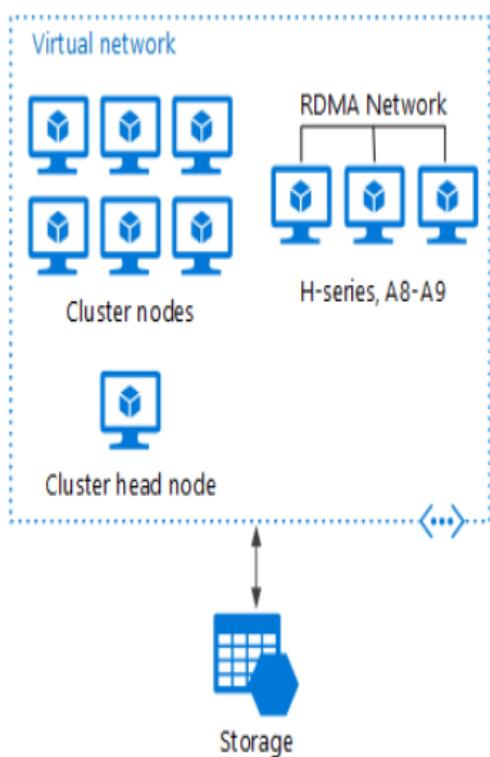
Yes, this can be done with the help of deploying HPC Pack to Azure. The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

# Big compute running on Virtual Machines

You can use [Microsoft HPC Pack](#) to administer a cluster of VMs, and schedule and monitor HPC jobs. With this approach, you must provision and manage the VMs and network infrastructure. Consider this approach if you have existing HPC workloads and want to move some or all it to Azure. You can move the entire HPC cluster to Azure, or keep your HPC cluster on-premises but use Azure for burst capacity. For more information, see [Batch and HPC solutions for large-scale computing workloads](#).

## HPC Pack deployed to Azure

In this scenario, the HPC cluster is created entirely within Azure.



For more information on High performance computing, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/guide/architecture-styles/big-compute>

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Question 49

Unattempted

Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company currently has an on-premise infrastructure that consists of

- An Active directory domain named whizlab.com

- Active Directory Federation services
- Application Proxy servers for external connection

The company has recently setup an Azure AD tenant. They have also setup Azure AD Connect for the synchronization of users from the on-premise AD to Azure AD. They have the following additional requirements

- Ability to monitor the solutions that integrate with Azure AD
- Identify any potential issues in AD FS
- Identify any directory synchronization issues

You need to identify the right monitoring solution for each type of server

Which of the following would you use to monitor the AD FS servers?

- A. Azure Security Center
- B. Azure AD Connect Health
- C. Active Directory Health Check solution in Azure Log Analytics
- D. Active Directory Federation Services Health Check solution in Azure Log Analytics

---

#### **Explanation:**

Answer – B

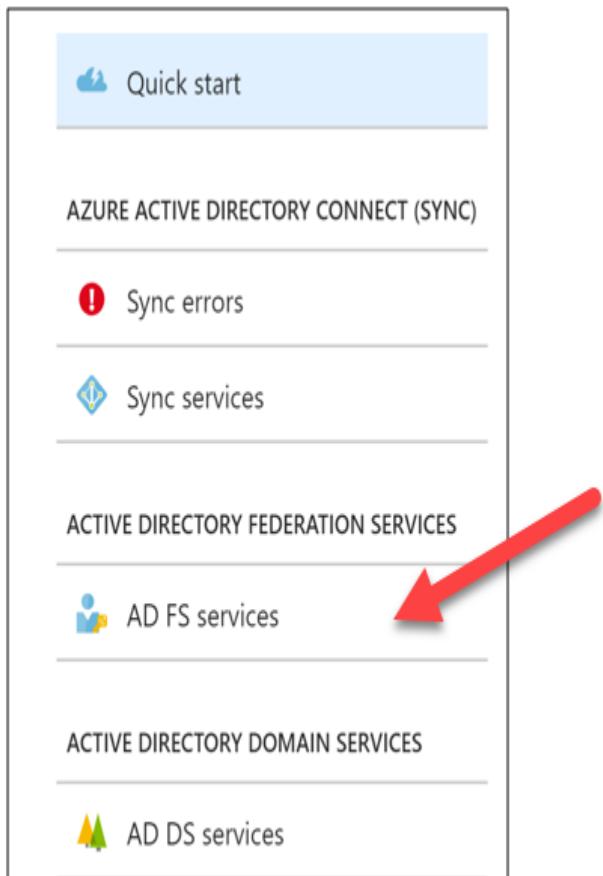
Azure AD Connect Health has the ability to monitor AD FS servers as well. If you see the Microsoft documentation, you can clearly see the option present.

