AZ-104 - Microsoft Azure Administrator

Number of Questions Included: 125

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QUESTION: 1
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following users in an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com:

Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.
You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User2 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/add-users-to-azure-ad

QUESTION: 2
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following users in an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com:

Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.
You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User4 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/add-users-to-azure-ad

QUESTION: 3
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following users in an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com:

Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com. You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User3 to create the user accounts.

Does that meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/add-users-to-azure-ad

QUESTION: 4
HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a resource group named RG1. In RG1, you create an internal load balancer named LB1 and a public load balancer named LB2. You need to ensure that an administrator named Admin1 can manage LB1 and LB2. The solution must follow the principle of least privilege.

Which role should you assign to Admin1 for each task? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Answer Area

To add a backend pool to LB1:

- Contributor on LB1
- Network Contributor on LB1
- Network Contributor on RG1
- Owner on LB1

To add a health probe to LB2:

- Contributor on LB2
- Network Contributor on LB2
- Network Contributor on RG1
- Owner on LB2

Answer:

Answer Area

To add a backend pool to LB1:

- Contributor on LB1
- **Network Contributor on LB1**
- Network Contributor on RG1
- Owner on LB1

To add a health probe to LB2:

- Contributor on LB2
- **Network Contributor on LB2**
- Network Contributor on RG1
- Owner on LB2

Explanation:
The Network Contributor role lets you manage networks, but not access them.

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

QUESTION: 5
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com and an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1. An administrator reports that she is unable to grant access to AKS1 to the users in contoso.com. You need to ensure that access to AKS1 can be granted to the contoso.com users.

What should you do first?

A. From contoso.com, modify the Organization relationships settings.
B. From contoso.com, create an OAuth 2.0 authorization endpoint.
C. Recreate AKS1.
D. From AKS1, create a namespace.

Answer: B

Reference:
https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/authentication/

QUESTION: 6
You have a Microsoft 365 tenant and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. You plan to grant three users named User1, User2, and User3 access to a temporary Microsoft SharePoint document library named Library1. You need to create groups for the users. The solution must ensure that the groups are deleted automatically after 180 days.

Which two groups should you create? (Select two.)

A. an Office 365 group that uses the Assigned membership type
B. a Security group that uses the Assigned membership type
C. an Office 365 group that uses the Dynamic User membership type
D. a Security group that uses the Dynamic User membership type
E. a Security group that uses the Dynamic Device membership type

Answer: A, C

Explanation:

You can set expiration policy only for Office 365 groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
Note: With the increase in usage of Office 365 Groups, administrators and users need a way to clean up unused groups. Expiration policies can help remove inactive groups from the system and make things cleaner. When a group expires, all of its associated services (the mailbox, Planner, SharePoint site, etc.) are also deleted. You can set up a rule for dynamic membership on security groups or Office 365 groups.

Incorrect Answers:
B, D, E: You can set expiration policy only for Office 365 groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

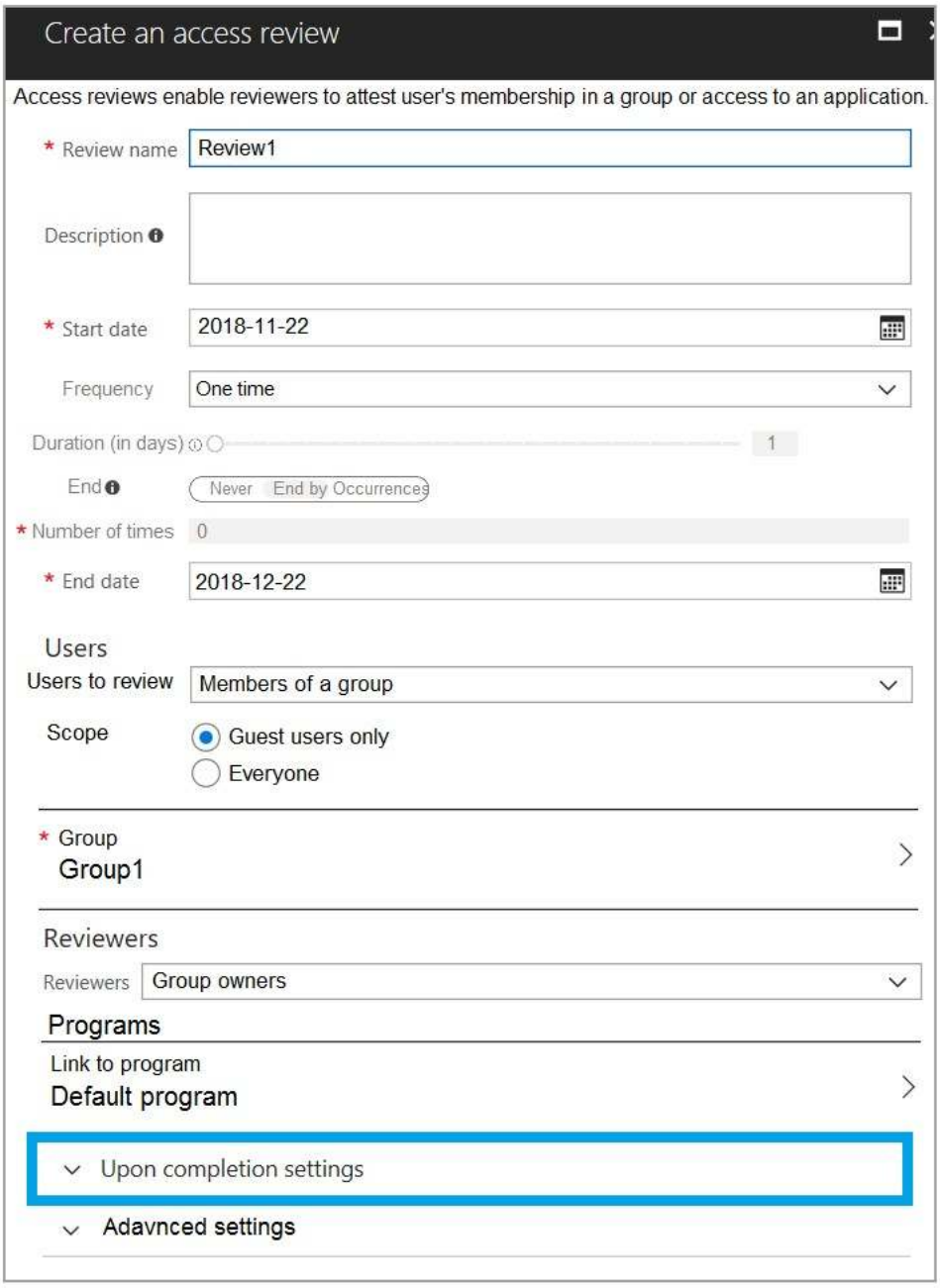
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/admin/create-groups/office-365-groups-expiration-policy?view=o365-worldwide

QUESTION: 7
HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that contains the users shown in the following table:

Name	Type	Member of
User1	Member	Group1
User2	Guest	Group1
User3	Member	None
UserA	Member	Group2
UserB	Guest	Group2

User3 is the owner of Group1. Group2 is a member of Group1. You configure an access review named Review1 as shown in the following exhibit:



For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User3 can perform an access review of User1	○	○
User3 can perform an access review of UserA	○	○
User3 can perform an access review of UserB	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
User3 can perform an access review of User1	○	○
User3 can perform an access review of UserA	○	○
User3 can perform an access review of UserB	○	○

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/governance/create-access-review

QUESTION: 8
HOTSPOT

You have the Azure management groups shown in the following table:

Name	In management group
Tenant Root Group	*Not applicable*
ManagementGroup11	Tenant Root Group
ManagementGroup12	Tenant Root Group
ManagementGroup21	ManagementGroup11

You add Azure subscriptions to the management groups as shown in the following table:

Name	Management group
Subscription1	ManagementGroup21
Subscription2	ManagementGroup12

You create the Azure policies shown in the following table:

Name	Parameter	Scope
Not allowed resource types	virtualNetworks	Tenant Root Group
Allowed resource types	virtualNetworks	ManagementGroup12

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can create a virtual network in Subscription1.	○	○
You can create a virtual machine in Subscription2.	○	○
You can add Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can create a virtual network in Subscription1.	○	○
You can create a virtual machine in Subscription2.	○	○
You can add Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11.	○	○

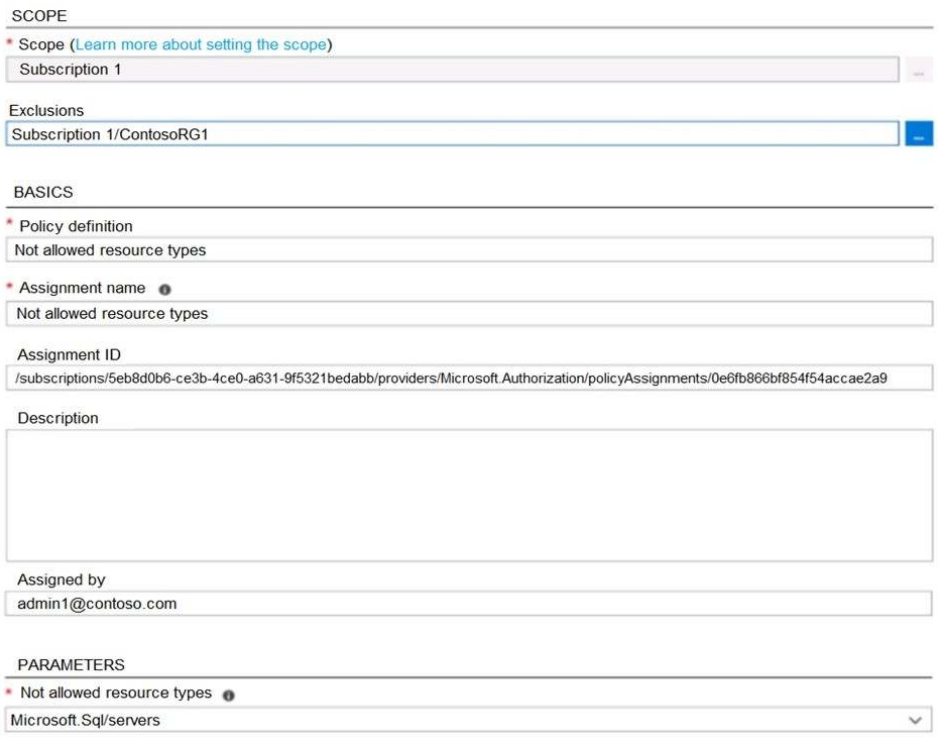
Explanation:
Box 1: No
Virtual networks are not allowed at the root and is inherited. Deny overrides allowed.

Box 2: Yes
Virtual Machines can be created on a Management Group provided the user has the required RBAC permissions.

Box 3: Yes
Subscriptions can be moved between Management Groups provided the user has the required RBAC permissions.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/manage#moving-management-groups-and-subscriptions

QUESTION: 9
You have an Azure policy as shown in the following exhibit:



What is the effect of the policy?

A. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1.
B. You can create Azure SQL servers in ContosoRG1 only.
C. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL Servers in ContosoRG1 only.
D. You can create Azure SQL servers in any resource group within Subscription 1.

Answer: B

Explanation:
You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1 with the exception of ContosoRG1

QUESTION: 10
HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table:

Name	Type	Resource group	Tag
RG6	Resource group	*Not applicable*	*None*
VNET1	Virtual network	RG6	Department: D1

You assign a policy to RG6 as shown in the following table:

Section	Setting	Value
Scope	Scope	Subscription1/RG6
	Exclusions	*None*
Basics	Policy definition	Apply tag and its default value
	Assignment name	Apply tag and its default value
Parameters	Tag name	Label
	Tag value	Value1

To RG6, you apply the tag: RGroup: RG6. You deploy a virtual network named VNET2 to RG6.

Which tags apply to VNET1 and VNET2? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Answer Area

VNET1:

- None
- Department: D1 only
- Department: D1, and RGroup: RG6 only
- Department: D1, and Label: Value1 only
- Department: D1, RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

VNET2:

- None
- RGroup: RG6 only
- Label: Value1 only
- RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

Answer:

Answer Area

VNET1:

- None
- Department: D1 only
- Department: D1, and RGroup: RG6 only
- Department: D1, and Label: Value1 only
- Department: D1, RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

VNET2:

- None
- RGroup: RG6 only
- Label: Value1 only
- RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

Explanation:

VNET1: Department: D1, and Label:Value1 only.
Tags applied to the resource group or subscription are not inherited by the resources.

Note: Azure Policy allows you to use either built-in or custom-defined policy definitions and assign them to either a specific resource group or across a whole Azure subscription.

VNET2: Label: Value1 only.

Incorrect Answers:
RGROUP: RG6
Tags applied to the resource group or subscription are not inherited by the resources.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies

QUESTION: 11
You have an Azure subscription named AZPT1 that contains the resources shown in the following table:

Name	Type
storage1	Azure Storage account
VNET1	Virtual network
VM1	Azure virtual machine
VM1Managed	Managed disk for VM1
RVAULT1	Recovery Services vault for the site recovery of VM1

You create a new Azure subscription named AZPT2. You need to identify which resources can be moved to AZPT2.

Which resources should you identify?

A. VM1, storage1, VNET1, and VM1Managed only
B. VM1 and VM1Managed only
C. VM1, storage1, VNET1, VM1Managed, and RVAULT1
D. RVAULT1 only

Answer: C

Explanation:
You can move a VM and its associated resources to a different subscription by using the Azure portal. You can now move an Azure Recovery Service (ASR) Vault to either a new resource group within the current subscription or to a new subscription.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-resource-group-and-subscription
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/general/keyvault-move-subscription

QUESTION: 12
You recently created a new Azure subscription that contains a user named Admin1. Admin1 attempts to deploy an Azure Marketplace resource by using an Azure Resource Manager template. Admin1 deploys the template by using Azure PowerShell and receives the following error message:

"User failed validation to purchase resources. Error message: "Legal terms have not been accepted for this item on this subscription. To accept legal terms, please go to the Azure portal (http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/? LinkId=534873) and configure programmatic deployment for the Marketplace item or create it there for the first time."

You need to ensure that Admin1 can deploy the Marketplace resource successfully.

What should you do?

A. From Azure PowerShell, run the Set-AzApiManagementSubscription cmdlet
B. From the Azure portal, register the Microsoft.Marketplace resource provider
C. From Azure PowerShell, run the Set-AzMarketplaceTerms cmdlet
D. From the Azure portal, assign the Billing administrator role to Admin1

Answer: C

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.marketplaceordering/set-azmarketplaceterms?view=azps-4.1.0

QUESTION: 13
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains 5,000 user accounts. You create a new user account named AdminUser1. You need to assign the User administrator administrative role to AdminUser1.

