Number: AZ-104
Passing Score: 800
Time Limit: 120
File Version: 25.0

Exam Code: AZ-104
Exam Name: Microsoft Azure Administrator

Case Study 01

Overview

Litware, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and two branch offices in Seattle and New York.

The Montreal office has 2,000 employees. The Seattle office has 1,000 employees. The New York office has 200 employees.

All the resources used by Litware are hosted on-premises.

Litware creates a new Azure subscription. The Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant uses a domain named Litware.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant uses the P1 pricing tier.

Existing Environment

The network contains an Active Directory forest named Litware.com. All domain controllers are configured as DNS servers and host the Litware.com DNS zone.

Litware has finance, human resources, sales, research, and information technology departments.

Each department has an organizational unit (OU) that contains all the accounts of that respective department. All the user accounts have the department attribute set to their respective department.

New users are added frequently.

Litware.com contains a user named User1.

All the offices connect by using private links.

Litware has data centers in the Montreal and Seattle offices. Each data center has a firewall that can be configured as a VPN device.

All infrastructure servers are virtualized. The virtualization environment contains the servers in the following table.

Name	Role	Contains virtual machine
Server1	VMWare vCenter server	VM1
Server2	Hyper-V-host	VM2

Litware uses two web applications named App1 and App2. Each instance on each web application requires 1GB of memory.

The Azure subscription contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VNet1	Virtual network
VM3	Virtual machine
VM4	Virtual machine

The network security team implements several network security groups (NSGs).

Planned Changes

Litware plans to implement the following changes:

- Deploy Azure ExpressRoute to the Montreal office.
- Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.
- Synchronize on-premises Active Directory to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
- Migrate App1 and App2 to two Azure web apps named webApp1 and WebApp2.

Technical requirements

Litware must meet the following technical requirements:

- Ensure that WebApp1 can adjust the number of instances automatically based on the load and can scale up to five instance*.
- Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.
- Ensure that routing information is exchanged automatically between Azure and the routers in the Montreal office.
- Enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the users in the finance department only.
- Ensure that webapp2.azurewebsites.net can be accessed by using the name app2.Litware.com.
- Connect the New Your office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.
- Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified.
- Create a custom Azure role named Role1 that is based on the Reader role.
- Minimize costs whenever possible.

QUESTION 1

You need to recommend a solution to automate the configuration for the finance department users.

The solution must meet the technical requirements.

What should you include in the recommended?

A. Azure AP B2C

B. Azure AD Identity Protection

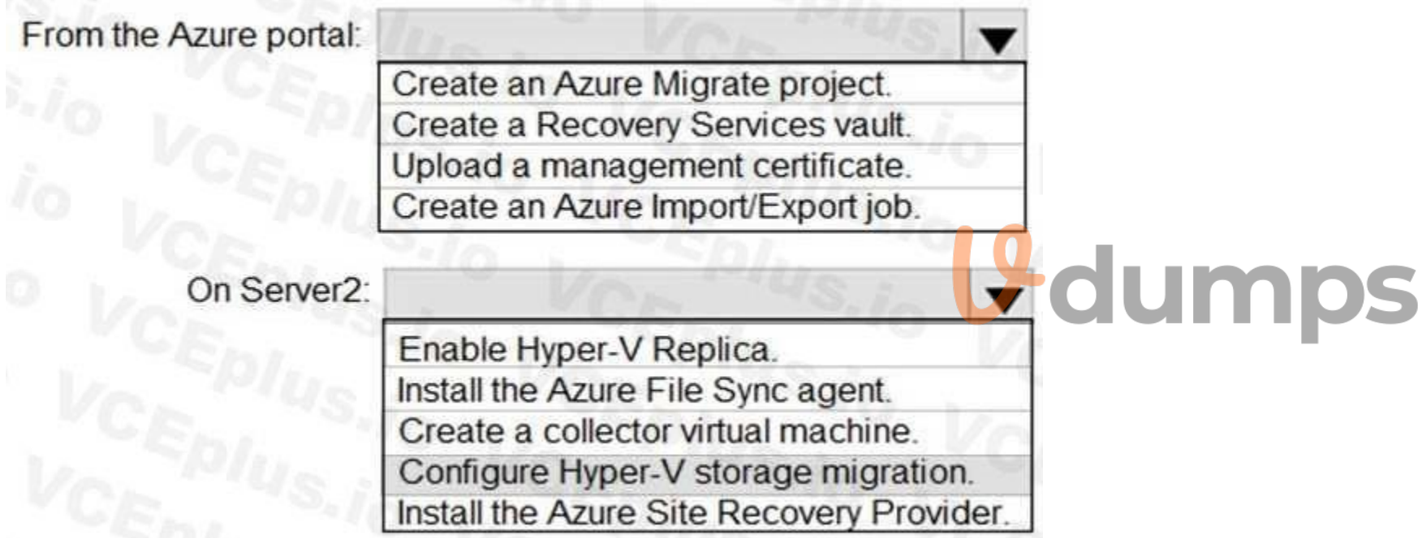
C. an Azure logic app and the Microsoft Identity Management (MIM) client

D. dynamic groups and conditional access policies

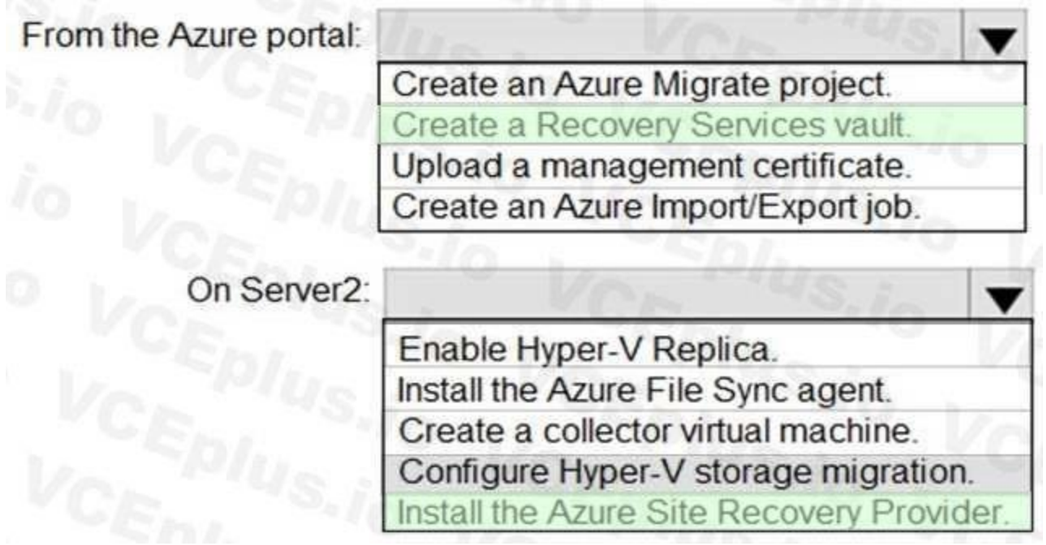
Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Technically, The finance department needs to migrate their users from AD to AAD using AADC based on the finance OU, and need to enforce MFA use. This is conditional access policy. Employees also often get promotions and/or join other departments and when that occurs, the user's OU attribute will change when the admin puts the user in a new OU, and the dynamic group conditional access exception (OU= [Department Name Value]) will move the user to the appropriate dynamic group on next AADC delta sync.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/enterprise-users/groups-dynamicmembership
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-userstates

QUESTION 2
HOTSPOT
You need to the appropriate sizes for the Azure virtual for Server2.
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



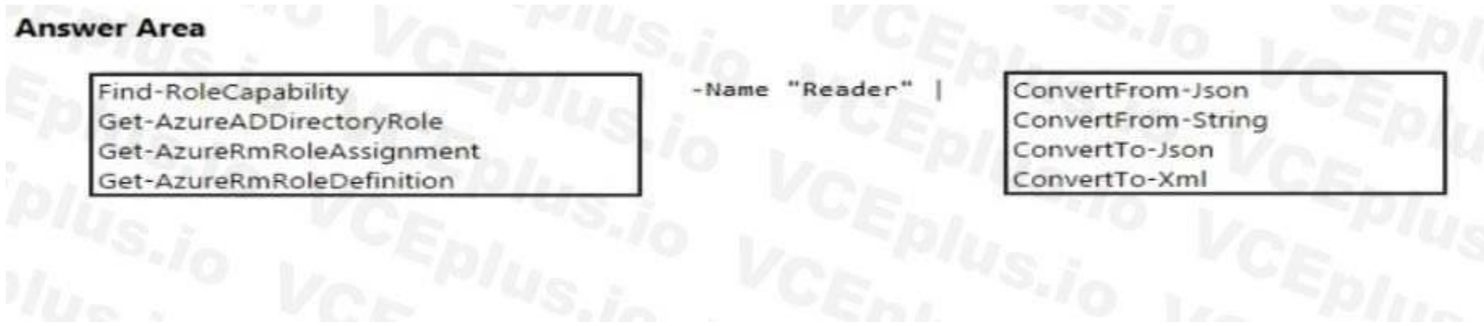
Answer Area:



Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: Create a Recovery Services vault
Create a Recovery Services vault on the Azure Portal.
Box 2: Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider
Azure Site Recovery can be used to manage migration of on-premises machines to Azure.
Scenario: Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure.
Server2 has the Hyper-V host role.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/migrate-tutorial-on-premises-azure

QUESTION 3
HOTSPOT
You need to implement Role1.
Which command should you run before you create Role1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:

Answer Area

Find-RoleCapability Get-AzureADDirectoryRole Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition	-Name "Reader" |	ConvertFrom-Json ConvertFrom-String ConvertTo-Json ConvertTo-Xml

Section:
Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role-powershell
Get-AzRoleDefinition -Name "Reader" | ConvertTo-Json
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/get-azroledefinition?view=azps-5.9.0
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role-powershell
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/microsoft.powershell.utility/converttojson?view=powershell-7.1
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/getazureaddirectoryrole?view=azureadps-2.0

QUESTION 4
HOTSPOT
You need to meet the connection requirements for the New York office.
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

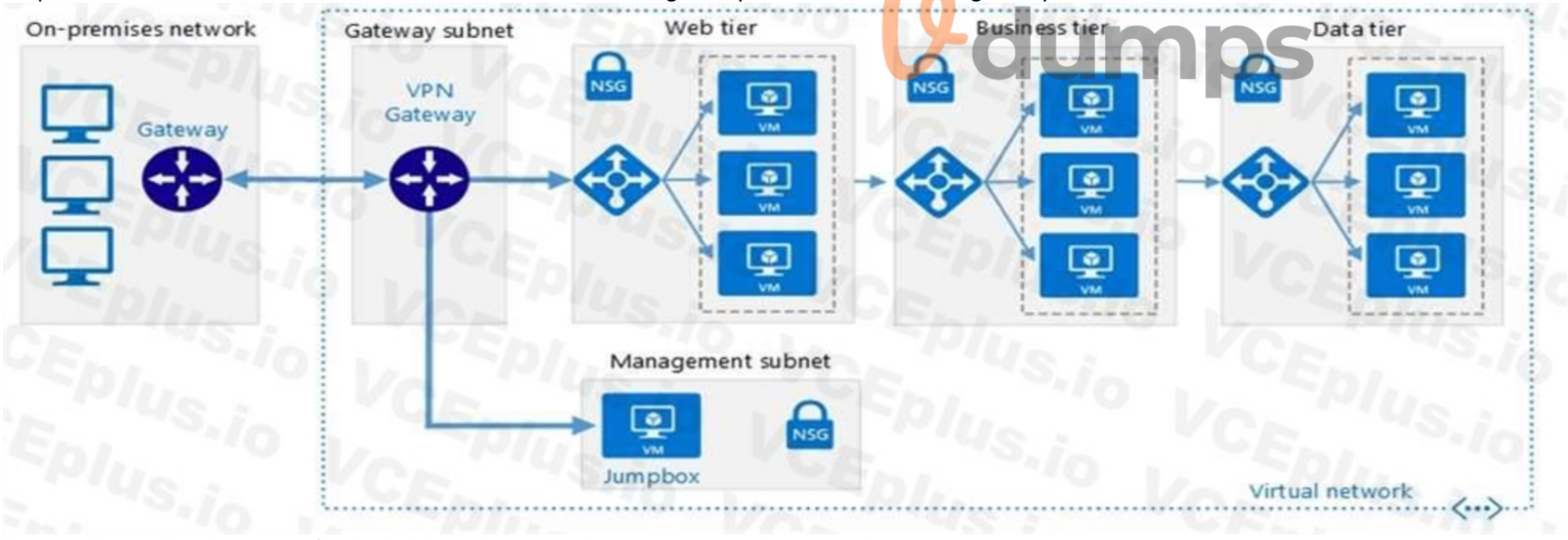
From the Azure portal:	Create an ExpressRoute circuit only. Create a virtual network gateway only. Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway. Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway. Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.
In the New York office:	Deploy ExpressRoute. Deploy a DirectAccess server. Implement a Web Application Proxy. Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

Answer Area:

Answer Area

From the Azure portal:	Create an ExpressRoute circuit only. Create a virtual network gateway only. Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway. Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway. Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.
In the New York office:	Deploy ExpressRoute. Deploy a DirectAccess server. Implement a Web Application Proxy. Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.
Azure VPN gateway. The VPN gateway service enables you to connect the VNet to the on-premises network through a VPN appliance. For more information, see Connect an on-premises network to a Microsoft Azure virtual network. The VPN gateway includes the following elements:
Virtual network gateway. A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet.
Local network gateway. An abstraction of the on-premises VPN appliance. Network traffic from the cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.
Connection. The connection has properties that specify the connection type (IPSec) and the key shared with the on-premises VPN appliance to encrypt traffic.
Gateway subnet. The virtual network gateway is held in its own subnet, which is subject to various requirements, described in the Recommendations section below.
Box 2: Configure a site-to-site VPN connection
On premises create a site-to-site connection for the virtual network gateway and the local network gateway.



Scenario: Connect the New York office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.
Incorrect Answers:
Azure ExpressRoute: Established between your network and Azure, through an ExpressRoute partner.
This connection is private. Traffic does not go over the internet.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybridnetworking/ vpn

QUESTION 5
You need to ensure that VM1 can communicate with VM4. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do?

A. Create a user-defined route from VNET1 to VNET3.
B. Assign VM4 an IP address of 10.0.1.5/24.
C. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3.
D. Create an NSG and associate the NSG to VMI and VM4.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal

QUESTION 6
You discover that VM3 does NOT meet the technical requirements.
You need to verify whether the issue relates to the NSGs.
What should you use?

A. Diagram in VNet1
B. the security recommendations in Azure Advisor
C. Diagnostic settings in Azure Monitor
D. Diagnose and solve problems in Traffic Manager Profiles
E. IP flow verify in Azure Network Watcher

Correct Answer: E
Section:
Explanation:
Scenario: Litware must meet technical requirements including:
Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.
IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview

QUESTION 7
You need to meet the technical requirement for VM4.
What should you create and configure?

A. an Azure Notification Hub
B. an Azure Event Hub
C. an Azure Logic App
D. an Azure services Bus

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Scenario: Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified.

You can start an automated logic app workflow when specific events happen in Azure resources or third-party resources. These resources can publish those events to an Azure event grid. In turn, the event grid pushes those events to subscribers that have queues, webhooks, or event hubs as endpoints. As a subscriber, your logic app can wait for those events from the event grid before running automated workflows to perform tasks - without you writing any code.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/monitor-virtual-machine-changes-event-gridlogic-app

QUESTION 8
HOTSPOT
You implement the planned changes for NSG1 and NSG2.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.
Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	○	○
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	○	○
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	○	○

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	○	○
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	○	○
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	○	○

Answer Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	○	○
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	○	○
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	○	○

Section:
Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	◉	○
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	○	◉
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	○	◉

Case Study 02
Overview
Existing Environment
Huongous Insurance is an insurance company that has three offices in Miami, Tokoyo, and Bankok.
Each has 5000 users.
Active Directory Environment
Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com.
The functional level of the forest is Windows Server 2012.
You recently provisioned an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
Network Infrastructure
Each office has a local data center that contains all the servers for that office. Each office has a dedicated connection to the Internet.
Each office has several link load balancers that provide access to the servers.
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.
Licensing Issue
You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message:
"Licenses not assigned. License agreement failed for one user."
You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.
Requirements
Planned Changes
Humongous Insurance plans to open a new office in Paris. The Paris office will contain 1,000 users who will be hired during the next 12 months. All the resources used by the Paris office users will be hosted in Azure.
Planned Azure AD Infrastructure
The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.
All client computers in the Paris office will be joined to an Azure AD domain.
Planned Azure Networking Infrastructure
You plan to create the following networking resources in a resource group named All_Resources:
Default Azure system routes that will be the only routes used to route traffic
A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2
A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet
A virtual network named AllOffices-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet3 and Subnet4
You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices-VNet. You will enable the Use remote gateways setting for the Paris-VNet peerings.
You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.
Planned Azure Computer Infrastructure
Each subnet will contain several virtual machines that will run either Windows Server 2012 R2, Windows Server 2016, or Red Hat Linux.
Department Requirements
Humongous Insurance identifies the following requirements for the company's departments:
Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.
During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.
Authentication Requirements
Users in the Miami office must use Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-on (Azure AD Seamless SSO) when accessing resources in Azure.