# Azure AD Connect Health portal

The Azure AD Connect Health portal shows views of alerts, performance monitoring, and usage analytics. The <https://aka.ms/aadconnecthealth> URL takes you to the main blade of Azure AD Connect Health. You can think of a blade as a window. On the main blade, you see Quick Start, services within Azure AD Connect Health, and additional configuration options. See the following screenshot and brief explanations that follow the screenshot. After you deploy the agents, the health service automatically identifies the services that Azure AD Connect Health is monitoring.

## ⓘ Note

For licensing information, see the [Azure AD Connect Health FAQ](#) or the [Azure AD Pricing page](#).



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

- For more information on Azure AD Connect, please go ahead and visit the below URL
  - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/whatis-azure-ad-connect>

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Rate this Question?

Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company currently has an on-premise infrastructure that consists of

- An Active directory domain named whizlab.com
- Active Directory Federation services
- Application Proxy servers for external connection

The company has recently setup an Azure AD tenant. They have also setup Azure AD Connect for the synchronization of users from the on-premise AD to Azure AD. They have the following additional requirements

- Ability to monitor the solutions that integrate with Azure AD
- Identity any potential issues in AD FS
- Identify any directory synchronization issues

You need to identify the right monitoring solution for each type of server

Which of the following would you use to monitor the AD Connect Servers?

- A. Azure Security Center
- B. Azure AD Connect Health
- C. Active Directory Health Check solution in Azure Log Analytics
- D. Active Directory Federation Services Health Check solution in Azure Log Analytics

#### Explanation:

Answer - B

Azure AD Connect Health has the ability to monitor all AD Connect Servers and check for any synchronization issues. If you see the Microsoft documentation, you can clearly see the option present.

# Azure AD Connect Health portal

The Azure AD Connect Health portal shows views of alerts, performance monitoring, and usage analytics. The <https://aka.ms/aadconnecthealth> URL takes you to the main blade of Azure AD Connect Health. You can think of a blade as a window. On the main blade, you see Quick Start, services within Azure AD Connect Health, and additional configuration options. See the following screenshot and brief explanations that follow the screenshot. After you deploy the agents, the health service automatically identifies the services that Azure AD Connect Health is monitoring.

## ⓘ Note

For licensing information, see the [Azure AD Connect Health FAQ](#) or the [Azure AD Pricing page](#).

The screenshot shows the Azure AD Connect Health portal interface. At the top is a blue header bar with the Microsoft logo and the text "Azure AD Connect Health". Below the header is a light blue navigation bar with the "Quick start" button. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- AZURE ACTIVE DIRECTORY CONNECT (SYNC)**: This section is highlighted with a red border. It contains two items:
  - Sync errors**: Indicated by a red exclamation mark icon.
  - Sync services**: Indicated by a blue diamond icon.
- ACTIVE DIRECTORY FEDERATION SERVICES**: Contains the **AD FS services** item, indicated by a blue person icon.
- ACTIVE DIRECTORY DOMAIN SERVICES**: Contains the **AD DS services** item, indicated by a green triangle icon.

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

For more information on Azure AD Connect, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/whatis-azure-ad-connect>

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A company currently has an on-premise infrastructure that consists of

- An Active directory domain named whizlab.com
- Active Directory Federation services
- Application Proxy servers for external connection

The company has recently setup an Azure AD tenant. They have also setup Azure AD Connect for the synchronization of users from the on-premise AD to Azure AD. They have the following additional requirements

- Ability to monitor the solutions that integrate with Azure AD
- Identify any potential issues in AD FS
- Identify any directory synchronization issues

You need to identify the right monitoring solution for each type of server

Which of the following would you use to monitor the web application proxy servers?