What should you do from the user account properties?

A. From the Licenses blade, assign a new license
B. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role
C. From the Groups blade, invite the user account to a new group

Answer: B

Explanation:
Assign a role to a user
1. Sign in to the Azure portal with an account that's a global admin or privileged role admin for the directory.
2. Select Azure Active Directory, select Users, and then select a specific user from the list.
3. For the selected user, select Directory role, select Add role, and then pick the appropriate admin roles from the Directory roles list, such as Conditional access administrator.
4. Press Select to save.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-users-assign-role-azure-portal

QUESTION: 14
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com that contains 100 user accounts. You purchase 10 Azure AD Premium P2 licenses for the tenant. You need to ensure that 10 users can use all the Azure AD Premium features.

What should you do?

A. From the Licenses blade of Azure AD, assign a license
B. From the Groups blade of each user, invite the users to a group
C. From the Azure AD domain, add an enterprise application
D. From the Directory role blade of each user, modify the directory role

Answer: A

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/license-users-groups

QUESTION: 15
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 and an on-premises deployment of Microsoft System Center Service Manager. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1. You need to ensure that an alert is set in Service Manager when the amount of available memory on VM1 is below 10 percent.

What should you do first?

A. Create an automation runbook
B. Deploy a function app
C. Deploy the IT Service Management Connector (ITSM)
D. Create a notification

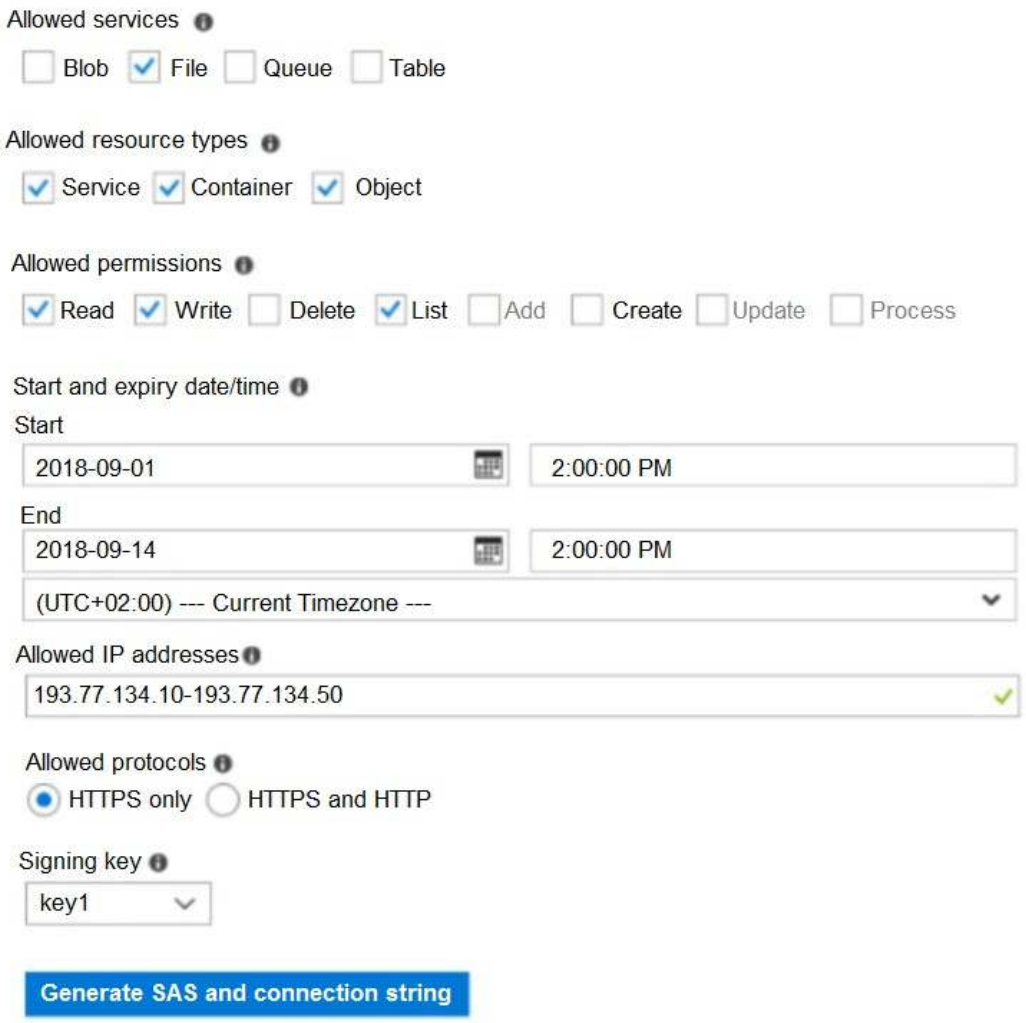
Answer: C

Explanation:
The IT Service Management Connector (ITSMC) allows you to connect Azure and a supported IT Service Management (ITSM) product/service, such as the Microsoft System Center Service Manager. With ITSMC, you can create work items in ITSM tool, based on your Azure alerts (metric alerts, Activity Log alerts and Log Analytics alerts).

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/itsmc-overview

QUESTION: 16
HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. In Subscription1, you create an Azure file share named share1. You create a shared access signature (SAS) named SAS1 as shown in the following exhibit:



To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

If on September 2, 2018, you run Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.1, and you use SAS1 to connec to the storage account, you **[answer choice].**

- will be prompted for credentials
- will have no access
- will have read, write, and list access
- will have read-only access

If on September 10, 2018, you run the net use command on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.50, and you use SAS1 as the password to connect to share1, you **[answer choice].**

- will be prompted for credentials
- will have no access
- will have read, write, and list access
- will have read-only access

Answer:

Answer Area

If on September 2, 2018, you run Microsoft Azure Storage Explorer on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.1, and you use SAS1 to connec to the storage account, you **[answer choice].**

- will be prompted for credentials
- will have no access
- will have read, write, and list access
- will have read-only access

If on September 10, 2018, you run the net use command on a computer that has an IP address of 193.77.134.50, and you use SAS1 as the password to connect to share1, you **[answer choice].**

- will be prompted for credentials
- will have no access
- will have read, write, and list access
- will have read-only access

Explanation:
Box 1: Will have no access
The IP 193.77.134.1 does not have access on the SAS.

Box 2: Will have read, write, and list access
The net use command is used to connect to file shares.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-dotnet-shared-access-signature-part-1
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vs-azure-tools-storage-manage-with-storage-explorer?tabs=windows

QUESTION: 17
You have an on-premises server that contains a folder named D:\Folder1. You need to copy the contents of D:\Folder1 to the public container in an Azure Storage account named contosodata.

Which command should you run?

A. https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public
B. azcopy sync D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public -- snapshot
C. azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public -- recursive
D. az storage blob copy start-batch D:\Folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public

Answer: C

Explanation:
The azcopy copy command copies a directory (and all of the files in that directory) to a blob container. The result is a directory in the container by the same name.

Incorrect Answers:
B: The azcopy sync command replicates the source location to the destination location. However, the file is skipped if the last modified time in the destination is more recent.

D: The az storage blob copy start-batch command copies multiple blobs to a blob container.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-blobs
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy

QUESTION: 18
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table:

Name	Account kind	Azure service that contains data
storage1	Storage	File
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	File, Table
storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Queue
storage4	BlobStorage	Blob

You plan to use the Azure Import/Export service to export data from Subscription1. You need to identify which storage account can be used to export the data.

What should you identify?

A. storage1
B. storage2
C. storage3
D. storage4

Answer: D

Explanation:
Azure Import/Export service supports the following of storage accounts:
- Standard General Purpose v2 storage accounts (recommended for most scenarios)
- Blob Storage Accounts
- General Purpose v1 storage accounts (both Classic or Azure Resource Manager deployments),

Azure Import/Export service supports the following storage types:
- Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage
- Export supports Azure Blob storage

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-requirements

QUESTION: 19
HOTSPOT

You have Azure subscription that includes following Azure file shares:

Name	In storage account	Location
share1	storage1	West US
share2	storage1	West US

You have the following on-premises servers:

Name	Folders
Server1	D:\Folder1, E:\Folder2
Server2	D:\Data

You create a Storage Sync Service named Sync1 and an Azure File Sync group named Group1. Group1 uses share1 as a cloud endpoint. You register Server1 and Server2 in Sync1. You add D:\Folder1 on Server1 as a server endpoint of Group1.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
share2 can be added as a cloud endpoint for Group1	○	○
E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	○	○
D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
share2 can be added as a cloud endpoint for Group1	○	○
E:\Folder2 on Server1 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	○	○
D:\Data on Server2 can be added as a server endpoint for Group1	○	○

Explanation:
Box 1: No
Group1 already has a cloud endpoint named Share1. A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints.

Box 2: Yes
Yes, one or more server endpoints can be added to the sync group.

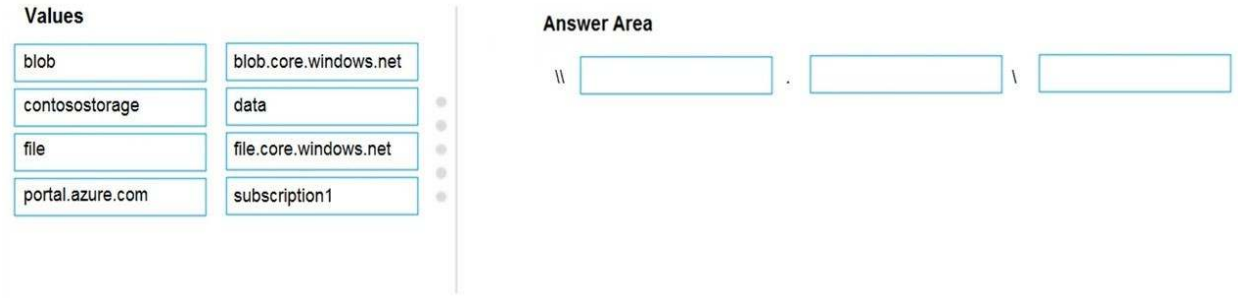
Box 3: Yes
Yes, one or more server endpoints can be added to the sync group.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide

QUESTION: 20
DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. You create an Azure Storage account named contosostorage, and then you create a file share named data.

Which UNC path should you include in a script that references files from the data file share? (To answer, drag the appropriate values to the correct targets. Each value may be used once, more than once or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.)



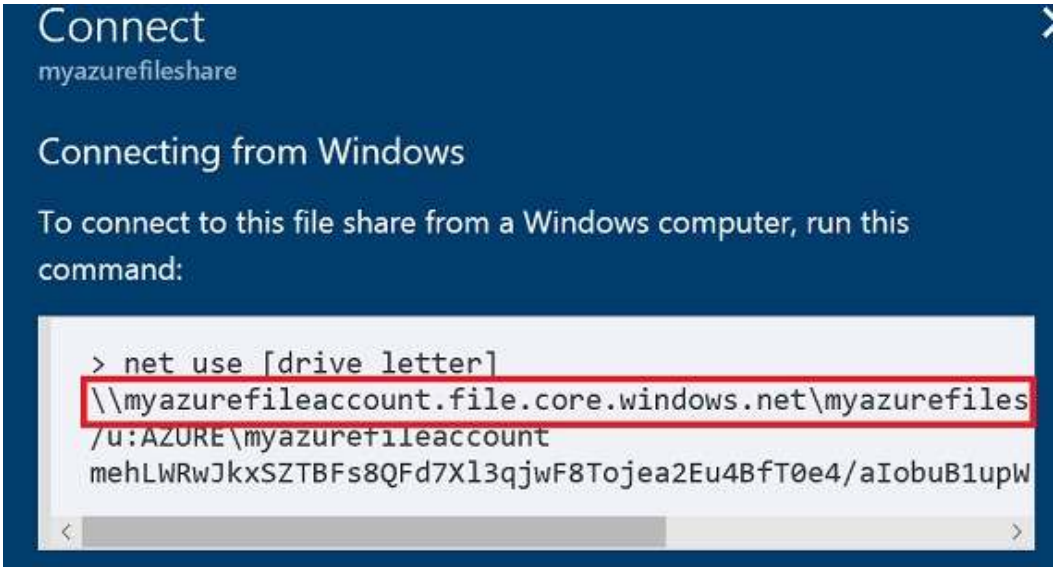
Answer:

Explanation:
Box 1: contosostorage
The name of account

Box 2: file.core.windows.net

Box 3: data
The name of the file share is data.