QUESTION 1
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. Run idfix.exe, and then use the Edit action.
C. From Active Directory Domains and Trusts, modify the list of UPN suffixes.

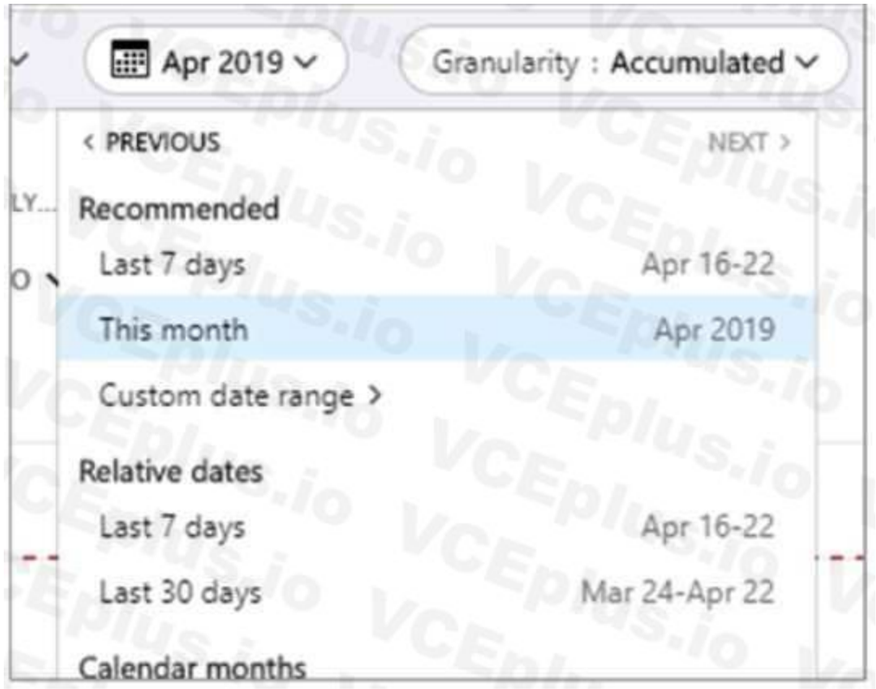
D. From Azure AD Connect, modify the outbound synchronization rule.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
IdFix is used to perform discovery and remediation of identity objects and their attributes in an onpremises 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 2
Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?

A. invoices
B. partner information
C. cost analysis
D. External services

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Cost analysis: Correct Option
In cost analysis blade of Azure, you can see all the detail for custom time span. You can use this to determine expenditure of last few day, weeks, and month. Below options are available in Cost analysis blade for filtering information by time span: last 7 days, last 30 days, and custom date range. Choosing the first option (last 7 days) auditors can view the costs by time span.
Cost analysis shows data for the current month by default. Use the date selector to switch to common date ranges quickly. Examples include the last seven days, the last month, the current year, or a custom date range. Pay-as-you-go subscriptions also include date ranges based on your billing period, which isn't bound to the calendar month, like the current billing period or last invoice. Use the <PREVIOUS and NEXT> links at the top of the menu to jump to the previous or next period, respectively. For example, <PREVIOUS will switch from the Last 7 days to 8-14 days ago or 15-21 days ago.



Invoice: Incorrect Option

Invoices can only be used for past billing periods not for current billing period, i.e. if your requirement is to know the last week's cost then that also not filled by invoices because Azure generates invoice at the end of the month. Even though Invoices have custom timespan, but when you put in dates for a week, the pane would be empty. Below is from Microsoft document:

Why don't I see an invoice for the last billing period?

There could be several reasons that you don't see an invoice:

- It's less than 30 days from the day you subscribed to Azure.
- The invoice isn't generated yet. Wait until the end of the billing period.
- You don't have permission to view invoices. If you have a Microsoft Customer Agreement, you must be the billing profile Owner, Contributor, Reader, or Invoice manager. For other subscriptions, you might not see old invoices if you aren't the Account Administrator. To learn more about getting access to billing information, see Manage access to Azure billing using roles.
- If you have a Free Trial or a monthly credit amount with your subscription that you didn't exceed, you won't get an invoice unless you have a Microsoft Customer Agreement.

Resource Provider: Incorrect Option

When deploying resources, you frequently need to retrieve information about the resource providers and types. For example, if you want to store keys and secrets, you work with the Microsoft.KeyVault resource provider. This resource provider offers a resource type called vaults for creating the key vault. This is not useful for reviewing all Azure costs from the past week which is required for audit.

Payment method: Incorrect Option
Payment methods is not useful for reviewing all Azure costs from the past week which is required for audit.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/quick-acm-cost-analysis
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/manage/download-azure-invoicedaily-usage-date

QUESTION 3
You need to define a custom domain name for Azure AD to support the planned infrastructure.
Which domain name should you use?

A. ad.humongousinsurance.com
B. humongousinsurance.onmicrosoft.com
C. humongousinsurance.local
D. humongousinsurance.com

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Every Azure AD directory comes with an initial domain name in the form of domainname.onmicrosoft.com.
The initial domain name cannot be changed or deleted, but you can add your corporate domain name to Azure AD as well. For example, your organization probably has other domain names used to do business and users who sign in using your corporate domain name. Adding custom domain names to Azure AD allows you to assign user names in the directory that are familiar to your users, such as 'alice@contoso.com.' instead of 'alice@domain name.onmicrosoft.com'.
Scenario:
Network Infrastructure: Each office has a local data center that contains all the servers for that office.
Each office has a dedicated connection to the Internet.
Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com
Planned Azure AD Infrastructure: The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain

QUESTION 4
You need to prepare the environment to meet the authentication requirements.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Allow inbound TCP port 8080 to the domain controllers in the Miami office.
B. Add http://autogon.microsoftazuread-sso.com to the intranet zone of each client computer in the Miami office.
C. Join the client computers in the Miami office to Azure AD.
D. Install the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) role on a domain controller in the Miami office.
E. Install Azure AD Connect on a server in the Miami office and enable Pass-through Authentication.

Correct Answer: B, E
Section:
Explanation:
B: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory:
https://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com
E: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or Pass-through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sso-quick-start

QUESTION 5
You need to resolve the licensing issue before you attempt to assign the license again.
What should you do?

A. From the Groups blade, invite the user accounts to a new group.
B. From the Profile blade, modify the usage location.
C. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Scenario: Licensing Issue
1. You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message:
"Licenses not assigned. License agreement failed for one user."
2. You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses.
Solution:
License cannot be assigned to a user without a usage location specified.
Some Microsoft services aren't available in all locations because of local laws and regulations. Before you can assign a license to a user, you must specify the Usage location property for the user. You can specify the location under the User > Profile > Settings section in the Azure portal.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/users-groups-roles/licensing-groupsresolve-problems

QUESTION 6
HOTSPOT
You are evaluating the name resolution for the virtual machines after the planned implementation of the Azure networking infrastructure.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Hot Area:

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to resolve the hosts in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○

Answer Area:

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to resolve the hosts in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○

Section:
Explanation:
Statement 1: Yes
All client computers in the Paris office will be joined to an Azure AD domain.
A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2.
Microsoft Windows Server Active Directory domains, can resolve DNS names between virtual networks. Automatic registration of virtual machines from a virtual network that's linked to a private zone with auto-registration enabled. Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone.
Statement 2: Yes
A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.
As this is a registration network so this will work.
Statement 3: No
Only VMs in the registration network, here the ClientResources-VNet, will be able to register hostname records. Since Subnet4 not connected to Client Resources Network thus not able to register its hostname with humongoinsurance.local
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vmsand-role-instances

QUESTION 7
HOTSPOT
You are evaluating the connectivity between the virtual machines after the planned implementation of the Azure networking infrastructure.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Hot Area:

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to connect to the virtual machines on Subnet3.	○	○
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to connect to the Internet.	○	○
The virtual machines on Subnet3 and Subnet4 will be able to connect to the Internet.	○	○

Answer Area:

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to connect to the virtual machines on Subnet3.	○	○
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to connect to the Internet.	○	○
The virtual machines on Subnet3 and Subnet4 will be able to connect to the Internet.	○	○

Section:
Explanation:
Once the VNets are peered, all resources on one VNet can communicate with resources on the other peered VNets. You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices-VNet. Therefore VMs on Subnet1, which is on Paris-VNet and VMs on Subnet3, which is on AllOffices-VNet will be able to connect to each other.
All Azure resources connected to a VNet have outbound connectivity to the Internet by default.
Therefore VMs on ClientSubnet, which is on ClientResources-VNet will have access to the Internet; and VMs on Subnet3 and Subnet4, which are on AllOffices-VNet will have access to the Internet.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/networking/networking-overview#internet-connectivity

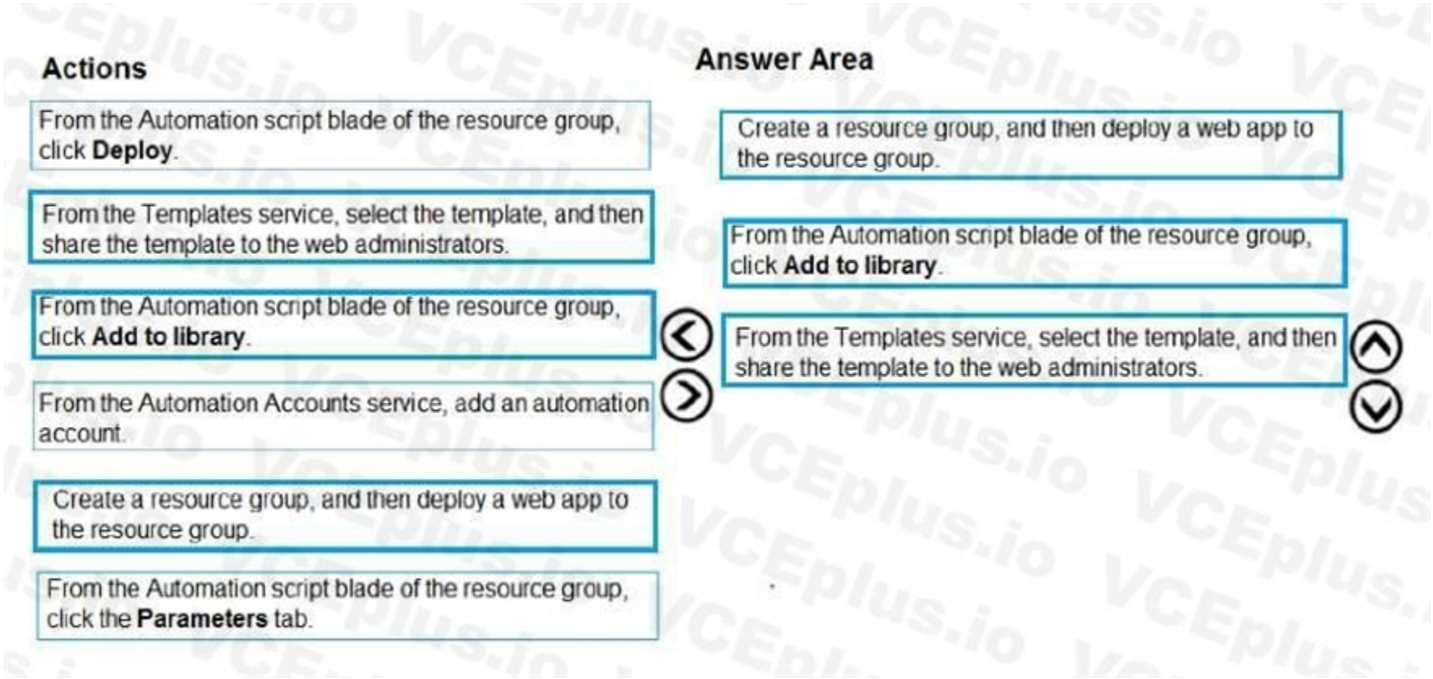
QUESTION 8
DRAG DROP
You need to prepare the environment to ensure that the web administrators can deploy the web apps as quickly as possible.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

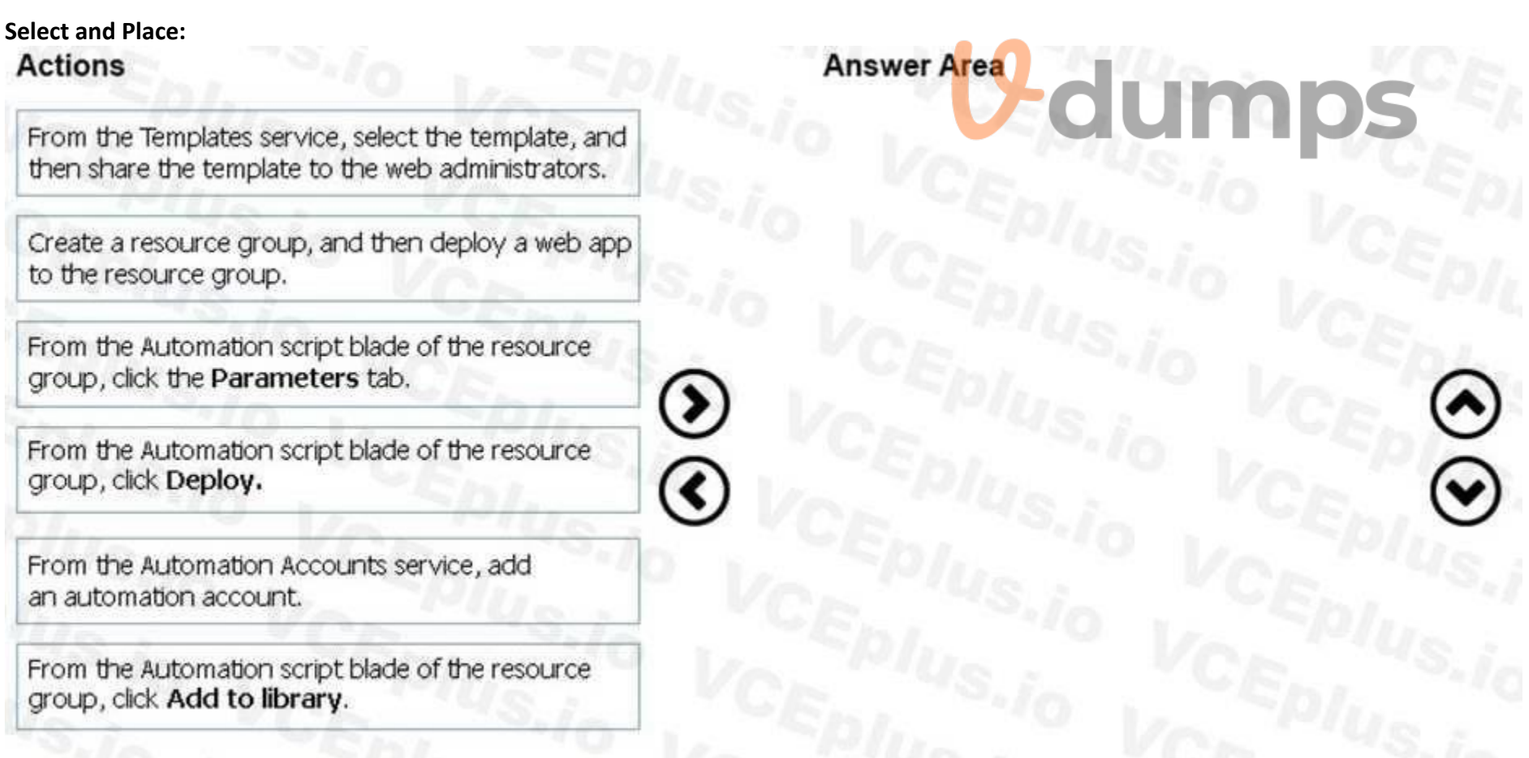
- From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators.
- Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.
- From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click the **Parameters** tab.
- From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Deploy.**
- From the Automation Accounts service, add an automation account.
- From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Add to library**.