- A. Azure Security Center
- B. Azure AD Connect Health
- C. Active Directory Health Check solution in Azure Log Analytics
- D. Active Directory Federation Services Health Check solution in Azure Log Analytics

#### Explanation:

Answer – B

Azure AD Connect Health can also be used to monitor web application proxy servers as well.

This is given in the Microsoft documentation

## Why use Azure AD Connect Health?

When with Azure AD, your users are more productive because there's a common identity to access both cloud and on-premises resources. Ensuring the environment is reliable, so that users can access these resources, becomes a challenge. Azure AD Connect Health helps monitor and gain insights into your on-premises identity infrastructure thus ensuring the reliability of this environment. It is as simple as installing an agent on each of your on-premises identity servers.

Azure AD Connect Health for AD FS supports AD FS 2.0 on Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012, Windows Server 2012 R2 and Windows Server 2016. It also supports monitoring the AD FS proxy or web application proxy servers that provide authentication support for extranet access. With an easy and quick installation of the Health Agent, Azure AD Connect Health for AD FS provides you a set of key capabilities.

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

For more information on Azure AD Connect, please go ahead and visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/whatis-azure-ad-connect>

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Question 52

Unattempted

Domain :Determine workload requirements

A company has an Azure storage account. The storage account needs to be configured in such a way that it is only accessible from one specific Azure Virtual Network. You have to ensure that the storage account is not accessible from the Internet. Which of the following would you use to implement this requirement?

- A. Add a network security group
- B. Deploy Azure CDN
- C. Activate the Secure transfer required option
- D. Create a VNET service endpoint 

#### Explanation:

Answer – D

The Microsoft documentation mentions the following

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. VNET ACL also has to be configured on the Azure service.

Option A is incorrect since this is just used to manage the traffic into a subnet or network interface

Option B is incorrect since this is used for content delivery

Option C is incorrect since this is used only if you want to have HTTPS data transfer for the storage account

For more information on Virtual Networks service endpoint, please visit the below URL

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure//mysql/concepts-data-access-and-security-vnet>

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## Question 53

Unattempted

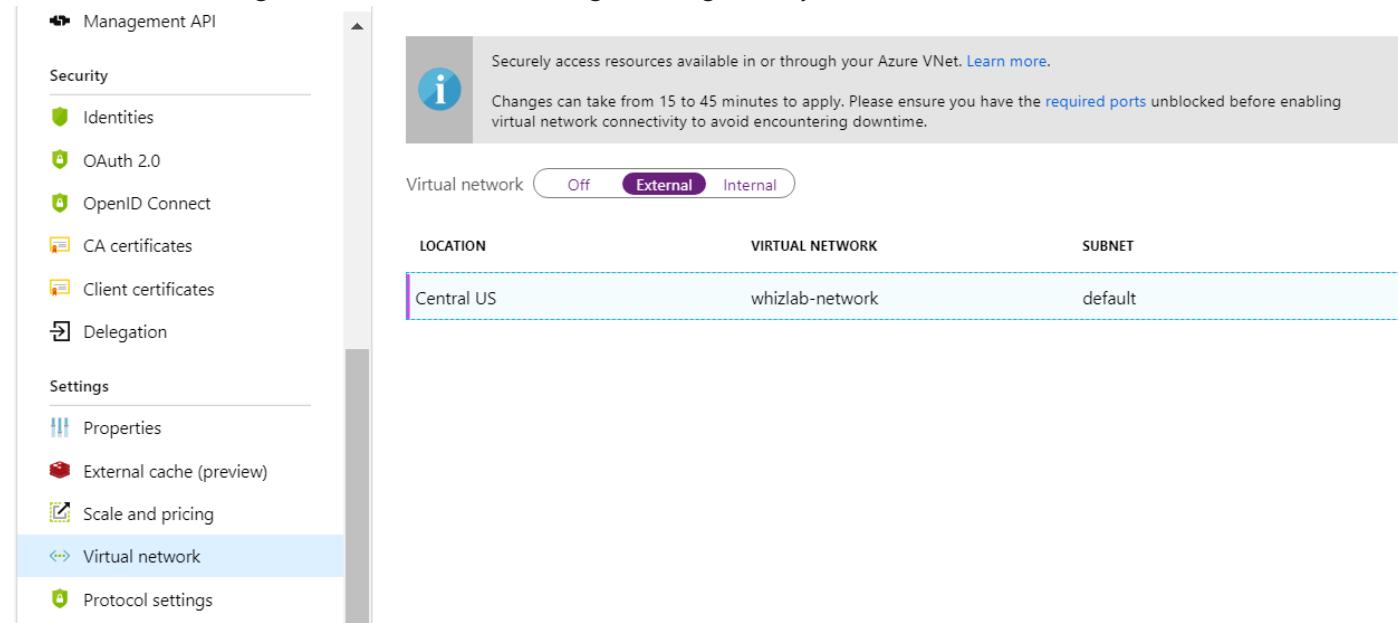
Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