Example:

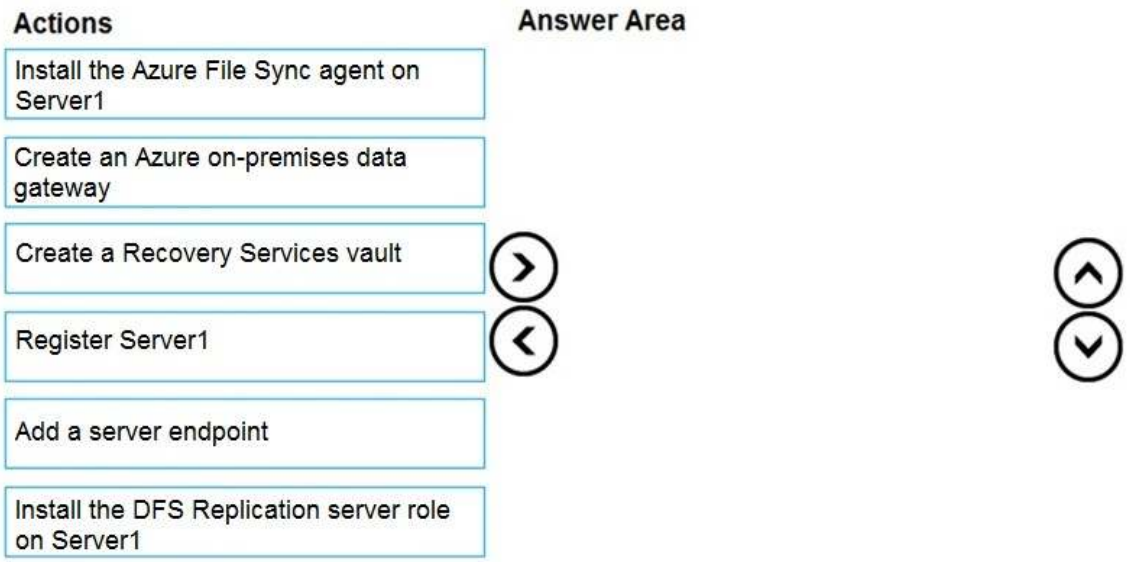


Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows

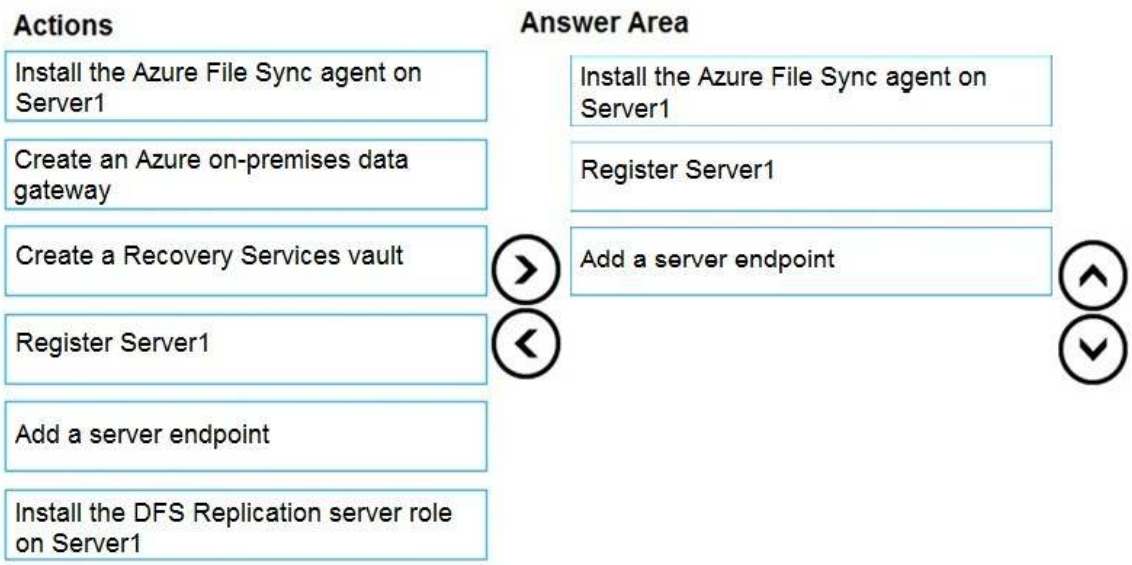
QUESTION: 21
DRAG DROP

You have an on-premises file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share. You deploy an Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service, and you create a sync group. You need to synchronize files from Server1 to Azure.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? (To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.)



Answer:



Explanation:

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share

Step 2: Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service.

Step 3: Add a server endpoint
Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.
A sync group defines the sync topology for a set of files. Endpoints within a sync group are kept in sync with each other. A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints. A server endpoint represents a path on registered server.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide

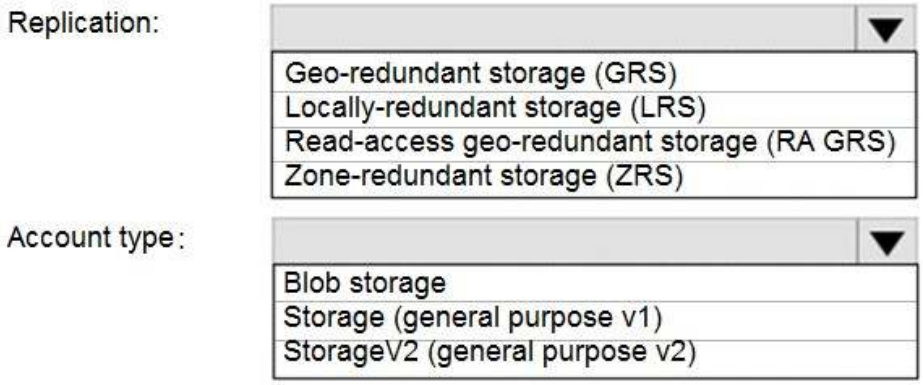
QUESTION: 22
HOTSPOT

You plan to create an Azure Storage account in the Azure region of East US 2. You need to create a storage account that meets the following requirements:

- Replicates synchronously.
- Remains available if a single data center in the region fails.

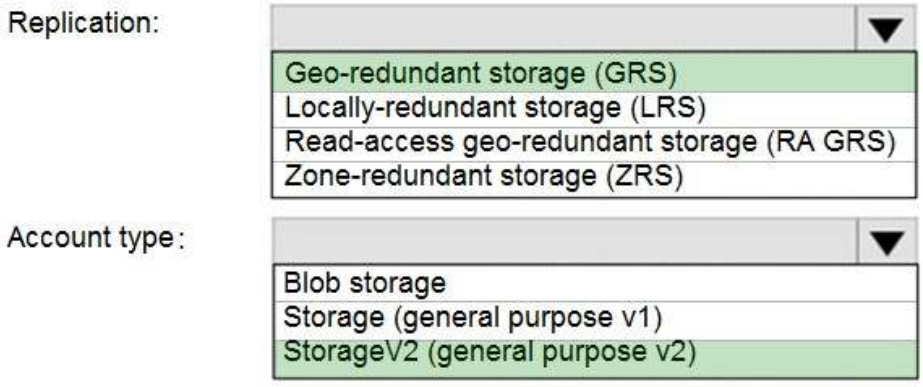
How should you configure the storage account? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:
Box 1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replicates your data synchronously across three storage clusters in a single region.
- LRS would not remain available if a data center in the region fails
- GRS and RA GRS use asynchronous replication.

Box 2: StorageV2 (general purpose V2) ZRS only support GPv2.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy-zrs

QUESTION: 23
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1. You plan to use AzCopy to copy data to storage1. You need to identify the storage services in storage1 to which you can copy the data.

What should you identify?

A. blob, file, table, and queue
B. blob and file only
C. file and table only
D. file only
E. blob, table, and queue only

Answer: B

Explanation:
AzCopy is a command-line utility that you can use to copy blobs or files to or from a storage account.

Incorrect Answers:
A, C, E: AzCopy does not support table and queue storage services.
D: AzCopy supports file storage services, as well as blob storage services.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10

QUESTION: 24
HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that uses Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage. You need to use AzCopy to copy data to the blob storage and file storage in storage1.

Which authentication method should you use for each type of storage? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Answer Area

Blob storage:

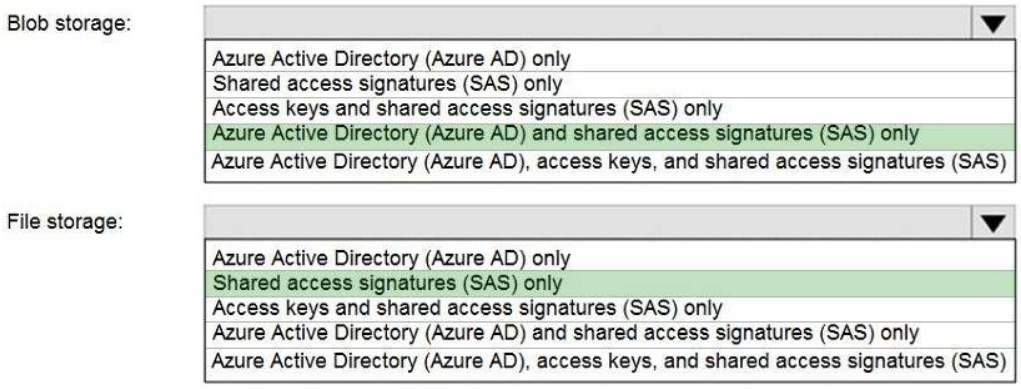
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

File storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:
You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.

Box 1:
Both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token are supported for Blob storage.

Box 2:
Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported for File storage.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10

QUESTION: 25
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account. You plan to create an Azure container instance named container1 that will use a Docker image named Image1. Image1 contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that requires persistent storage. You need to configure a storage service for Container1.

What should you use?

A. Azure Files
B. Azure Blob storage
C. Azure Queue storage
D. Azure Table storage

Answer: D

QUESTION: 26
You have an app named App1 that runs on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. You plan to implement an Azure Availability Set for App1. The solution must ensure that App1 is available during planned maintenance of the hardware hosting VM1 and VM2.

What should you include in the Availability Set?

A. one update domain
B. two fault domains
C. one fault domain
D. two update domains

Answer: D

Explanation:
Microsoft updates, which Microsoft refers to as planned maintenance events, sometimes require that VMs be rebooted to complete the update. To reduce the impact on VMs, the Azure fabric is divided into update domains to ensure that not all VMs are rebooted at the same time.

Incorrect Answers:
A: An update domain is a group of VMs and underlying physical hardware that can be rebooted at the same time.
B, C: A fault domain shares common storage as well as a common power source and network switch. It is used to protect against unplanned system failure.

References:
https://petri.com/understanding-azure-availability-sets
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/tutorial-availability-sets

QUESTION: 27
HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table:

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	*Not applicable*
RG2	Resource group	West US	*Not applicable*
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1
storage1	Storage account	East US	RG2
storage2	Storage account	West US	RG1
storage3	Storage account	West Europe	RG2
Analytics1	Log Analytics workspace	East US	RG1
Analytics2	Log Analytics workspace	West US	RG2
Analytics3	Log Analytics workspace	West Europe	RG1

You plan to configure Azure Backup reports for Vault1. You are configuring the Diagnostics settings for the AzureBackupReports log.

Which storage accounts and which Log Analytics workspaces can you use for the Azure Backup reports of Vault1? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Answer Area

Storage accounts:

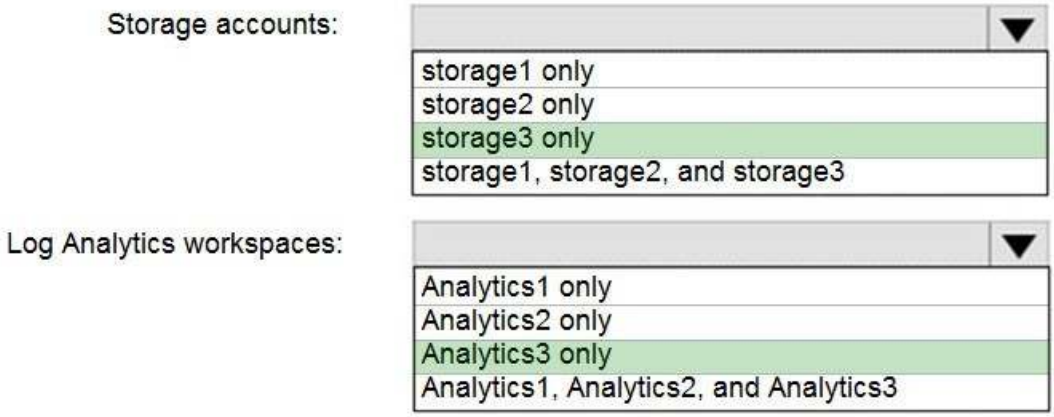
- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:

- Analytics1 only
- Analytics2 only
- Analytics3 only
- Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

Answer:

Answer Area



Explanation:
Box 1: storage3 only
Vault1 and storage3 are both in West Europe.

Box 2: Analytics3
Vault1 and Analytics3 are both in West Europe.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-configure-reports

QUESTION: 28
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates. You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1.

Solution: From the Subscriptions blade, you select the subscription, and then click Programmatic deployment.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell

QUESTION: 29
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates. You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1.

Solution: From the RG1 blade, you click Automation script.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell

QUESTION: 30
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates. You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1.

Solution: From the RG1 blade, you click Deployments.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell

QUESTION: 31
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. You deploy a Linux virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1. You need to monitor the metrics and the logs of VM1.

What should you use?

A. Azure HDInsight

B. Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 3.0
C. the AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension
D. Azure Analysis Services

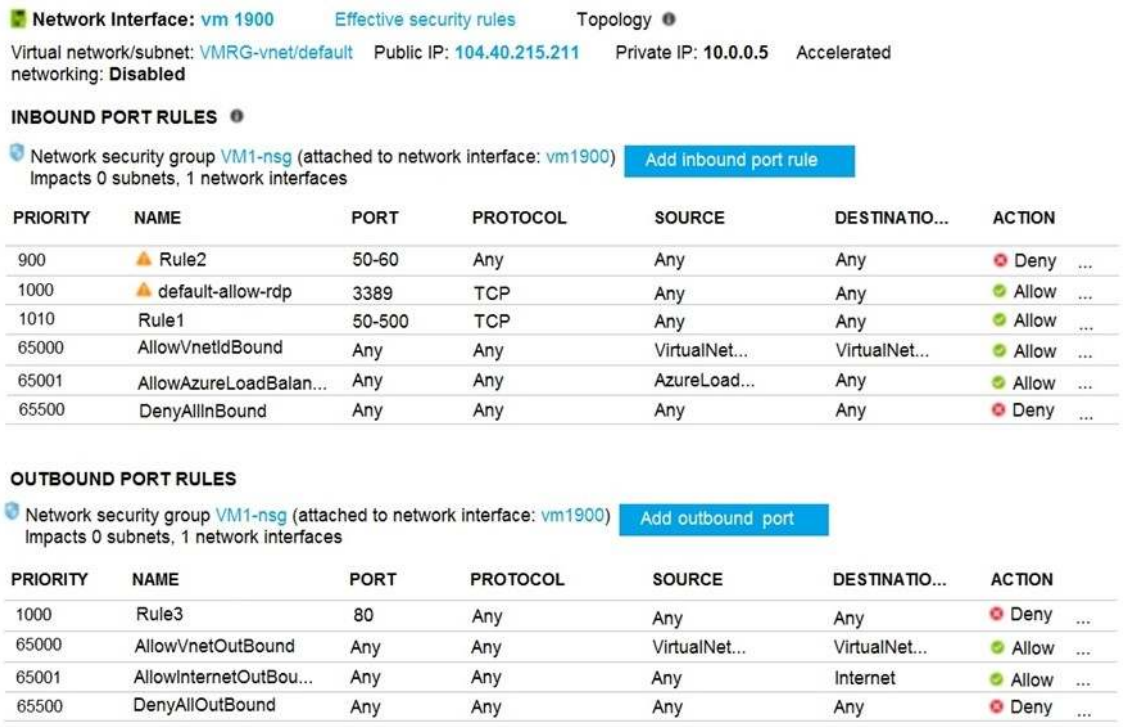
Answer: C

Explanation:
You can use extensions to configure diagnostics on your VMs to collect additional metric data. The basic host metrics are available, but to see more granular and VM-specific metrics, you need to install the Azure diagnostics extension on the VM. The Azure diagnostics extension allows additional monitoring and diagnostics data to be retrieved from the VM.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-monitoring

QUESTION: 32
HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1. You install and configure a web server and a DNS server on VM1. VM1 has the effective network security rules shown in the following exhibit:



Network Interface: vm 1900 Effective security rules Topology

Virtual network/subnet: VMRG-vnet/default Public IP: 104.40.215.211 Private IP: **10.0.0.5** Accelerated networking: **Disabled**

INBOUND PORT RULES

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1900) Add inbound port rule
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATIO...	ACTION
900	Rule2	50-60	Any	Any	Any	Deny ...
1000	default-allow-rdp	3389	TCP	Any	Any	Allow ...
1010	Rule1	50-500	TCP	Any	Any	Allow ...
65000	AllowVnetIdBound	Any	Any	VirtualNet...	VirtualNet...	Allow ...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalan...	Any	Any	AzureLoad...	Any	Allow ...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny ...