Answer Area

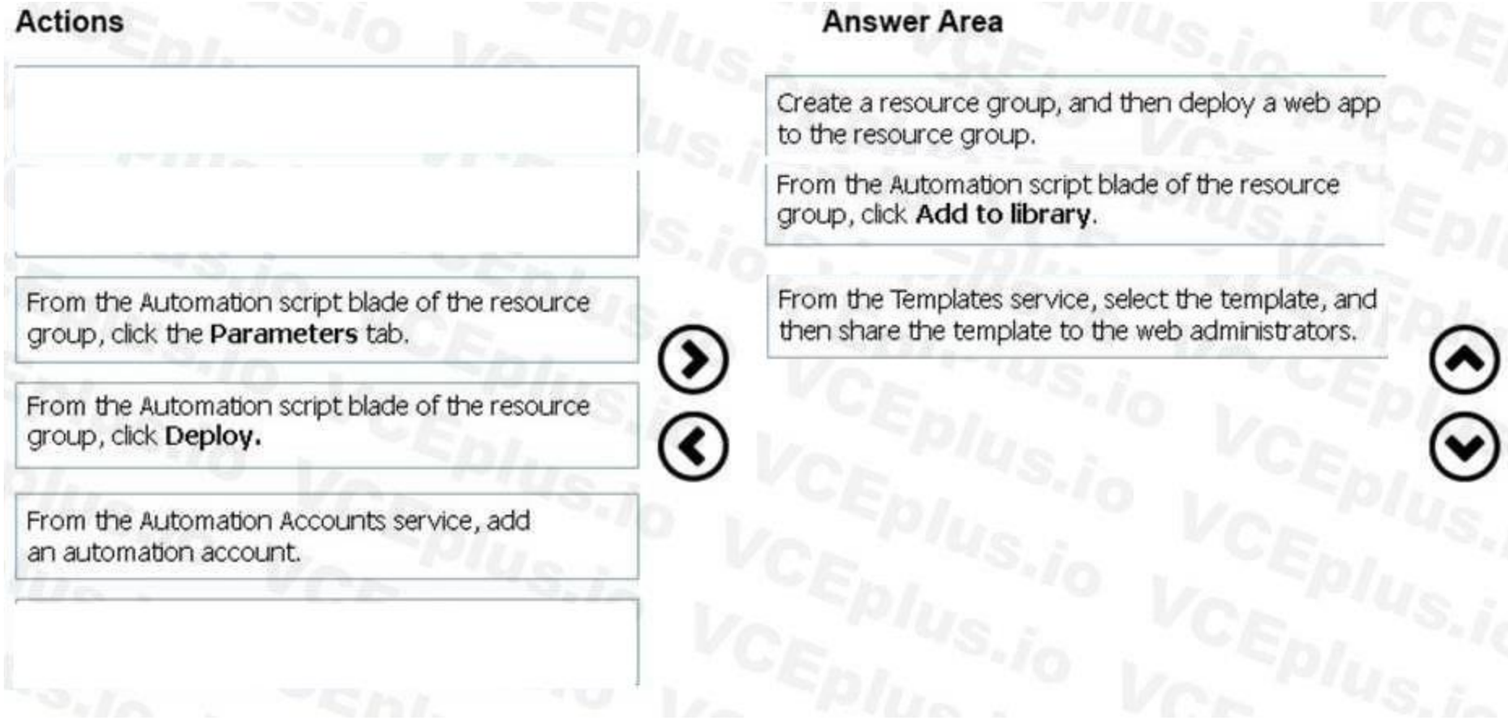
Answer:



Select and Place:



Correct Answer:

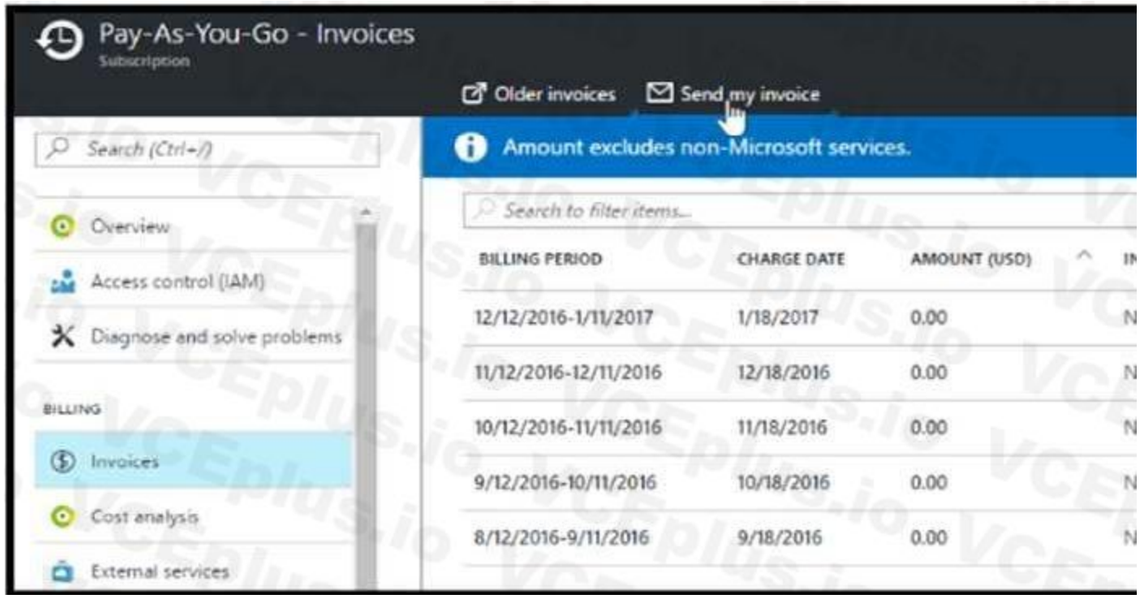


Section:
Explanation:
Scenario:
1. Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department.
2. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group.
3. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical.
4. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.
Steps:
1 --> Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.
2 --> From the Automation script blade of the resource group , click Add to Library.
3 --> From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators .
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/quickstart-createtemplates-use-the-portal

QUESTION 9
Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?

A. Partner information
B. Overview
C. Payment methods
D. Invoices

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
You can opt in and configure additional recipients to receive your Azure invoice in an email. This feature may not be available for certain subscriptions such as support offers, Enterprise Agreements, or Azure in Open. Select your subscription from the Subscriptions page. Opt-in for each subscription you own. Click Invoices then Email my invoice.



Click Opt in and accept the terms.
Scenario: During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-download-azure-invoice-dailyusage-date

QUESTION 10
You need to prepare the environment to meet the authentication requirements.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
D: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or Pass-through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect.
B: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD
URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory: https://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com
Incorrect Answers:
A: Seamless SSO needs the user's device to be domain-joined, but doesn't need for the device to be Azure AD Joined.
C: Azure AD connect does not port 8080. It uses port 443.
E: Seamless SSO is not applicable to Active Directory Federation Services (ADFS).
Scenario: Users in the Miami office must use Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-on (Azure AD Seamless SSO) when accessing resources in Azure.
Planned Azure AD Infrastructure include: The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/connect/active-directoryaadconnect-sso-quick-start

QUESTION 11
You need to define a custom domain name for Azure AD to support the planned infrastructure.
Which domain name should you use?

A. Join the client computers in the Miami office to Azure AD.
B. Add http://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com to the intranet zone of each client computer in the Miami office.
C. Allow inbound TCP port 8080 to the domain controllers in the Miami office.
D. Install Azure AD Connect on a server in the Miami office and enable Pass-through Authentication
E. Install the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) role on a domain controller in the Miami office.