A company has developed a web service that is made available on a virtual machine deployed to a subnet in the Virtual network whizlab-network.

An API Management service has been deployed, which will provide access to the API service hosted on the Virtual Machine.

Consultant companies must be able to connect to the API over the Internet.

Below is the configuration of the API management gateway instance



LOCATION	VIRTUAL NETWORK	SUBNET
Central US	whizlab-network	default

Based on the configuration, would the API be available to the consultants over the Internet?

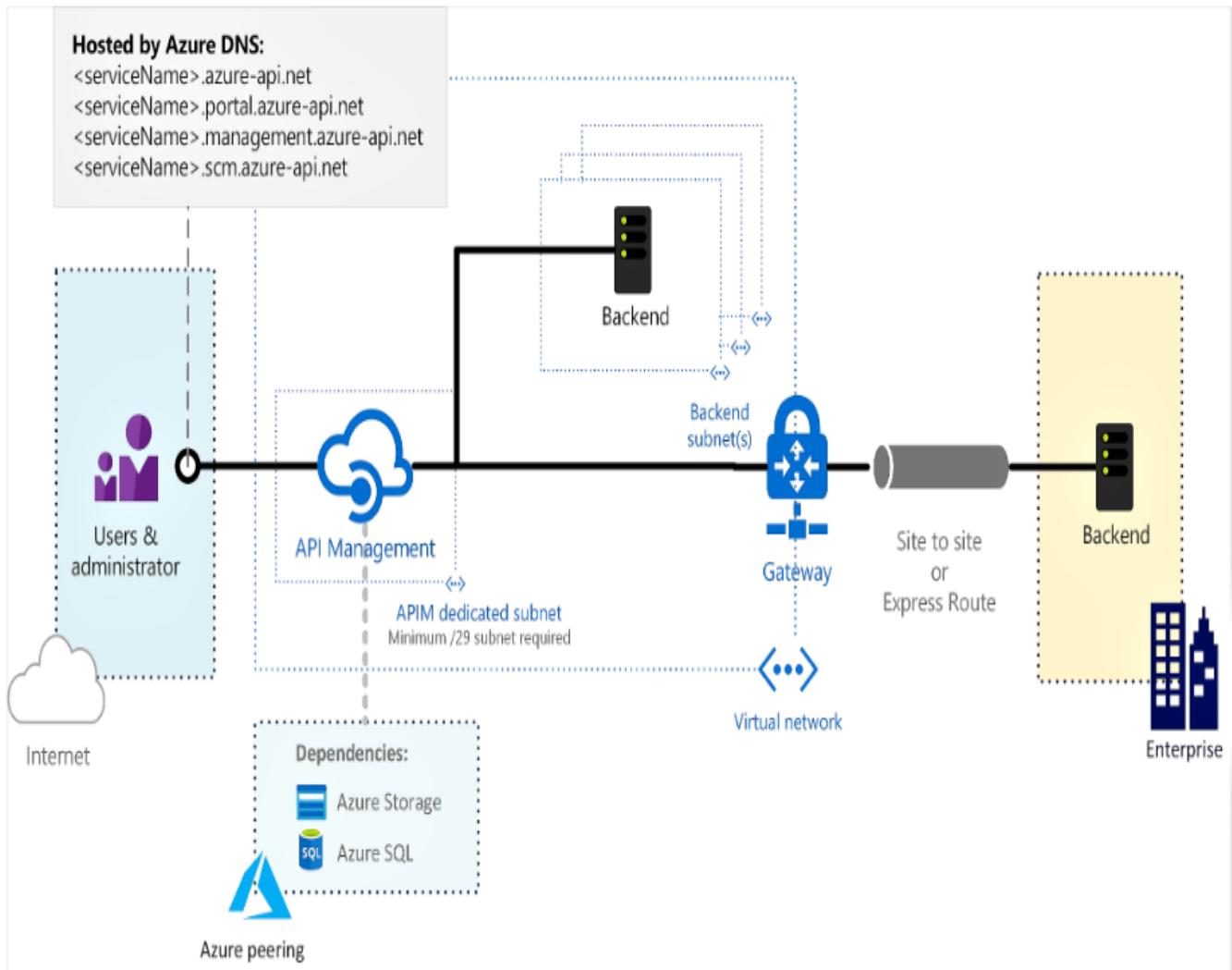
- A. Yes 
- B. No

## Explanation:

Answer – A

An example of this configuration is given in the Microsoft documentation. By choosing the External option, the API management gateway instance would also be available over the Internet

- **External:** the API Management gateway and developer portal are accessible from the public internet via an external load balancer. The gateway can access resources within the virtual network.



For more information on using the API Management instance along with Virtual Networks, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-using-with-vnet>

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Question 54

Unattempted

Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

A company has developed a web service that is made available on a virtual machine deployed to a subnet in the Virtual network whizlab-network.

An API Management service has been deployed, which will provide access to the API service hosted on the Virtual Machine.

Consultant companies must be able to connect to the API over the Internet.

## Below is the configuration of the API management gateway instance

The screenshot shows the Azure API Management portal. On the left, there's a navigation menu with sections like 'Management API', 'Security' (with sub-options: Identities, OAuth 2.0, OpenID Connect, CA certificates, Client certificates, Delegation), and 'Settings' (with sub-options: Properties, External cache (preview), Scale and pricing, Virtual network, Protocol settings). The 'Virtual network' option under 'Settings' is highlighted with a blue background. The main pane displays configuration for a gateway. At the top, there's a note: 'Securely access resources available in or through your Azure VNet. Learn more.' Below it, a 'Virtual network' section has three tabs: 'Off' (disabled), 'External' (selected, indicated by a purple border), and 'Internal'. A table below shows the gateway's connection details:

LOCATION	VIRTUAL NETWORK	SUBNET
Central US	whizlab-network	default

Based on the configuration, would the gateway be able to access the data from the Virtual Machine?