OUTBOUND PORT RULES

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1900) Add outbound port
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATIO...	ACTION
1000	Rule3	80	Any	Any	Any	Deny ...
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNet...	VirtualNet...	Allow ...
65001	AllowInternetOutBou...	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow ...
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny ...

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

Answer Area

Internet users **[answer choice].**

- can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
- can connect to only the web server on VM1
- can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
- cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

If you delete Rule2, Internet users **[answer choice].**

- can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
- can connect to only the web server on VM1
- can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
- cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

Answer:

Answer Area

Internet users **[answer choice]**.

- can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
- can connect to only the web server on VM1
- can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
- cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

If you delete Rule2, Internet users **[answer choice]**.

- can connect to only the DNS server on VM1
- can connect to only the web server on VM1
- can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1
- cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

QUESTION: 33
You plan to deploy three Azure virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3. The virtual machines will host a web app named App1. You need to ensure that at least two virtual machines are available if a single Azure datacenter becomes unavailable.

What should you deploy?

A. all three virtual machines in a single Availability Zone
B. all virtual machines in a single Availability Set
C. each virtual machine in a separate Availability Zone
D. each virtual machine in a separate Availability Set

Answer: B

Explanation:
Availability sets are a datacenter configuration to provide VM redundancy and availability. This configuration within a datacenter ensures that during either a planned or unplanned maintenance event, at least one virtual machine is available.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/manage-availability
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/tutorial-availability-sets

QUESTION: 34

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019. You save VM1 as a template named Template1 to the Azure Resource Manager library. You plan to deploy a virtual machine named VM2 from Template1.

What can you configure during the deployment of VM2?

A. operating system
B. administrator username
C. virtual machine size
D. resource group

Answer: B

Explanation:
When deploying a virtual machine from a template, you must specify:
- the Resource Group name and location for the VM
- the administrator username and password an unique DNS name for the public IP

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

QUESTION: 35
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 runs a financial reporting app named App1 that does not support multiple active instances. At the end of each month, CPU usage for VM1 peaks when App1 runs. You need to create a scheduled runbook to increase the processor performance of VM1 at the end of each month.

What task should you include in the runbook?

A. Add the Azure Performance Diagnostics agent to VM1.
B. Modify the VM size property of VM1.
C. Add VM1 to a scale set.
D. Increase the vCPU quota for the subscription.
E. Add a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension to VM1.

Answer: E

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-quickstart-dsc-configuration

QUESTION: 36
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019. You sign in to VM1 as a user named User1 and perform the following actions:

- Create files on drive C. Create files on drive D.
- Modify the screen saver timeout. Change the desktop background.

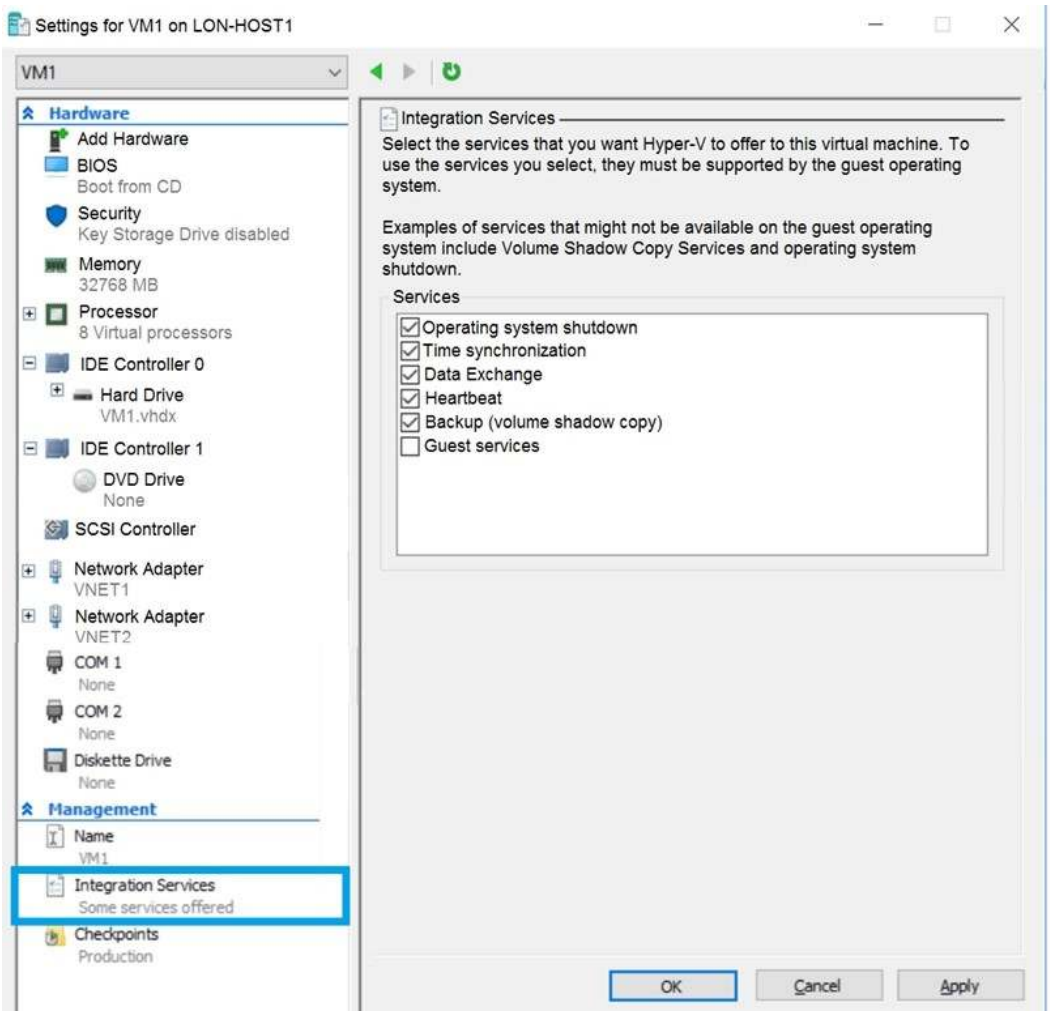
You plan to redeploy VM1.

Which changes will be lost after you redeploy VM1?

A. the modified screen saver timeout
B. the new desktop background
C. the new files on drive D
D. the new files on drive C

Answer: A

QUESTION: 37
You have an Azure subscription. You have an on-premises virtual machine named VM1. The settings for VM1 are shown in the exhibit.



You need to ensure that you can use the disks attached to VM1 as a template for Azure virtual machines.

What should you modify on VM1?

A. the memory
B. the network adapters
C. the hard drive
D. the processor
E. Integration Services

Answer: C

Explanation:
From the exhibit we see that the disk is in the VHDX format.

Before you upload a Windows virtual machine (VM) from on-premises to Microsoft Azure, you must prepare the virtual hard disk (VHD or VHDX). Azure supports only generation 1 VMs that are in the VHD file format and have a fixed sized disk. The maximum size allowed for the VHD is 1,023 GB. You can convert a generation 1 VM from the VHDX file system to VHD and from a dynamically expanding disk to fixed-sized.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/prepare-for-upload-vhd-image

QUESTION: 38
HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine scale set. The scale set contains four instances that have the following configurations:

- Operating system: Windows Server 2016
- Size: Standard_D1_v2

You run the get-azvmss cmdlet as shown in the following exhibit:

```
PS Azure:\> (Get-AzVmss -Name WebProd -ResourceGroupName RG1).VirtualMachineProfile.OsProfile.WindowsConfiguration

ProvisionVMAgent          : True
EnableAutomaticUpdates    : False
TimeZone                  :
AdditionalUnattendContent :
WinRM                     :

Azure:/
PS Azure:\> Get-AzVmss -Name WebProd -ResourceGroupName RG1 | Select -ExpandProperty UpgradePolicy

        Mode RollingUpgradePolicy  AutomaticOSUpgradePolicy
        ---- ---------------------  ---------------------------------
Automatic                          Microsoft.Azure.Management.Compute.Models.AutomaticOSUpgradePolicy

Azure:/
PS Azure:\> []
```

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

Answer Area

When an administrator changes the virtual machine size, the size will be changed on up to **[answer choice]** virtual machines simultaneously.

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 4

When a new build of the Windows Server 2016 image is released, the new build will be deployed to up to **[answer choice]** virtual machines simultaneously.

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 4

Answer:

Answer Area

When an administrator changes the virtual machine size, the size will be changed on up to **[answer choice]** virtual machines simultaneously.

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 4

When a new build of the Windows Server 2016 image is released, the new build will be deployed to up to **[answer choice]** virtual machines simultaneously.

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 4

Explanation:
The Get-AzVmssVM cmdlet gets the model view and instance view of a Virtual Machine Scale Set (VMSS) virtual machine.

Box 1: 0

The enableAutomaticUpdates parameter is set to false. To update existing VMs, you must do a manual upgrade of each existing VM.

Box 2: 4
Enabling automatic OS image upgrades on your scale set helps ease update management by safely and automatically upgrading the OS disk for all instances in the scale set.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-upgrade-scale-set
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-automatic-upgrade

QUESTION: 39
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is used by several departments at your company. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table:

Name	Type
storage1	Storage account
RG1	Resource group
container1	Blob container
share1	File share

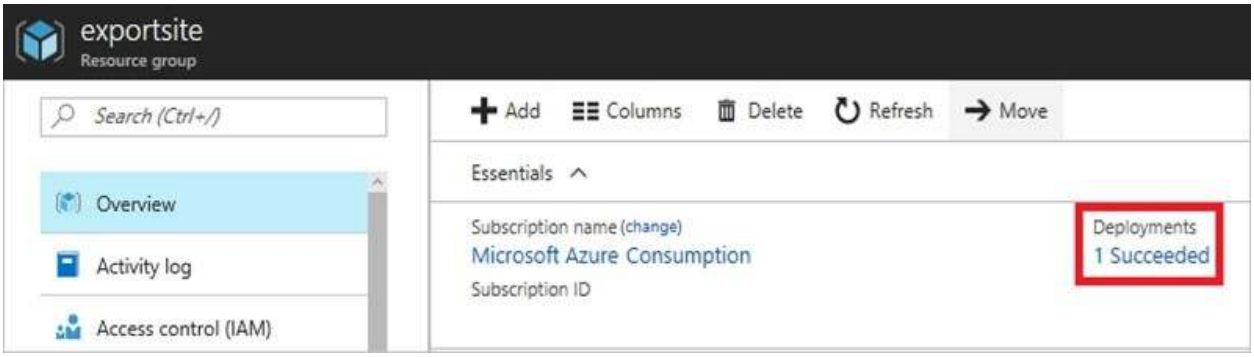
Another administrator deploys a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure Storage account named storage2 by using a single Azure Resource Manager template. You need to view the template used for the deployment.

From which blade can you view the template that was used for the deployment?

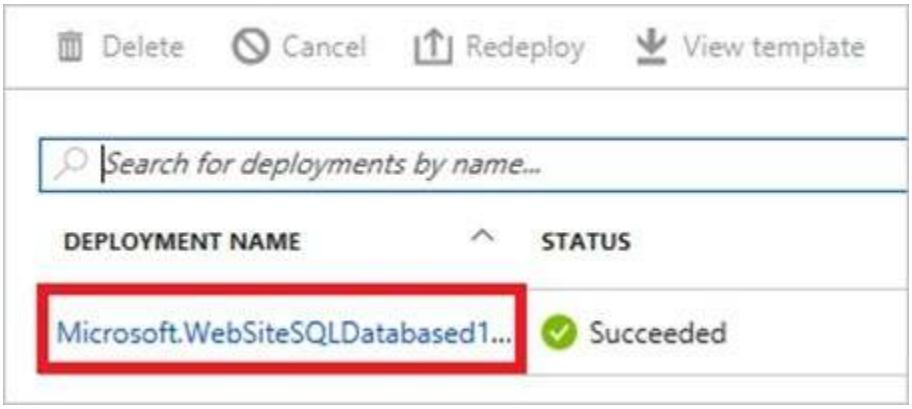
A. VM1
B. RG1
C. storage2
D. container1

Answer: B

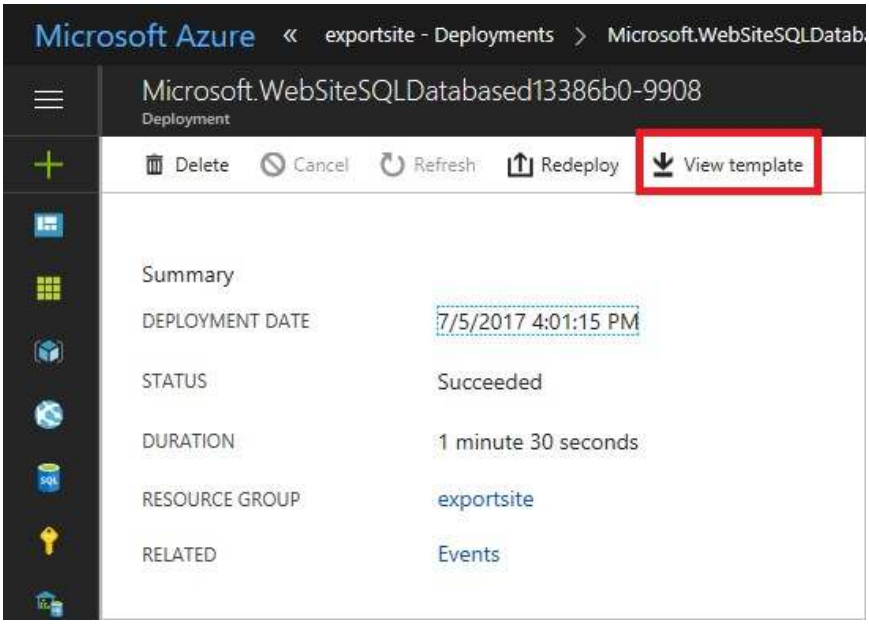
Explanation:
View template from deployment history
1. Go to the resource group for your new resource group. Notice that the portal shows the result of the last deployment. Select this link.