Correct Answer: B, D
Section:
Explanation:
Every Azure AD directory comes with an initial domain name in the form of domainname.onmicrosoft.com. The initial domain name cannot be changed or deleted, but you can add your corporate domain name to Azure AD as well. For example, your organization probably has other domain names used to do business and users who sign in using your corporate domain name.
Adding custom domain names to Azure AD allows you to assign user names in the directory that are familiar to your users, such as 'alice@contoso.com.' instead of 'alice@domain name.onmicrosoft.com'.
Scenario:
Network Infrastructure: Each office has a local data center that contains all the servers for that office.
Each office has a dedicated connection to the Internet.
Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com
Planned Azure AD Infrastructure: The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-customdomain

Case Study 03
Overview
Contoso, Ltd. is a manufacturing company that has offices worldwide. Contoso works with partner organizations to bring products to market.
Contoso products are manufactured by using blueprint files that the company authors and maintains.
Existing Environment
Currently, Contoso uses multiple types of servers for business operations, including the following:
File servers
Domain controllers
Microsoft SQL Server servers
Your network contains an Active Directory forest named contoso.com. All servers and client computers are joined to Active Directory.
You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:
A SQL database
A web front end
A processing middle tier
Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.
Requirements
Planned Changes
Contoso plans to implement the following changes to the infrastructure:
Move all the tiers of App1 to Azure.
Move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
Create a hybrid directory to support an upcoming Microsoft Office 365 migration project.
Technical Requirements
Contoso must meet the following technical requirements:
Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.
Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.
Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
Ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
Ensure that partner access to the blueprint files is secured and temporary.
Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.
Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines.
Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

Minimize administrative effort whenever possible.
User Requirements
Contoso identifies the following requirements for users:
Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD.
Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service administrator of the Azure subscription.
Admin1 must receive email alerts regarding service outages.
Ensure that a new user named User3 can create network objects for the Azure subscription.

QUESTION 1
HOTSPOT
You need to configure the Device settings to meet the technical requirements and the user requirements.
Which two settings should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Answer Area:

Answer Area

Section:
Explanation:

Box 1: Selected
Only selected users should be able to join devices
Box 2: Yes
Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices.
From scenario:
Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD
Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

QUESTION 2
You need to recommend an identify solution that meets the technical requirements.
What should you recommend?

A. federated single-on (SSO) and Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)
B. password hash synchronization and single sign-on (SSO)
C. cloud-only user accounts
D. Pass-through Authentication and single sign-on (SSO)

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Active Directory Federation Services is a feature and web service in the Windows Server Operating System that allows sharing of identity information outside a company's network.
Scenario: Technical Requirements include:
Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure.
Reference: https://www.sherweb.com/blog/active-directory-federation-services/

QUESTION 3
You need to meet the user requirement for Admin1.
What should you do?

A. From the Subscriptions blade, select the subscription, and then modify the Properties.
B. From the Subscriptions blade, select the subscription, and then modify the Access control (IAM) settings.
C. From the Azure Active Directory blade, modify the Properties.
D. From the Azure Active Directory blade, modify the Groups.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Change the Service administrator for an Azure subscription
Sign in to Account Center as the Account administrator.
Select a subscription.
On the right side, select Edit subscription details.
Scenario: Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service administrator of the Azure subscription.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-add-change-azure-subscriptionadministrator

QUESTION 4
You need to move the blueprint files to Azure.
What should you do?

A. Generate a shared access signature (SAS). Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
B. Use the Azure Import/Export service.
C. Generate an access key. Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
D. Use Azure Storage Explorer to copy the files.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Azure Storage Explorer is a free tool from Microsoft that allows you to work with Azure Storage data on Windows, macOS, and Linux. You can use it to upload and download data from Azure blob storage.
Scenario:
Planned Changes include: move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage.
Technical Requirements include: Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-scienceprocess/ move-data-to-azure-blob-using-azure-storage-explorer

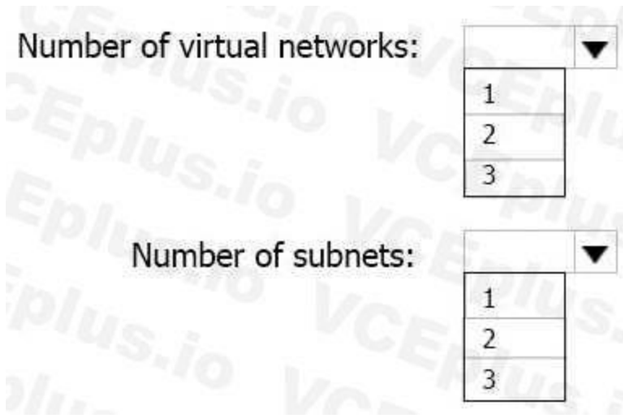
QUESTION 5
You need to implement a backup solution for App1 after the application is moved.
What should you create first?

A. a recovery plan
B. an Azure Backup Server
C. a backup policy
D. a Recovery Services vault

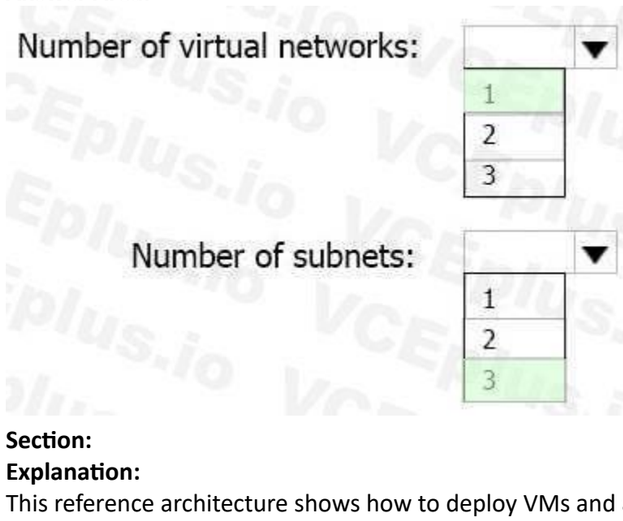
Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
A Recovery Services vault is a logical container that stores the backup data for each protected resource, such as Azure VMs. When the backup job for a protected resource runs, it creates a recovery point inside the Recovery Services vault.
Scenario:
There are three application tiers, each with five virtual machines.
Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal

QUESTION 6
HOTSPOT
You need to recommend a solution for App1. The solution must meet the technical requirements.
What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



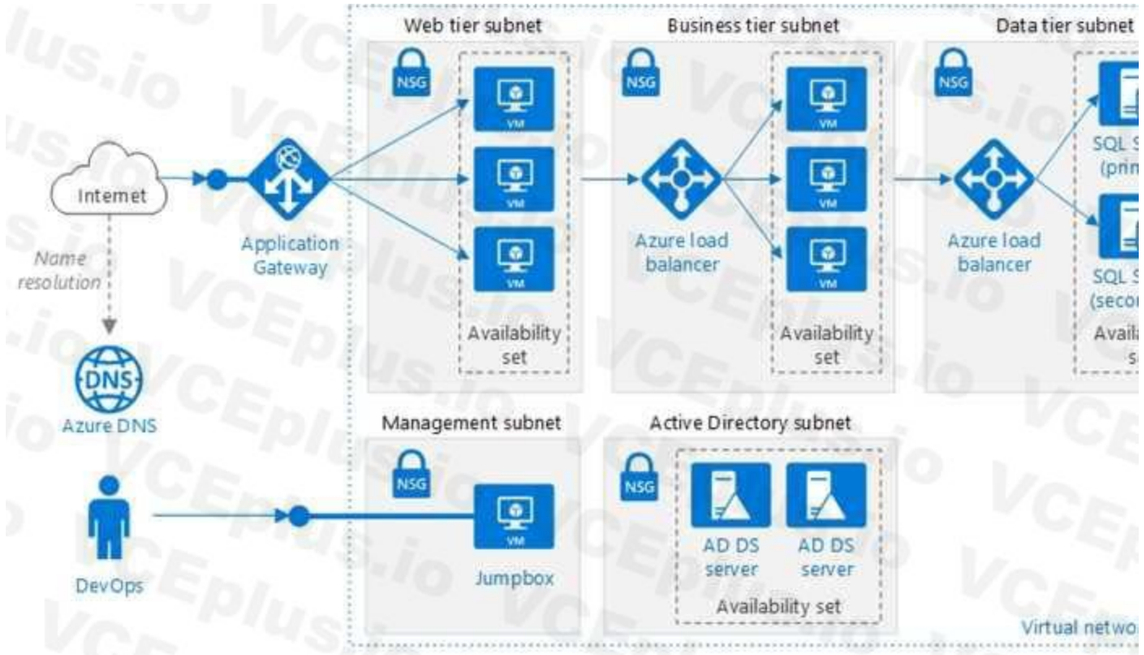
Answer Area:



Section:

Explanation:

This reference architecture shows how to deploy VMs and a virtual network configured for an N-tier application, using SQL Server on Windows for the data tier.



Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:
A SQL database
A web front end
A processing middle tier
Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.
Technical requirements include:
Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.
Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/n-tier/ntier-sql-server

QUESTION 7
You are planning the move of App1 to Azure.
You create a network security group (NSG).
You need to recommend a solution to provide users with access to App1.
What should you recommend?

A. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.
B. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.
C. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.
D. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
As App1 is public-facing we need an incoming security rule, related to the access of the web servers.
Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers: a SQL database, a web front end, and a processing middle tier.
Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

QUESTION 8

HOTSPOT
You need to identify the storage requirements for Contoso.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Statements	Yes	No
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage.	○	○
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage.	○	○
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage.	○	○

Answer Area:

Statements	Yes	No
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage.	○	○
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage.	○	○
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage.	○	○

Section:
Explanation:
Statement 1: Yes
Contoso is moving the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage which will ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines. We use Page Blobs for these.
Statement 2: No
Azure Table storage stores large amounts of structured dat a. The service is a NoSQL datastore which accepts authenticated calls from inside and outside the Azure cloud. Azure tables are ideal for storing structured, non-relational data. Common uses of Table storage include:
1. Storing TBs of structured data capable of serving web scale applications
2. Storing datasets that don't require complex joins, foreign keys, or stored procedures and can be denormalized for fast access
3. Quickly querying data using a clustered index
4. Accessing data using the OData protocol and LINQ queries with WCF Data Service .NET Libraries
Statement 3: No
File Storage can be used if your business use case needs to deal mostly with standard File extensions like *.docx, *.png and *.bak then you should probably go with this storage option.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science-process/move-datato-azure-blob-using-azure-storage-explorer
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/tables/table-storage-overview
https://www.serverless360.com/blog/azure-blob-storage-vs-file-storage

Exam D

QUESTION 1
HOTSPOT

You have a sync group named Sync1 that has a cloud endpoint. The cloud endpoint includes a file named File1.txt.
You on-premises network contains servers that run Windows Server 2016. The servers are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Share	Share contents
Server1	Share1	File1.txt, File2.txt
Server2	Share2	File2.txt, File3.txt

You add Share1 as an endpoint for Sync1. One hour later, you add Share2 as an endpoint for Sync1.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Statements	Yes	No
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	○	○
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	○	○
File1.txt Share1 replicates to Share2.	○	○

Answer Area:

Statements	Yes	No
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	○	○
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	○	○
File1.txt Share1 replicates to Share2.	○	○

Section:
Explanation:
Statement 1: Yes
If you add an Azure file share that has an existing set of files as a cloud endpoint to a sync group, the existing files are merged with any other files that are already on other endpoints in the sync group.
Statement 2: No
Files present in any server endpoint will not be overwritten by the files present in cloud endpoint.
Hence this statement is false.
If you add a server location with an existing set of files as a server endpoint to a sync group, those files will be merged with any other files already on other endpoints in the sync group but not vice versa.
Statement 3: Yes
Azure File Sync has a simple architecture : cloud endpoints, which is the Azure File Sync service and server endpoints, which are the registered servers with the service. On top of that, we have Sync Groups, which combine one cloud endpoint

with one or more server endpoints. All members of this group will receive the replicated data where the central location will be the cloud endpoint.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-planning
http://techgenix.com/azure-file-sync-replicating-data/

QUESTION 2
You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

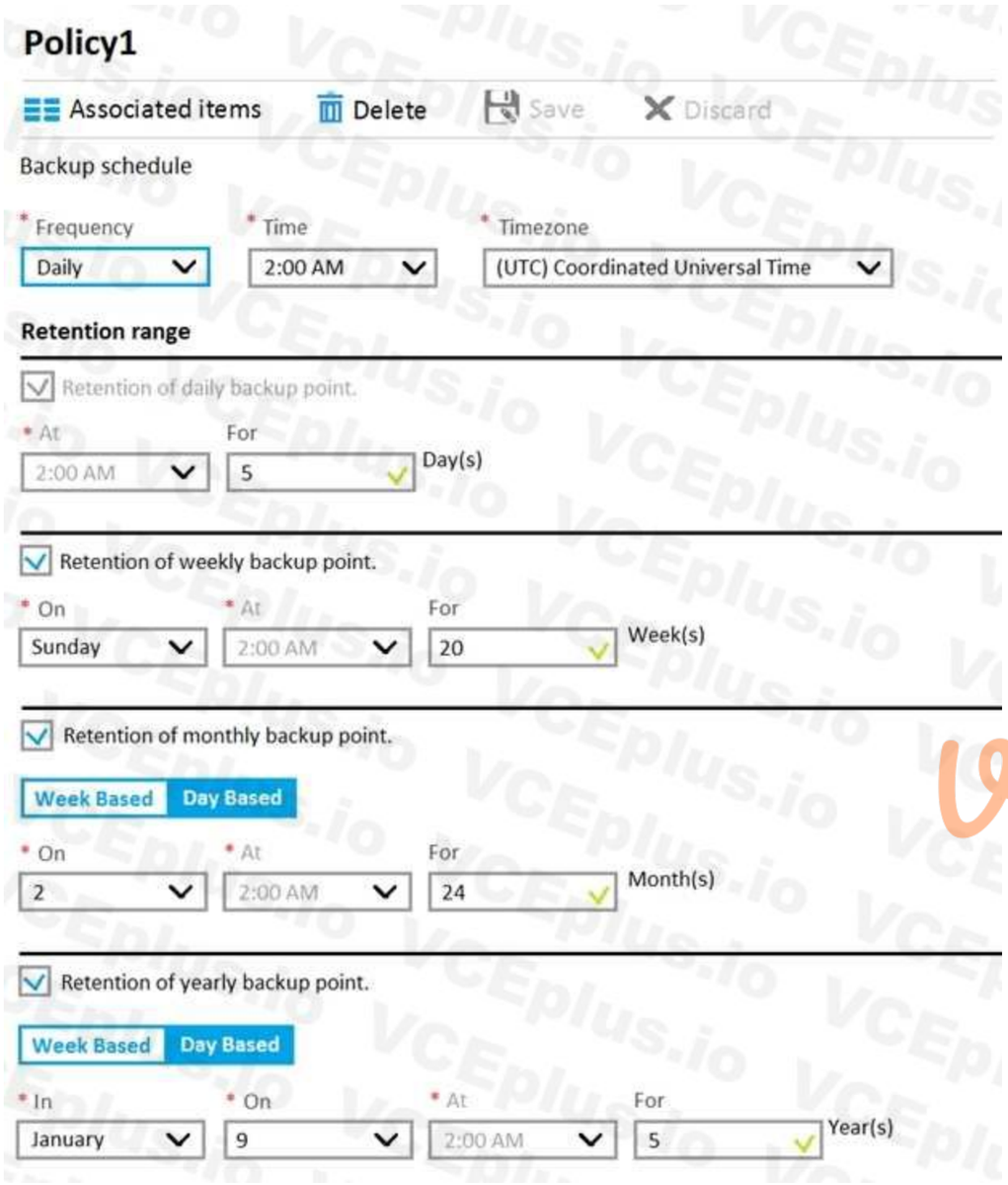
Name	Kind	Performance	Replication	Access tier
Storage1	Storage (general purpose v1)	Premium	Geo-redundant storage (GRS)	*None*
Storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Standard	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Cool
Storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Premium	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)	Hot
Storage4	BlobStorage	Standard	Locally-redundant storage (LRS)	Hot

You need to identify which storage account can be converted to zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replication by requesting a live migration from Azure support.
What should you identify?