A. Yes

B. No

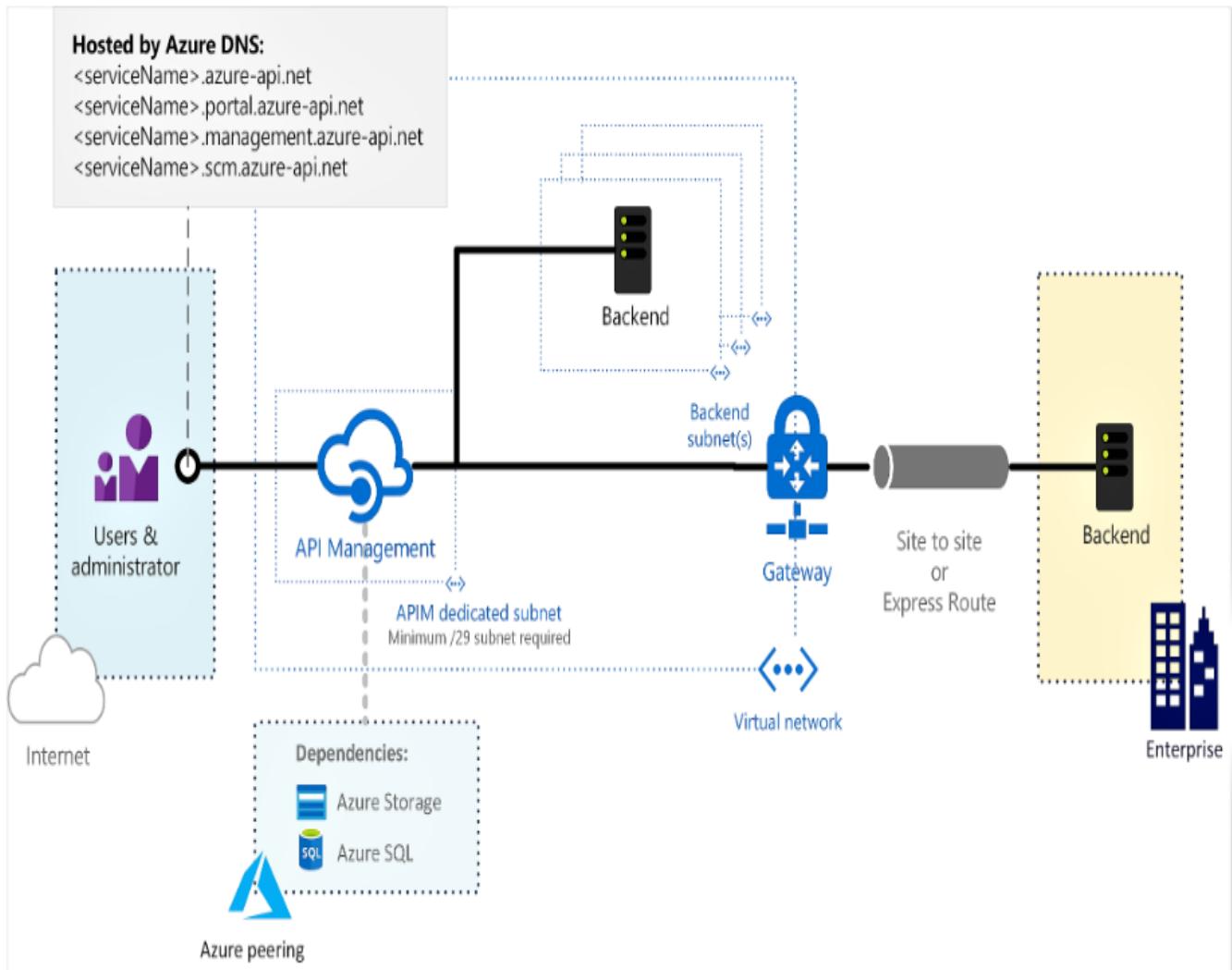
### Explanation:

Answer - A

Yes, since the gateway is attached to the Virtual Network, it would have access to the Virtual Network.

An example of this is given in the Microsoft documentation

- **External:** the API Management gateway and developer portal are accessible from the public internet via an external load balancer. The gateway can access resources within the virtual network.



For more information on using the API Management instance along with Virtual Networks, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-using-with-vnet>

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Question 55

Unattempted

Domain :Design for deployment, migration, and integration

A company has developed a web service that is made available on a virtual machine deployed to a subnet in the Virtual network whizlab-network.

An API Management service has been deployed, which will provide access to the API service hosted on the Virtual Machine.

Consultant companies must be able to connect to the API over the Internet.

## Below is the configuration of the API management gateway instance

The screenshot shows the Azure API Management portal. On the left, there's a navigation menu with sections like 'Management API', 'Security' (with sub-options: Identities, OAuth 2.0, OpenID Connect, CA certificates, Client certificates, Delegation), 'Settings' (Properties, External cache (preview), Scale and pricing, Virtual network, Protocol settings), and 'Virtual network' (selected). In the main area, there's a summary message: 'Securely access resources available in or through your Azure VNet. Learn more.' It says changes can take from 15 to 45 minutes to apply. Below this, there are tabs for 'Virtual network' (set to 'External'), 'Off', and 'Internal'. A table shows the configuration for a virtual network named 'whizlab-network' in 'Central US':

LOCATION	VIRTUAL NETWORK	SUBNET
Central US	whizlab-network	default

Based on the configuration, would a VPN gateway be required for consultant access?