2. You see a history of deployments for the group. In your case, the portal probably lists only one deployment. Select this deployment.



3. The portal displays a summary of the deployment. The summary includes the status of the deployment and its operations and the values that you provided for parameters. To see the template that you used for the deployment, select View template.



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-manager-export-template

QUESTION: 40
You have an Azure web app named App1. App1 has the deployment slots shown in the following table:

Name	Function
webapp1-prod	Production
webapp1-test	Staging

In webapp1-test, you test several changes to App1. You back up App1. You swap webapp1-test for webapp1-prod and discover that App1 is experiencing performance issues. You need to revert to the previous version of App1 as quickly as possible.

What should you do?

A. Redeploy App1
B. Swap the slots
C. Clone App1

D. Restore the backup of App1

Answer: B

Explanation:
When you swap deployment slots, Azure swaps the Virtual IP addresses of the source and destination slots, thereby swapping the URLs of the slots. We can easily revert the deployment by swapping back.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots

QUESTION: 41
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups. Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You should use a policy definition.
Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition

QUESTION: 42
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups. Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition

QUESTION: 43
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups. Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition

QUESTION: 44
You have two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2. VM1 hosts a frontend application that connects to VM2 to retrieve data. Users report that the frontend application is slower than usual. You need to view the average round-trip time (RTT) of the packets from VM1 to VM2.

Which Azure Network Watcher feature should you use?

A. IP flow verify
B. Connection troubleshoot
C. Connection monitor
D. NSG flow logs

Answer: C

Explanation:
The connection monitor capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint

Incorrect Answers:
A: The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which security rule allowed or denied the communication, so that you can resolve the problem.

B: The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time, as connection monitor does.

D: The NSG flow log capability allows you to log the source and destination IP address, port, protocol, and whether traffic was allowed or denied by an NSG.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview

QUESTION: 45
You have an Azure subscription that contains a policy-based virtual network gateway named GW1 and a virtual network named VNet1.You need to ensure that you can configure a point-to-site connection from an on-premises computer to VNet1.

Which two actions should you perform? (Select two.)

A. Add a service endpoint to VNet1
B. Reset GW1
C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway
D. Add a connection to GW1
E. Delete GW1
F. Add a public IP address space to VNet1

Answer: C, E

Explanation:
C: A VPN gateway is used when creating a VPN connection to your on-premises network. Route-based VPN devices use any-to-any (wildcard) traffic selectors, and let routing/forwarding tables direct traffic to different IPsec tunnels. It is typically built on router platforms where each IPsec tunnel is modeled as a network interface or VTI (virtual tunnel interface).

E: Policy-based VPN devices use the combinations of prefixes from both networks to define how traffic is encrypted/decrypted through IPsec tunnels. It is typically built on firewall devices that perform packet filtering. IPsec tunnel encryption and decryption are added to the packet filtering and processing engine.

Incorrect Answers:
F: Point-to-Site connections do not require a VPN device or a public-facing IP address.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/create-routebased-vpn-gateway-portal
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-connect-multiple-policybased-rm-ps

QUESTION: 46
HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources in the following table:

Name	Type
VMRG	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network
VM5	Virtual machine connected to VNet1
VM6	Virtual machine connected to VNet2

In Azure, you create a private DNS zone named adatum.com. You set the registration virtual network to VNet2. The adatum.com zone is configured as shown in the following exhibit:

Resource group (change)
vmrg

Subscription (change)
Azure Pass

Subscription ID
a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c

Tags (change)
Click here to add tags

Name server 1
-

Name server 2
-

Name server 3
-

Name server 4
-

Search record sets

Name	Type	TTL	VALUE
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-hostmaster.microsoft.com Host: internal.cloudapp.net Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire: 2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1
vm1	A	3600	10.1.0.4
vm9	A	3600	10.1.0.12

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	○	○
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	○	○
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com zone.	○	○
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	○	○
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	○	○

Explanation:
Box 1: No
Azure DNS provides automatic registration of virtual machines from a single virtual network that's linked to a private zone as a registration virtual network. VM5 does not belong to the registration virtual network though.

Box 2: No
Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone as resolution virtual networks. VM5 does belong to a resolution virtual network.

Box 3: Yes
VM6 belongs to registration virtual network, and an A (Host) record exists for VM9 in the DNS zone. By default, registration virtual networks also act as resolution virtual networks, in the sense that DNS resolution against the zone works from any of the virtual machines within the registration virtual network.

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

QUESTION: 47
HOTSPOT

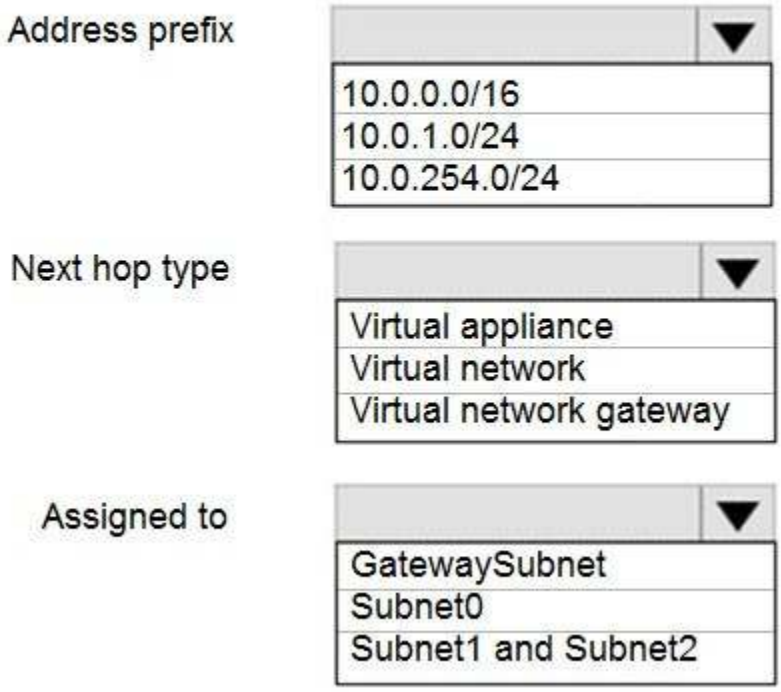
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16 and contains the subnets in the following table:

Name	IP address range
Subnet0	10.0.0.0/24
Subnet1	10.0.1.0/24
Subnet2	10.0.2.0/24
GatewaySubnet	10.0.254.0/24

Subnet1 contains a virtual appliance named VM1 that operates as a router. You create a routing table named RT1. You need to route all inbound traffic from the VPN gateway to VNet1 through VM1.

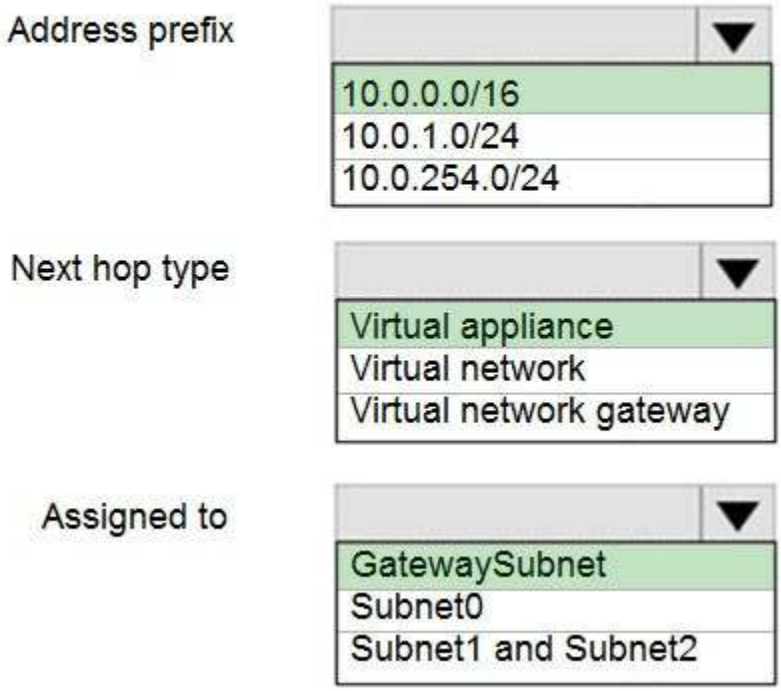
How should you configure RT1? (To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.)

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



QUESTION: 48
You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers. You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines. You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

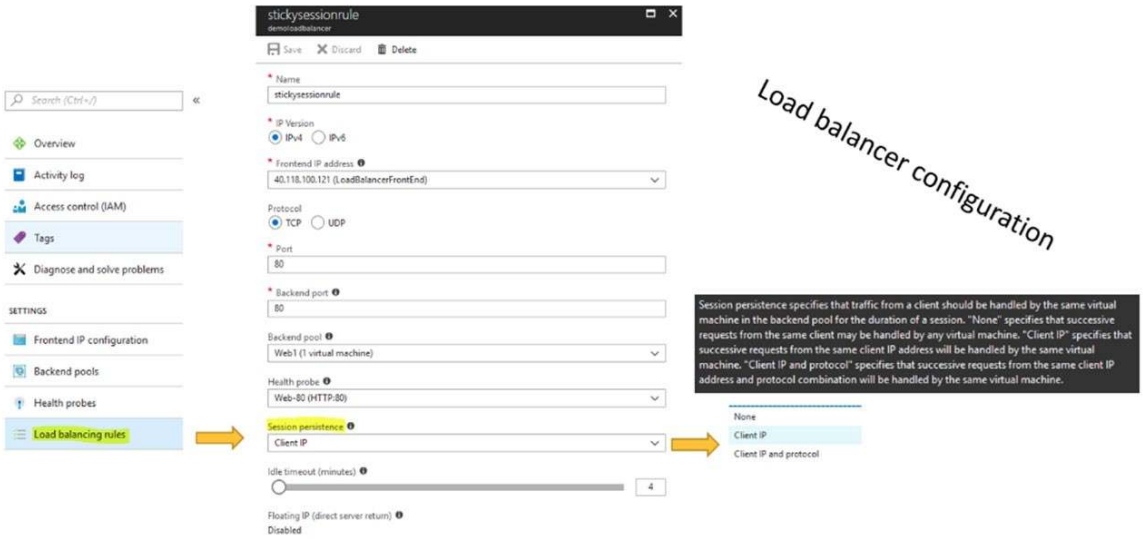
What should you configure?

A. Floating IP (direct server return) to Enabled
B. Idle Time-out (minutes) to 20
C. Protocol to UDP
D. Session persistence to Client IP and Protocol

Answer: D

Explanation:

With Sticky Sessions when a client starts a session on one of your web servers, session stays on that specific server. To configure An Azure Load-Balancer For Sticky Sessions set Session persistence to Client IP. On the following image you can see sticky session configuration:



Reference:
https://cloudopszone.com/configure-azure-load-balancer-for-sticky-sessions/

QUESTION: 49
HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table:

Name	Operating system	Connects to
VM1	Windows Server 2019	Subnet1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	Subnet2

VM1 and VM2 use public IP addresses. From Windows Server 2019 on VM1 and VM2, you allow inbound Remote Desktop connections. Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1. The subscription contains two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG1 and NSG2. NSG1 uses only the default rules. NSG2 uses the default rules and the following custom incoming rule:

- Priority: 100

- Name: Rule1
- Port: 3389
- Protocol: TCP
- Source: Any
- Destination: Any
- Action: Allow

NSG1 is associated to Subnet1. NSG2 is associated to the network interface of VM2.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From the Internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○
From the Internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From the Internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○
From the Internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	○	○
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop	○	○

QUESTION: 50
HOTSPOT

You have a virtual network named VNET1 that contains the subnets shown in the following table:

Name	Subnet	Network security group (NSG)
Subnet1	10.10.1.0/24	NSG1
Subnet2	10.10.2.0/24	*None*

You have two Azure virtual machines that have the network configurations shown in the following table:

Name	Subnet	IP address	NSG
VM1	Subnet1	10.10.1.5	NSG2
VM2	Subnet2	10.10.2.5	*None*
VM3	Subnet2	10.10.2.6	*None*

For NSG1, you create the inbound security rule shown in the following table:

Priority	Source	Destination	Destination port	Action
101	10.10.2.0/24	10.10.1.0/24	TCP/1433	Allow

For NSG2, you create the inbound security rule shown in the following table:

Priority	Source	Destination	Destination port	Action
125	10.10.2.5	10.10.1.5	TCP/1433	Block

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	○	○
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	○	○
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	○	○
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	○	○
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	○	○

Explanation:
Box 1: Yes
The inbound security rule for NSG1 allows TCP port 1433 from 10.10.2.0/24 (or Subnet2 where VM2 and VM3 are located) to 10.10.1.0/24 (or Subnet1 where VM1 is located) while the inbound security rule for NSG2 blocks TCP port 1433 from 10.10.2.5 (or VM2) to 10.10.1.5 (or VM1). However, the NSG1 rule has a higher priority (or lower value) than the NSG2 rule.

Box 2: Yes
No rule explicitly blocks communication from VM1. The default rules, which allow communication, are thus applied.

Box 3: Yes
No rule explicitly blocks communication between VM2 and VM3 which are both on Subnet2. The default rules, which allow communication, are thus applied.

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

QUESTION: 51
HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table:

Name	IP address
VM1	10.0.1.4
VM2	10.0.2.4
VM3	10.0.3.4

Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1 that has the subnets in the following table:

Name	Address space	Connected virtual machine
Subnet1	10.0.1.0/24	VM1
Subnet2	10.0.2.0/24	VM2
Subnet3	10.0.3.0/24	VM3

VM3 has multiple network adapters, including a network adapter named NIC3. IP forwarding is enabled on NIC3. Routing is enabled on VM3. You create a route table named RT1 that contains the routes in the following table:

Address prefix	Next hop type	Next hop address
10.0.1.0/24	Virtual appliance	10.0.3.4
10.0.2.0/24	Virtual appliance	10.0.3.4

You apply RT1 to Subnet1 and Subnet2.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	○	○
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	○	○
VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM3 can establish a network connection to VM1.	○	○
If VM3 is turned off, VM2 can establish a network connection to VM1.	○	○
VM1 can establish a network connection to VM2.	○	○

Explanation:
IP forwarding enables the virtual machine a network interface is attached to:
- Receive network traffic not destined for one of the IP addresses assigned to any of the IP configurations assigned to the network interface.
- Send network traffic with a different source IP address than the one assigned to one of a network interface's IP configurations.

The setting must be enabled for every network interface that is attached to the virtual machine that receives traffic that the virtual machine needs to forward. A virtual machine can forward traffic whether it has multiple network interfaces or a single network interface attached to it.

Box 1: Yes
The routing table allows connections from VM3 to VM1 and VM2. And as IP forwarding is enabled on VM3, VM3 can connect to VM1.

Box 2: No
VM3, which has IP forwarding, must be turned on, in order for VM2 to connect to VM1.

Box 3: Yes
The routing table allows connections from VM1 and VM2 to VM3. IP forwarding on VM3 allows VM1 to connect to VM2 via VM3.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-udr-overview
https://www.quora.com/What-is-IP-forwarding

QUESTION: 52
Your on-premises network contains an SMB share named Share1. You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- A web app named webapp1
- A virtual network named VNET1

You need to ensure that webapp1 can connect to Share1.

What should you deploy?

A. an Azure Application Gateway
B. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Application Proxy
C. an Azure Virtual Network Gateway

Answer: C

Explanation:
A Site-to-Site VPN gateway connection can be 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, a VPN gateway, located on-premises that has an externally facing public IP address assigned to it.

Incorrect Answers:
B: Application Proxy is a feature of Azure AD that enables users to access on-premises web applications from a remote client.

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

QUESTION: 53
You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template. You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed.

What should you use?

A. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Application Proxy
B. Azure Application Insights
C. Azure Custom Script Extension
D. the New-AzConfigurationAssignement cmdlet

Answer: C

QUESTION: 54
You have an Azure web app named webapp1. Users report that they often experience HTTP 500 errors when they connect to webapp1. You need to provide the developers of webapp1 with real-time access to the connection errors. The solution must provide all the connection error details.

What should you do first?

A. From webapp1, enable Web server logging
B. From Azure Monitor, create a workbook
C. From Azure Monitor, create a Service Health alert
D. From webapp1, turn on Application Logging

Answer: A

QUESTION: 55
You have an Azure subscription that has a Recovery Services vault named Vault1. The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table:

Name	Operating system	Auto-shutdown
VM1	Windows Server 2012 R2	Off
VM2	Windows Server 2016	19:00
VM3	Ubuntu Server 18.04 LTS	Off
VM4	Windows 10	19:00

You plan to schedule backups to occur every night at 23:00.

Which virtual machines can you back up by using Azure Backup?

A. VM1 and VM3 only
B. VM1, VM2, VM3 and VM4
C. VM1 and VM2 only
D. VM1 only

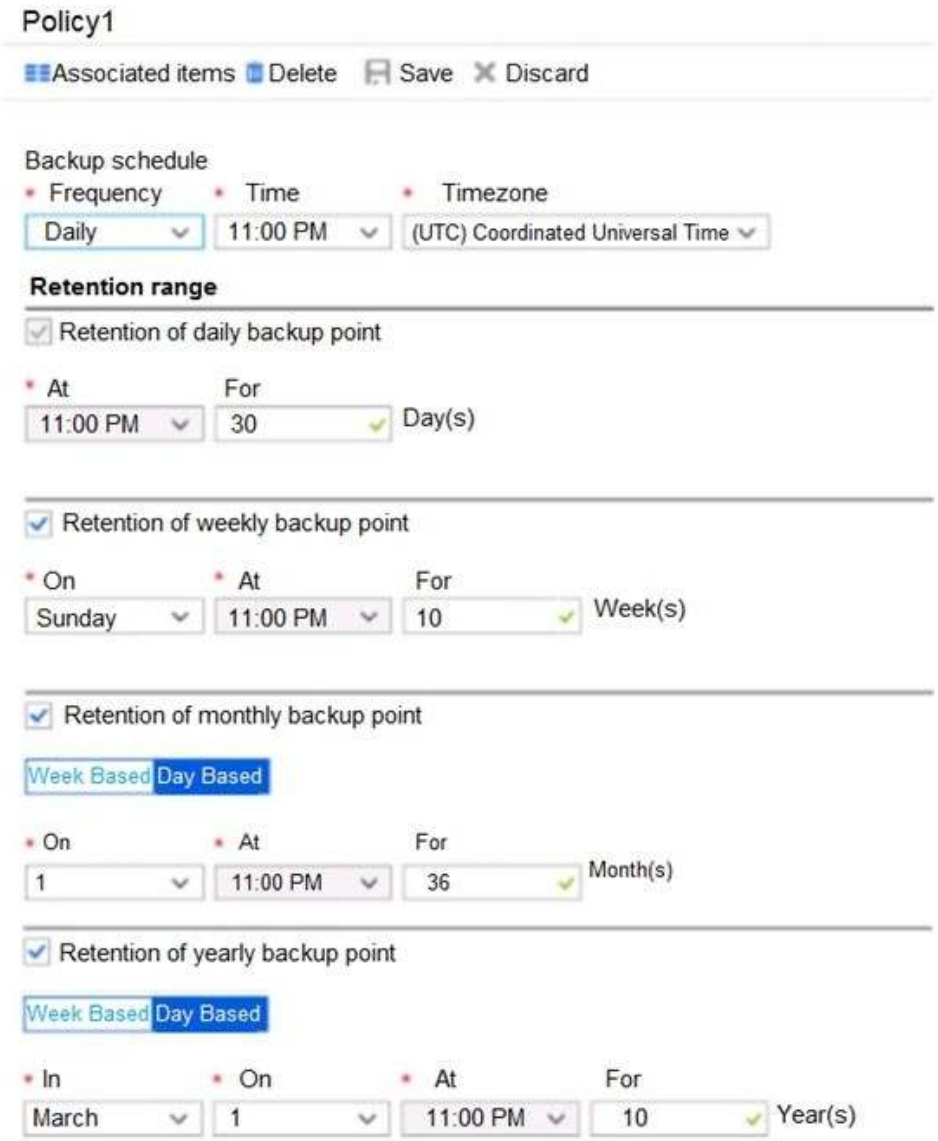
Answer: B

Explanation:
Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows server operating system from Windows Server 2008. Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Windows 10 operating system. Azure Backup supports backup of 64-bit Ubuntu Server operating system from Ubuntu 12.04. Azure Backup supports backup of VM that are shutdown or offline.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-support-matrix-iaas
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/endorsed-distros

QUESTION: 56
HOTSPOT

You create a Recovery Services vault backup policy named Policy1 as shown in the following exhibit:



Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

Answer Area

The backup that occurs on Sunday, March 1, will be retained for **[answer choice].**

- 30 days
- 10 weeks
- 36 months
- 10 years

The backup that occurs on Sunday, November 1, will be retained for **[answer choice].**

- 30 days
- 10 weeks
- 36 months
- 10 years

Answer:

Answer Area

The backup that occurs on Sunday, March 1, will be retained for **[answer choice].**

- 30 days
- 10 weeks
- 36 months
- 10 years

The backup that occurs on Sunday, November 1, will be retained for **[answer choice].**

- 30 days
- 10 weeks
- 36 months
- 10 years

Explanation:
Box 1: 10 years
The yearly backup point occurs to 1 March and its retention period is 10 years.

Box 2: 36 months

The monthly backup point occurs on the 1st of every month and its retention period is 36 months.

QUESTION: 57
You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table:

Name	Azure region
VM1	West Europe
VM2	West Europe
VM3	North Europe
VM4	North Europe

You have a Recovery Services vault that protects VM1 and VM2. You need to protect VM3 and VM4 by using Recovery Services.

What should you do first?

A. Create a new Recovery Services vault
B. Create a storage account
C. Configure the extensions for VM3 and VM4
D. Create a new backup policy

Answer: A

Explanation:
A Recovery Services vault is a storage entity in Azure that houses data. The data is typically copies of data, or configuration information for virtual machines (VMs), workloads, servers, or workstations. You can use Recovery Services vaults to hold backup data for various Azure services

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-tutorial-enable-replication

QUESTION: 58

You have an Azure App Service plan that hosts an Azure App Service named App1. You configure one production slot and four staging slots for App1. You need to allocate 10 percent of the traffic to each staging slot and 60 percent of the traffic to the production slot.

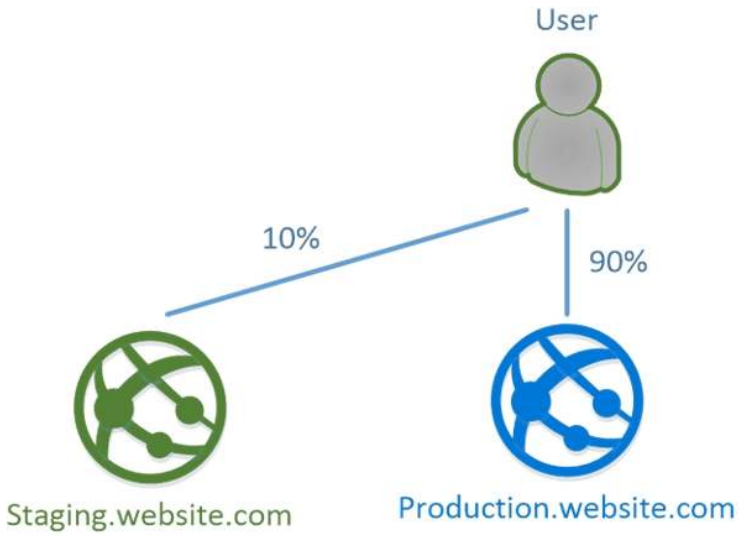
What should you add to App1?

A. slots to the Testing in production blade
B. a performance test
C. a WebJob
D. templates to the Automation script blade

Answer: A

Explanation:
Besides swapping, deployment slots offer another killer feature: testing in production. Just like the name suggests, using this, you can actually test in production. This means that you can route a specific percentage of user traffic to one or more of your deployment slots.

Example:



References:
https://stackify.com/azure-deployment-slots/

QUESTION: 59

You have an Azure Service Bus. You need to implement a Service Bus queue that guarantees first in first-out (FIFO) delivery of messages.

What should you do?

A. Set the Lock Duration setting to 10 seconds.
B. Enable duplicate detection.
C. Set the Max Size setting of the queue to 5 GB.
D. Enable partitioning.
E. Enable sessions.

Answer: E

Explanation:
Through the use of messaging sessions you can guarantee ordering of messages, that is first-in-first-out (FIFO) delivery of messages.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-azure-and-service-busqueues-compared-contrasted

QUESTION: 60
You have a Microsoft SQL Server Always On availability group on Azure virtual machines. You need to configure an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group.

What should you do?

A. Enable Floating IP.
B. Set Session persistence to Client IP and protocol.
C. Set Session persistence to Client IP.
D. Create an HTTP health probe on port 1433.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Incorrect Answers:
D: The Health probe is created with the TCP protocol, not with the HTTP protocol.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windowsportal-sql-alwayson-int-listener

QUESTION: 61
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region. VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server. You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
Azure Network Watcher provides tools to monitor, diagnose, view metrics, and enable or disable logs for resources in an Azure virtual network. The connection monitor capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview

QUESTION: 62
You have an Azure subscription. Users access the resources in the subscription from either home or from customer sites. From home, users must establish a point-to-site VPN to access the Azure resources. The users on the customer sites access the Azure resources by using site-to-site VPNs. You have a line-of-business app named App1 that runs on several Azure virtual machine. The

virtual machines run Windows Server 2016. You need to ensure that the connections to App1 are spread across all the virtual machines.

What are two possible Azure services that you can use? (Select two.)

A. a public load balancer
B. Traffic Manager
C. an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
D. an internal load balancer
E. an Azure Application Gateway

Answer: D, E

QUESTION: 63
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type	Azure region	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network	West US	RG2
VNet2	Virtual network	West US	RG1
VNet3	Virtual network	East US	RG1
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)	East US	RG2

To which subnets cannot you apply NSG1?

A. the subnets on VNet2 only
B. the subnets on VNet1 and VNet2 only
C. the subnets on VNet3 only
D. the subnets on VNet1 only

Answer: B

QUESTION: 64
A web developer creates a web application that you plan to deploy as an Azure web app. Users must enter credentials to access the web application. You create a new web app named WebAppl1 and deploy the web application to WebApp1. You need to disable anonymous access to WebApp1.

What should you configure?

A. Advanced Tools
B. Authentication/ Authorization
C. Access control (IAM)
D. Deployment credentials

Answer: B

Explanation:
Anonymous access is an authentication method. It allows users to establish an anonymous connection.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/biztalk/core/guidelines-for-resolving-iis-permissions-problems

QUESTION: 65
You are building a custom Azure function app to connect to Azure Event Grid. You need to ensure that resources are allocated dynamically to the function app. Billing must be based on the executions of the app.

What should you configure when you create the function app?

A. the Windows operating system and the Consumption plan hosting plan
B. the Windows operating system and the App Service plan hosting plan
C. the Docker container and an App Service plan that uses the Bl1 pricing tier
D. the Docker container and an App Service plan that uses the SI pricing

Answer: A

Explanation:
Azure Functions runs in two different modes: Consumption plan and Azure App Service plan. The Consumption plan automatically allocates compute power when your code is running. Your app is scaled out when needed to handle load, and scaled down when code is not running.

Incorrect Answers:

B: When you run in an App Service plan, you must manage the scaling of your function app.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-first-azure-function

QUESTION: 66
You have an Azure subscription that contains three virtual networks named VNet1, VNet2, VNet3. VNet2 contains a virtual appliance named VM2 that operates as a router. You are configuring the virtual networks in a hub and spoke topology that uses VNet2 as the hub network. You plan to configure peering between VNet1 and VNet2 and between VNet2 and VNet3. You need to provide connectivity between VNet1 and VNet3 through VNet2.

Which two configurations should you perform? (Select two.)

A. On the peering connections, allow forwarded traffic.
B. On the peering connections, allow gateway transit.
C. Create route tables and assign the table to subnets.
D. Create a route filter.
E. On the peering connections, use remote gateways.

Answer: B, E

Explanation:
Allow gateway transit: Check this box if you have a virtual network gateway attached to this virtual network and want to allow traffic from the peered virtual network to flow through the gateway.