A. Yes

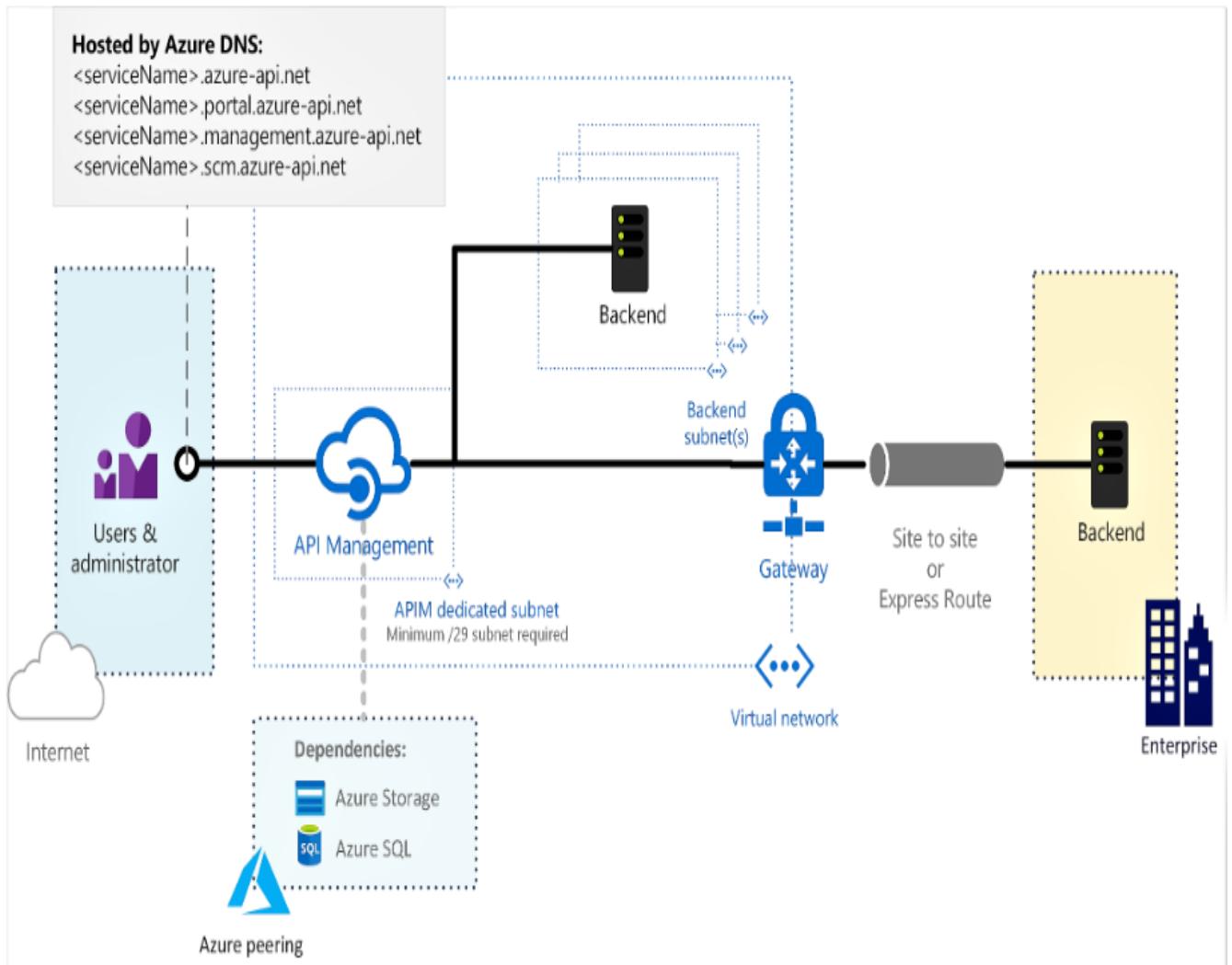
B. No

### Explanation:

Answer – B

An example of this configuration is given in the Microsoft documentation. By choosing the External option, the API management gateway instance would also be available over the Internet. Hence a VPN gateway would not be required for access for the consultants.

- **External:** the API Management gateway and developer portal are accessible from the public internet via an external load balancer. The gateway can access resources within the virtual network.



For more information on using the API Management instance along with Virtual Networks, please visit the below URL

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/api-management/api-management-using-with-vnet>

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