The peered virtual network must have the Use remote gateways checkbox checked when setting up the peering from the other virtual network to this virtual network.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-managepeering#requirements-and-constraints

QUESTION: 67

You have an Azure App Service plan named AdatumASP1 that uses the P2v2 pricing tier. AdatumASP1 hosts Ml Azure web app named adatumwebapp1. You need to delegate the management of adatumwebapp1 to a group named Devs. Devs must be able to perform the following tasks:

- Add deployment slots.
- View the configuration of AdatumASP1.
- Modify the role assignment for adatumwebapp1.

Which role should you assign to the Devs group?

A. Owner
B. Contributor
C. Web Plan Contributor
D. Website Contributor

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Contributor role lets you manage everything except access to resources.

Incorrect Answers:
A: The Owner role lets you manage everything, including access to resources.
C: The Web Plan Contributor role lets you manage the web plans for websites, but not access to them.
D: The Website Contributor role lets you manage websites (not web plans), but not access to them.

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

QUESTION: 68
You have the Azure virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Address space	Subnet	Resource group Azure region
VNet1	10.11.0.0./16	10.11.0.0./17	West US
VNet2	10.11.0.0./17	10.11.0.0./25	West US
VNet3	10.10.0.0./22	10.10.1.0./24	East US
VNet4	192.168.16.0/22	192.168.16.0/24	North Europe

To which virtual networks can you establish a peering connection from VNet1? (Select three.)

A. VNet1
B. VNet2
C. VNet3
D. VNet4

Answer: B, C, D

QUESTION: 69
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that connects to a virtual network named VNet1. VM1 has the following configurations:

- Subnet 10.0.0.0/24
- Availability set: AVSet
- Network security group (NSG): None
- Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
- Public IP address: 40.90.219.6 (dynamic)

You deploy a standard, Internet-facing load balancer named slb1. You need to configure slb1 to allow connectivity to VM1.

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:

A. Create and assign a NSG to VM1
B. Change the private IP address of VM1 to static
C. Remove the public IP address from VM1
D. Create and configure a NSG

Answer: A

QUESTION: 70
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Resource group
VNET1	Virtual network	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	RG1

The Not allowed resources types Azure policy is assigned to RG1 and uses the following parameters:

```
Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks
Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines
```

In RG1, you need to create a new virtual named VM2, and then connected VM2 to VNET1.

What should you do first?

A. Add a subnet to VNET1.
B. Remove Microsft.Network/virtualsNetwork from the policy.
C. Create an Azure resource Manager template.
D. Remove Microsoft. Compute/virtualmachine from the policy

Answer: B

QUESTION: 71
You have an azure subscription named Subscription that contains the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Region
RG1	East Asia
RG2	East US

In RG1, you create a virtual machine named VM1 in the East Asia location. You plan to create a virtual network named VNET1. You need to create VNET, and then connect VM1 to VNET1.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? (Select two.)

A. Create VNET1 in RG2, and then set East Asia as the location.
B. Create VNET1 in a new resource group in the West US location, and then set West US as the location.
C. Create VNET1 in RG1, and then set East Asia as the location
D. Create VNET1 in RG1, and then set East US as the location.
E. Create VNET1 in RG2, and then set East US as the location.

Answer: A, C

QUESTION: 72
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1. You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

A. Azure SQL Database
B. Azure File Storage
C. An Azure Cosmos DB database
D. The Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service
E. Azure Data Factory
F. A virtual machine

Answer: B

Explanation:
Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service

QUESTION: 73
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure web app named Appl. App1 runs in an Azure App Service plan named Plan1. Plan1 is associated to the Free pricing tier. You discover that App1 stops each day after running continuously for 60 minutes. You need to ensure that App1 can run continuously for the entire day.

Solution: You change the pricing tier of Plan1 to Basic.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Free Tier provides 60 CPU minutes / day. This explains why App1 is stops. The Basic tier has no such cap.

References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/

QUESTION: 74
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution; while others ion in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure web app named Appl. App1 runs in an Azure App Service plan named Plan1. Plan1 is associated to the Free pricing tier. You discover that App1 stops each day after running continuously for 60 minutes. You need to ensure that App1 can run continuously for the entire day.

Solution: You add a triggered WebJob to App1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You need to change to Basic pricing Tier.

Note:
The Free Tier provides 60 CPU minutes / day. This explains why App1 is stops. The Basic tier has no such cap.

References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/

QUESTION: 75
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure wet) app named Appl. App1 runs in an Azure App Service plan named Plan1. Plan1 is associated to the Free pricing tier. You discover that App1 stops each day after running continuously for 60 minutes. You need to ensure that App1 can run continuously for the entire day.

Solution: You change the pricing tier of Plan1 to Shared.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You should switch to the Basic Tier. The Free Tier provides 60 CPU minutes / day. This explains why App1 is stops. The Shared Tier provides 240 CPU minutes / day. The Basic tier has no such cap.

References:

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/

QUESTION: 76
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev. You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Dev, you assign the Logic App Contributor role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Logic App Contributor role lets you manage logic app, but not access to them. It provides access to view, edit, and update a logic app.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-securing-a-logic-app

QUESTION: 77
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1

contains a resource group named Dev. You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Logic App Operator role only lets you read, enable and disable logic app. With it you can view the logic app and run history, and enable/disable. Cannot edit or update the definition. You would need the Logic App Contributor role.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-securing-a-logic-app

QUESTION: 78
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev. You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the DevTest Labs User role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
DevTest Labs User role only lets you connect, start, restart, and shutdown virtual machines in your Azure DevTest Labs. You would need the Logic App Contributor role.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-securing-a-logic-app

QUESTION: 79
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region. VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server. You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You should use Azure Network Watcher.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview

QUESTION: 80

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You manage a virtual network named VNetl1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region. VNetl1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server. You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a packet capture.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
Azure Network Watcher provides tools to monitor, diagnose, view metrics, and enable or disable logs for resources in an Azure virtual network.

Capture packets to and from a VM
Advanced filtering options and fine-tuned controls, such as the ability to set time and size limitations, provide versatility. The capture can be stored in Azure Storage, on the VM's disk, or both. You can then analyze the capture file using several standard network capture analysis tools. Network Watcher variable packet capture allows you to create packet capture sessions to track traffic to and from a virtual machine. Packet capture helps to diagnose network anomalies both reactively and proactivity.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview

QUESTION: 81
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region. VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server. You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours.

Solution: From Azure Monitor, you create a metric on Network In and Network Out.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You should use Azure Network Watcher.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview

QUESTION: 82
Your company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that is configured for hybrid coexistence with the on-premises Active Directory domain. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	User Type	Source	Sign-in
User1	Member	Azure AD	User1@contoso.com
User2	Member	Windows Server Active Directory	User2@contoso.com
User3	Guest	Multiple	User3@outlook.com
User4	Guest	Multiple	User4@gmail.com

Whenever possible, you need to enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in contoso.com.

Which users should you enable for Azure MFA? (Select four.)

A. User1
B. User3
C. User1 and User2 only

D. User4
E. User2
F. User1, User2 and User4 only

Answer: A, B, D, E

QUESTION: 83
You have an Azure subscription that contains a policy-based virtual network gateway named GW1 and a virtual network named VNet1. You need to ensure that you can configure a point-to-site connection from VNet1 to an on-premises computer.

Which actions should you perform?

A. Reset GW1
B. Create a route-based virtual network gateway, Delete GW1
C. Add a service endpoint to VNet1
D. Add a public IP address space to VNet1, Delete GW1

Answer: B

QUESTION: 84
You have an Azure subscription. You have 100 Azure virtual machines. You need to quickly identify underutilized virtual machines that can have their service tier changed to a less expensive offering.

Which blade should you use?

A. Metrics
B. Customer insights
C. Monitor
D. Advisor

Answer: D

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/cost-management/tutorial-acm-optrecommendations

QUESTION: 85
You plan to back up an Azure virtual machine named VM1. You discover that the Backup Pre-Check status displays a status of Warning.

What is a possible cause of the Warning status?

A. VM1 does not have the latest version of WaAppAgent.exe installed.
B. VM1 has an unmanaged disk.
C. VM1 is stopped.
D. A Recovery Services vault is unavailable.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Warning state indicates one or more issues in VM's configuration that might lead to backup failures and provides recommended steps to ensure successful backups. Not having the latest VM Agent installed, for example, can cause backups to fail intermittently and falls in this class of issues.

References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-vm-backup-pre-checks/

QUESTION: 86
You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. You have two Recovery Services vaults named RSV1 and RSV2. VM2 is protected by RSV1. You need to use RSV2 to protect VM2.

What should you do first?

A. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup items and stop the VM2 backup.
B. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup Jobs and export the VM2 backup.
C. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup. From the Backup blade, select the backup for the virtual machine, and then click Backup.

D. From the VM2 blade, click Disaster recovery, click Replication settings, and then select RSV2 as the Recovery Services vault.

Answer: D

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm

QUESTION: 87
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that you use for testing. VM1 is protected by Azure Backup. You delete VM1. You need to remove the backup data stored for VM1.

What should you do first?

A. Modify the backup policy.
B. Delete the Recovery Services vault.
C. Stop the backup.
D. Delete the storage account.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Azure Backup provides backup for virtual machines — created through both the classic deployment model and the Azure Resource Manager deployment model — by using custom-defined backup policies in a Recovery Services vault. With the release of backup policy management, customers can manage backup policies and model them to meet their changing requirements from a single window. Customers can edit a policy, associate more virtual machines to a policy, and delete unnecessary policies to meet their compliance requirements.

QUESTION: 88
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription. You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

A. Azure SQL Database
B. Azure Data Factory

C. A virtual machine
D. Azure Blob storage

Answer: D

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service

QUESTION: 89
You have an Azure tenant that contains two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. In Subscription1, you deploy a virtual machine named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Server1 uses managed disks. You need to move Server1 to Subscription2. The solution must minimize administration effort.

What should you do first?

A. In Subscription2, create a copy of the virtual disk.
B. From Azure PowerShell, run the Move-AzureRmResource cmdlet.
C. Create a snapshot of the virtual disk.
D. Create a new virtual machine in Subscription2.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To move existing resources to another resource group or subscription, use the Move-AzureRmResource cmdlet.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-in/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-moveresources#moveresources

QUESTION: 90
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named account1. You plan to upload the disk files of a virtual machine to account1 from your on-premises network. The on-premises network uses a public IP address space of 131.107.1.0/24. You plan to use the disk files to provision an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 will be attached to a virtual network

named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 192.168.0.0/24. You need to configure account1 to meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that you can upload the disk files to account1.
- Ensure that you can attach the disks to VM1.
- Prevent all other access to account1.

Which two actions should you perform? (Select two.)

A. From the Firewalls and virtual networks blade of account1, add the 131.107.1.0/24 IP address range.
B. From the Firewalls and virtual networks blade of account1, select Selected networks.
C. From the Firewalls and virtual networks blade of acount1, add VNet1.
D. From the Firewalls and virtual networks blade of account1, select Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account.
E. From the Service endpoints blade of VNet1, add a service endpoint.

Answer: B, E

Explanation:
B: By default, storage accounts accept connections from clients on any network. To limit access to selected networks, you must first change the default action. Azure portal:
- Navigate to the storage account you want to secure.
- Click on the settings menu called Firewalls and virtual networks.
- To deny access by default, choose to allow access from 'Selected networks'.
- To allow traffic from all networks, choose to allow access from 'All networks'.
- Click Save to apply your changes.

E: Grant access from a Virtual Network
Storage accounts can be configured to allow access only from specific Azure Virtual Networks. By enabling a Service Endpoint for Azure Storage within the Virtual Network, traffic is ensured an optimal route to the Azure Storage service. The identities of the virtual network and the subnet are also transmitted with each request.

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

QUESTION: 91

You have a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains an Azure Storage account named storageaccount1 and a virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016. Storageaccount1 contains the disk files for VM1. You apply a ReadOnly lock to RG1.

What can you do from the Azure portal?

A. Generate an automation script for RG1.
B. View the keys of storageaccount1.
C. Upload a blob to storageaccount1.
D. Start VM1.

Answer: B

Explanation:
ReadOnly means authorized users can read a resource, but they can't delete or update the resource. Applying this lock is similar to restricting all authorized users to the permissions granted by the Reader role.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-lockresources

QUESTION: 92
You configure Azure AD Connect for Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-On (Azure AD Seamless SSO) for an on-premises network. Users report that when they attempt to access myapps.microsoft.com, they are prompted multiple times to sign in and are forced to use an account name that ends with onmicrosoft.com. You discover that there is a UPN mismatch between Azure AD and the on-premises Active Directory. You need to ensure that the users can use single-sign on (SSO) to access Azure resources.

What should you do first?

A. From the on-premises network, deploy Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS).
B. From Azure AD, add and verify a custom domain name.
C. From the on-premises network, request a new certificate that contains the Active Directory domain name.
D. From the server that runs Azure AD Connect, modify the filtering options.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Azure AD Connect lists the UPN suffixes that are defined for the domains and tries to match them with a custom domain in Azure AD. Then it helps you with the appropriate action that needs to be taken. The Azure AD sign-in page lists the UPN suffixes that are defined for on-premises Active Directory and displays the corresponding status against each suffix. The status values can be one of the following:

*State: Verified
Azure AD Connect found a matching verified domain in Azure AD. All users for this domain can sign in by using their on-premises credentials.
* State: Not verified
Azure AD Connect found a matching custom domain in Azure AD, but it isn't verified. The UPN suffix of the users of this domain will be changed to the default .onmicrosoft.com suffix after synchronization if the domain isn't verified.

Action Required: Verify the custom domain in Azure AD.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/plan-connect-user-signin

QUESTION: 93
You have two Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenants named contoso.com and fabrikam.com. You have a Microsoft account that you use to sign in to both tenants. You need to configure the default sign-in tenant for the Azure portal.

What should you do?

A. From the Azure portal, configure the portal settings.
B. From the Azure portal, change the directory.
C. From Azure Cloud Shell, run Set-AzureRmContext.
D. From Azure Cloud Shell, run Set-AzureRmSubscription.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Set-AzureRmContext cmdlet sets authentication information for cmdlets that you run in the current session. The context includes tenant, subscription, and environment information.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.profile/set-azurermcontext

QUESTION: 94
You sign up for Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Premium. You need to add a user named admin1@contoso.com as an administrator on all the computers that will be joined to the Azure AD domain.

What should you configure in Azure AD?

A. Device settings from the Devices blade.
B. General settings from the Groups blade.
C. User settings from the Users blade.
D. Providers from the MFA Server blade.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When you connect a Windows device with Azure AD using an Azure AD join, Azure AD adds the following security principles to the local administrators group on the device:
- The Azure AD global administrator role
- The Azure AD device administrator role
- The user performing the Azure AD join

In the Azure portal, you can manage the device administrator role on the Devices page. To open the Devices page:
1. Sign in to your Azure portal as a global administrator or device administrator.
2. On the left navbar, click Azure Active Directory.
3. In the Manage section, click Devices.
4. On the Devices page, click Device settings.
5. To modify the device administrator role, configure Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/assign-local-admin

QUESTION: 95
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com. You create an Azure DNS zone named contoso.com, and then you add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 131.107.1.10. You discover that Internet hosts are unable to resolve www.contoso.com to the 131.107.1.10 IP address. You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

Solution: You create a PTR record for www in the contoso.com zone.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Modify the Name Server (NS) record.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns

QUESTION: 96
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups. Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

QUESTION: 97
You have an Azure subscription. You plan to use Azure Resource Manager templates to deploy 50 Azure virtual machines that will be part of the same availability set. You need to ensure that as many virtual machines as possible are available if the fabric fails or during servicing.

How should you configure the template? (Select two.)

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",
      "name": "ha",
      "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",
      "location": "eastus",
      "properties": {
        "platformFaultDomainCount":    0 ,
        "platformUpdateDomainCount":    0
      }
```

A. platformFaultDomainCount: 0
B. platformFaultDomainCount: 1
C. platformFaultDomainCount: 2
D. platformFaultDomainCount: 3
E. platformFaultDomainCount: 4
F. platformUpdateDomainCount: 10
G. platformUpdateDomainCount: 20

H. platformUpdateDomainCount: 25
I. platformUpdateDomainCount: 30
J. platformUpdateDomainCount: 40
K. platformUpdateDomainCount: 50

Answer: C, G

Explanation:
Use two fault domains.
2 or 3 is max, depending on which region you are in. Use 20 for platformUpdateDomainCount. Increasing the update domain (platformUpdateDomainCount) helps with capacity and availability planning when the platform reboots nodes. A higher number for the pool (20 is max) means that fewer of their nodes in any given availability set would be rebooted at once.

Reference:
https://www.itprotoday.com/microsoft-azure/check-if-azure-region-supports-2-or-3-fault-domains-managed-disk
https://github.com/Azure/acs-engine/issues/1030

QUESTION: 98
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resource groups in the following table.

Name	Azure region	Policy
RG1	West Europe	Policy1
RG2	North Europe	Policy2
RG3	France Central	Policy3

RG1 has a web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 is located in West Europe. You move WebApp1 to RG2.

What is the effect of the move?

A. The App Service plan to WebApp1 moves to North Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
B. The App Service plan to WebApp1 moves to North Europe. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.
C. The App Service plan to WebApp1 remains to West Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
D. The App Service plan to WebApp1 remains to West Europe. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.

Answer: C

Explanation:
You can move an app to another App Service plan, as long as the source plan and the target plan are in the same resource group and geographical region. The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in. However, you cannot change an App Service plan's region.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage

QUESTION: 99
You download an Azure Resource Manager template based on an existing virtual machine. The template will be used to deploy 100 virtual machines. You need to modify the template to reference an administrative password. You must prevent the password from being stored in plain text.

What should you create to store the password?

A. Azure Active Directory (AD) Identity Protection and an Azure policy
B. a Recovery Services vault and a backup policy
C. an Azure Key Vault and an access policy
D. an Azure Storage account and an access policy

Answer: C

Explanation:
You can use a template that allows you to deploy a simple Windows VM by retrieving the password that is stored in a Key Vault. Therefore the password is never put in plain text in the template parameter file.

References:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/resources/templates/101-vm-secure-password/

QUESTION: 100

Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com. You create an Azure DNS named contoso.com and then you add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 131.107.1.10. You discover that Internet hosts are unable to resolve www.contoso.com to the 131.107.1.10 IP address. You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

Solution: You modify the name server at the domain registrar.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Modify the Name Server (NS) record.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns

QUESTION: 101
Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com. You create an Azure DNS named contoso.com and then you add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 131.107.1.10. You discover that Internet hosts are unable to resolve www.contoso.com to the 131.107.1.10 IP address. You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

Solution: You add an NS record to the contoso.com zone.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

Before you can delegate your DNS zone to Azure DNS, you need to know the name servers for your zone. The NS record set contains the names of the Azure DNS name servers assigned to the zone.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns

QUESTION: 102
Your company registers a domain name of contoso.com. You create an Azure DNS named contoso.com and then you add an A record to the zone for a host named www that has an IP address of 131.107.1.10. You discover that Internet hosts are unable to resolve www.contoso.com to the 131.107.1.10 IP address. You need to resolve the name resolution issue.

Solution: You modify the SOA record in the contoso.com zone

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Modify the NS record, not the SOA record.

Note:
The SOA record stores information about the name of the server that supplied the data for the zone; the administrator of the zone; the current version of the data file; the number of seconds a secondary name server should wait before checking for updates; the number of seconds a secondary name server should wait before retrying a failed zone transfer; the maximum number of seconds that a secondary name server can use data before it must either be refreshed or expire; and a default number of seconds for the time-to-live file on resource records.

References:
https://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/start-of-authority-record

QUESTION: 103
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates. You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1.

Solution: From the RG1 blade, you click Automation script.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

QUESTION: 104
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json. You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance. You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You would need to Redeploy the VM.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node

QUESTION: 105
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json. You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance. You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Update management blade, you click enable.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You would need to Redeploy the VM.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node

QUESTION: 106
You have an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. You install and configure Azure AD Connect to use password hash synchronization as the single sign on (SSO) method. Staging mode is enabled. You review the synchronization results and discover that the Synchronization Service Manager does not display any sync jobs. You need to ensure that the synchronization completes successfully.

What should you do?

A. From Synchronization Service Manager, run a full import.
B. Run Azure AD Connect and set the SSO method to Pass-through Authentication.
C. From Azure PowerShell, run Start-AdSyncSyncCycle -PolicyType Initial.
D. Run Azure AD Connect and disable staging mode.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Staging mode must be disabled. If the Azure AD Connect server is in staging mode, password hash synchronization is temporarily disabled.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/connect/active-directoryaadconnectsync-troubleshoot-password-hash-synchronization#no-passwords-are-synchronizedtroubleshoot-by-using-the-troubleshooting-task

QUESTION: 107
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com that contains 100 user accounts. You purchase 10 Azure AD Premium P2 licenses for the tenant. You need to ensure that 10 users can use all the Azure AD Premium features.

What should you do?

A. From the Groups blade of each user, invite the users to a group.
B. From the Licenses blade of Azure AD, assign a license.
C. From the Directory role blade of each user, modify the directory role.
D. From the Azure AD domain, add an enterprise application.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To assign a license, under Azure Active Directory > Licenses > All Products, select one or more products, and then select Assign on the command bar.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/license-usersgroups

QUESTION: 108
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups. Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

QUESTION: 109
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups. Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition

QUESTION: 110
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups. Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You create a resource lock, and then you assign the lock to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
How can I freeze or lock my production/critical Azure resources from accidental deletion? There is way to do this with both ASM and ARM resources using Azure resource lock.

References:

https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/azureedu/2016/04/27/using-azure-resource-managerpolicy-and-azure-lock-to-control-your-azure-resources/

QUESTION: 111
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) domain that contains 5,000 user accounts. You create a new user account named AdminUser1. You need to assign the User administrator administrative role to AdminUser1.

What should you do from the user account properties?

A. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role.
B. From the Groups blade, invite the user account to a new group.
C. From the Licenses blade, assign a new license.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Assign a role to a user
- Sign in to the Azure portal with an account that's a global admin or privileged role admin for the directory.
- Select Azure Active Directory, select Users, and then select a specific user from the list.
- For the selected user, select Directory role, select Add role, and then pick the appropriate admin roles from the Directory roles list, such as Conditional access administrator.
- Press Select to save.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directoryusers-assign-role-azure-portal

QUESTION: 112
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type	Azure region	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network	West US	RG2
VNet2	Virtual network	West US	RG1
VNet3	Virtual network	East US	RG1
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)	East US	RG2

To which subnets can you apply NSG1?

A. the subnets on VNet2 only
B. the subnets on VNet1 only
C. the subnets on VNet2 and VNet3 only
D. the subnets on VNet1, VNet2, and VNet3
E. the subnets on VNet3 only

Answer: E

Explanation:
All Azure resources are created in an Azure region and subscription. A resource can only be created in a virtual network that exists in the same region and subscription as the resource.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-vnet-plan-design-arm

QUESTION: 113
You create an Azure Storage account named contosostorage. You plan to create a file share named data. Users need to map a drive to the data file share from home computers that run Windows 10.

Which port should be open between the home computers and the data file share?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Ensure port 445 is open: The SMB protocol requires TCP port 445 to be open; connections will fail if port 445 is blocked.

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

QUESTION: 114
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contosocloud.onmicrosoft.com. Your company has a public DNS zone for contoso.com. You add contoso.com as a custom domain name to Azure AD. You need to ensure that Azure can verify the domain name.

Which type of DNS record should you create?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Create the TXT record. App Services uses this record only at configuration time to verify that you own the custom domain. You can delete this TXT record after your custom domain is validated and configured in App Service.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-web-sites-custom-domain

QUESTION: 115
You have two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Each subscription is associated to a different Azure AD tenant. Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1.VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and has an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16. Subscription2 contains a virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2 and has an IP address space of 10.10.0.0/24. You need to connect VNet1 to VNet2.

What should you do first?

A. Move VNet1 to Subscription2.
B. Modify the IP address space of VNet2.
C. Provision virtual network gateways.
D. Move VM1 to Subscription2.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The virtual networks can be in the same or different regions, and from the same or different subscriptions. When connecting VNets from different subscriptions, the subscriptions do not need to be associated with the same Active Directory tenant. Configuring a VNet-to-VNet connection is a good way to easily connect VNets. Connecting a virtual network to another virtual network using the VNet-to-VNet connection type (VNet2VNet) is similar to creating a Site-to-Site IPsec connection to an on-premises location. Both connectivity types use a VPN gateway to provide a secure tunnel using IPsec/IKE, and both function the same way when communicating. The local network gateway for each VNet treats the other VNet as a local site. This lets you specify additional address space for the local network gateway in order to route traffic.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnetresource-manager-portal

QUESTION: 116
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json. You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance. You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Redeploy blade, you click Redeploy.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
When you redeploy a VM, it moves the VM to a new node within the Azure infrastructure and then powers it back on, retaining all your configuration options and associated resources.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node

QUESTION: 117
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json. You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance. You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different resource group.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
You should redeploy the VM.

References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/redeploy-to-new-node

QUESTION: 118
You administer an Azure environment that includes six Azure Resource Manager (ARM) virtual machines (VMs) that support development. The development team uses Azure SQL databases and Azure Queues for application storage. All Azure resources are grouped within a single subscription and resource group. You need to reduce the recurring monthly Azure costs without degrading server performance. You must minimize the administrative effort involved.

What should you do?

A. Remove the development team role from the resource group daily.
B. Create an Azure Automation runbook that cycles the VMs daily.
C. Update the development environment to use Azure Table storage.
D. Create an Azure PowerShell script that updates the VM size to Standard_A0 daily.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 119
Your company network includes users in multiple directories. You plan to publish a software-as-a-service application named SaasApp1 to Azure Active Directory. You need to ensure that all users can access SaasApp1.

What should you do?

A. Configure the Federation Metadata URL
B. Register the application as a web application.
C. Configure the application as a multi-tenant.
D. Register the application as a native client application.

Answer: C

QUESTION: 120
Which of the following is not a requirement for creating an online secondary for SQL Database?

A. The secondary database must have the same name as the primary.
B. They must be on separate servers.

C. They both must be on the different subscription.
D. The secondary server cannot be a lower performance tier than the primary.

Answer: D

QUESTION: 121
You deploy an application as a cloud service in Azure. The application consists of five instances of a web role. You need to move the web role instances to a different subnet.

Which file should you update?

A. Service definition
B. Diagnostics configuration
C. Service configuration
D. Network configuration

Answer: C

QUESTION: 122
A company maintains an Azure storage account. The storage account uses blobs and tables. Customers access the storage account by using shared access signatures (SASs). You need to monitor the usage of the storage services. You need to do the following:

Which three data analysis tasks should you perform? (Select three.)

A. Use data from the logs of the storage services to find individual storage access attempts that do not comply with the SLA.
B. Use data from the logs of the storage services to calculate aggregate server latency across individual requests. Determine whether the results of this calculation indicate that the Azure Storage service is in compliance with the SLA.
C. Analyze the logs of the storage services to determine which storage services were inaccessible because of permissions issues.
D. Review the Azure documentation to determine which storage operations are billable. Then find records of those operations in the logs of the storage services.
E. Analyze the logs of the storage services to find records of operations that are marked as billable.

F. Correlate the data logged from the storage service with the permissions to store data in the individual blobs and containers. Determine which storage services were inaccessible because of permissions issues.

Answer: B, C, D

QUESTION: 123
You need to resolve the Active Directory issue.

What should you do?

A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, select the user accounts, and then modify the User Principal Name value.
B. Runidfix.exe, and then use the Edit action.
C. From Active Directory Domains and Trusts, modify the list of UPN suffixes.
D. From Azure AD Connect, modify the outbound synchronization rule.

Answer: B

Explanation:
IdFix is used to perform discovery and remediation of identity objects and their attributes in an on-premises Active Directory environment in preparation for migration to Azure Active Directory. IdFix is intended for the Active Directory administrators responsible for directory synchronization with Azure Active Directory.

Scenario:
Active Directory Issue
Several users in humongousinsurance.com have UPNs that contain special characters. You suspect that some of the characters are unsupported in Azure AD.

Reference:
https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=36832

QUESTION: 124
Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?

A. Cost analysis
B. Usage + quotas
C. External services
D. Payment methods

Answer: B

Explanation:
Subscription costs are based on usage. Microsoft Azure limits are also called quotas.

Scenario:
During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.

QUESTION: 125
You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines. Each virtual machine has a public IP address. The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to user on the Internet. Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1. You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network. You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network. The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accesses by the Internet users.

What should you do?

A. Modify the address space of the local network gateway.
B. Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines.
C. Modify the address space of Subnet1.
D. Create a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1.

Answer: D

Explanation:

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.

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