A. Storage1
B. Storage2
C. Storage3
D. Storage4

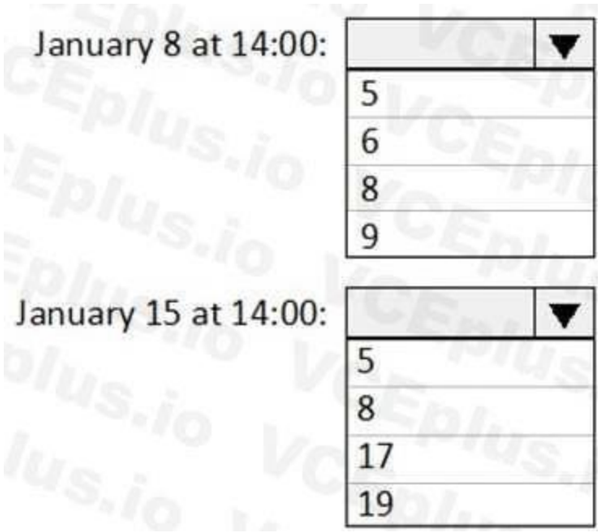
Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
ZRS currently supports standard general-purpose v2, FileStorage and BlockBlobStorage storage account types.
Incorrect Answers:
A, not C: Live migration is supported only for storage accounts that use LRS replication. If your account uses GRS or RA-GRS, then you need to first change your account's replication type to LRS before proceeding. This intermediary step removes the secondary endpoint provided by GRS/RAGRS.
Also, only standard storage account types support live migration. Premium storage accounts must be migrated manually.
D: ZRS currently supports standard general-purpose v2, FileStorage and BlockBlobStorage storage account types.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy-zrs
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy

QUESTION 3
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and a Recovery Services vault named Vault1.
You create a backup Policy1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



You configure the backup of VM1 to use Policy1 on Thursday, January 1.
You need to identify the number of available recovery points for VM1.
How many recovery points are available on January 8 and on January 15? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:

Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: 6
4 daily + 1 weekly + monthly
Box 2: 8
4 daily + 2 weekly + monthly + yearly

QUESTION 4
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

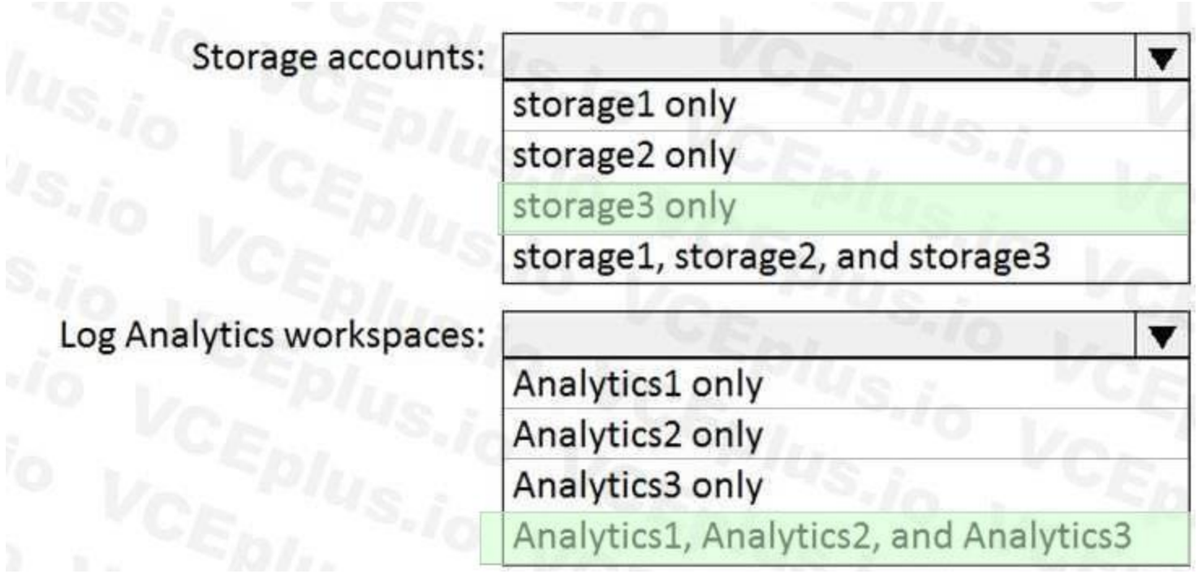
You plan to configure Azure Backup reports for Vault1.
You are configuring the Diagnostics settings for the AzureBackupReports log.
Which storage accounts and which Log Analytics workspaces can you use for the Azure Backup reports of Vault1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot 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 Area:



Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: storage3 only
Vault1 and storage3 are both in West Europe.
Box 2: Analytics1, Analytics2, Analytics3
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault
https://docs.microsoft.com/de-de/azure/backup/configure-reports

QUESTION 5
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.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot 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	○	○

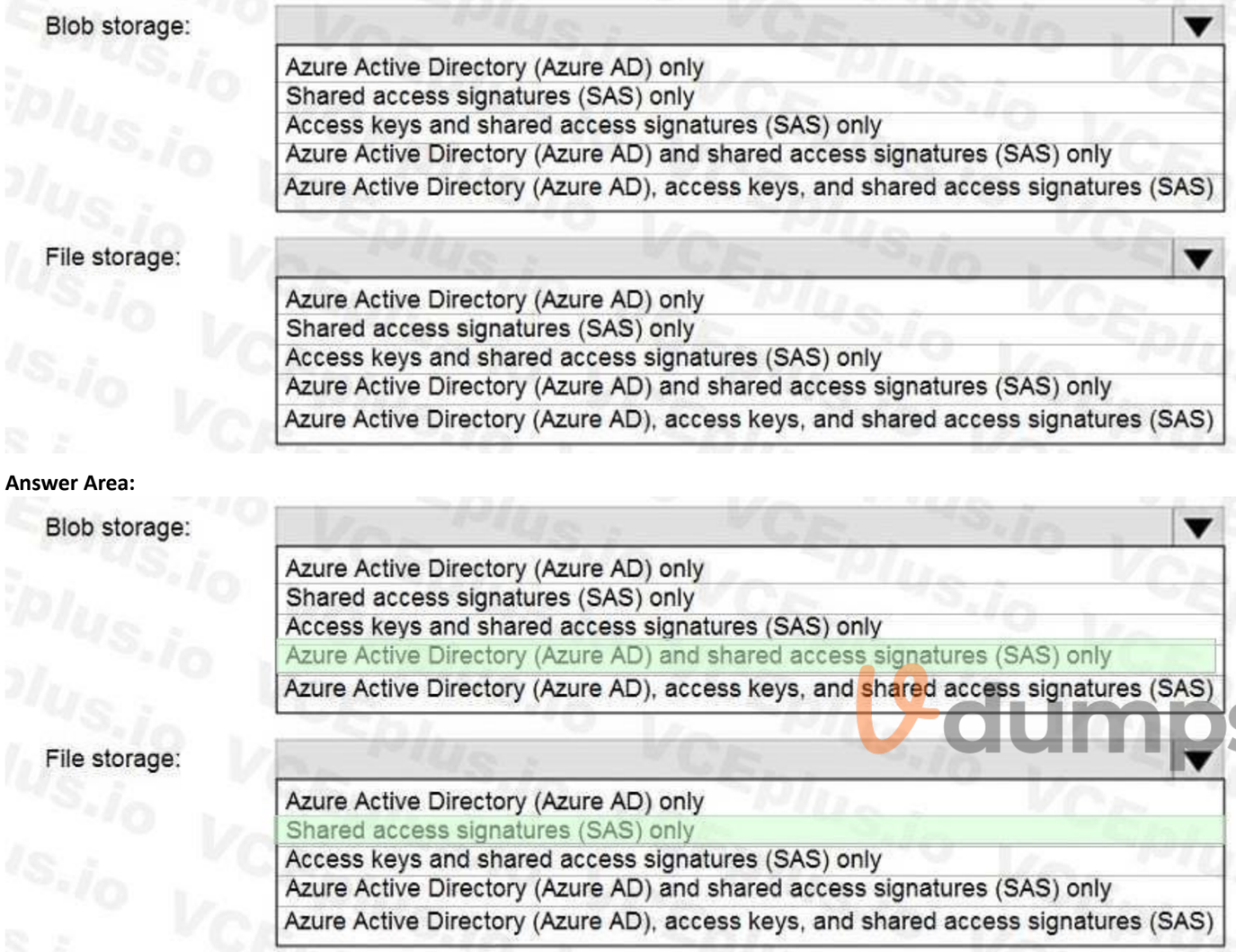
Answer Area:

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	○	○

Section:
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: NO
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/file-sync/file-sync-server-endpointcreate? tabs=azure-portal

QUESTION 6
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.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:

Section:
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 7
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 namedImage1. 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

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Microsoft have Docker Volume Plugin for Azure file storage which provides exactly this and it is used for Azure file shares.
Azure File Storage volume plugin is not limited to ease of container migration. It also allows a file share to be shared among multiple containers (even though they are on different hosts) to collaborate on workloads, share configuration or secrets of an application running on multiple hosts.
Another use case is uploading metrics and diagnostics data such as logs from applications to a file share for further processing.
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/blog/persistent-docker-volumes-with-azure-file-storage/
Azure file shares can be used as persistent volumes for stateful containers. Containers deliver "build once, run anywhere" capabilities that enable developers to accelerate innovation. For the containers that access raw data at every start, a shared file system is required to allow these containers to access the file system no matter which instance they run on.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-files-introduction

QUESTION 8
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

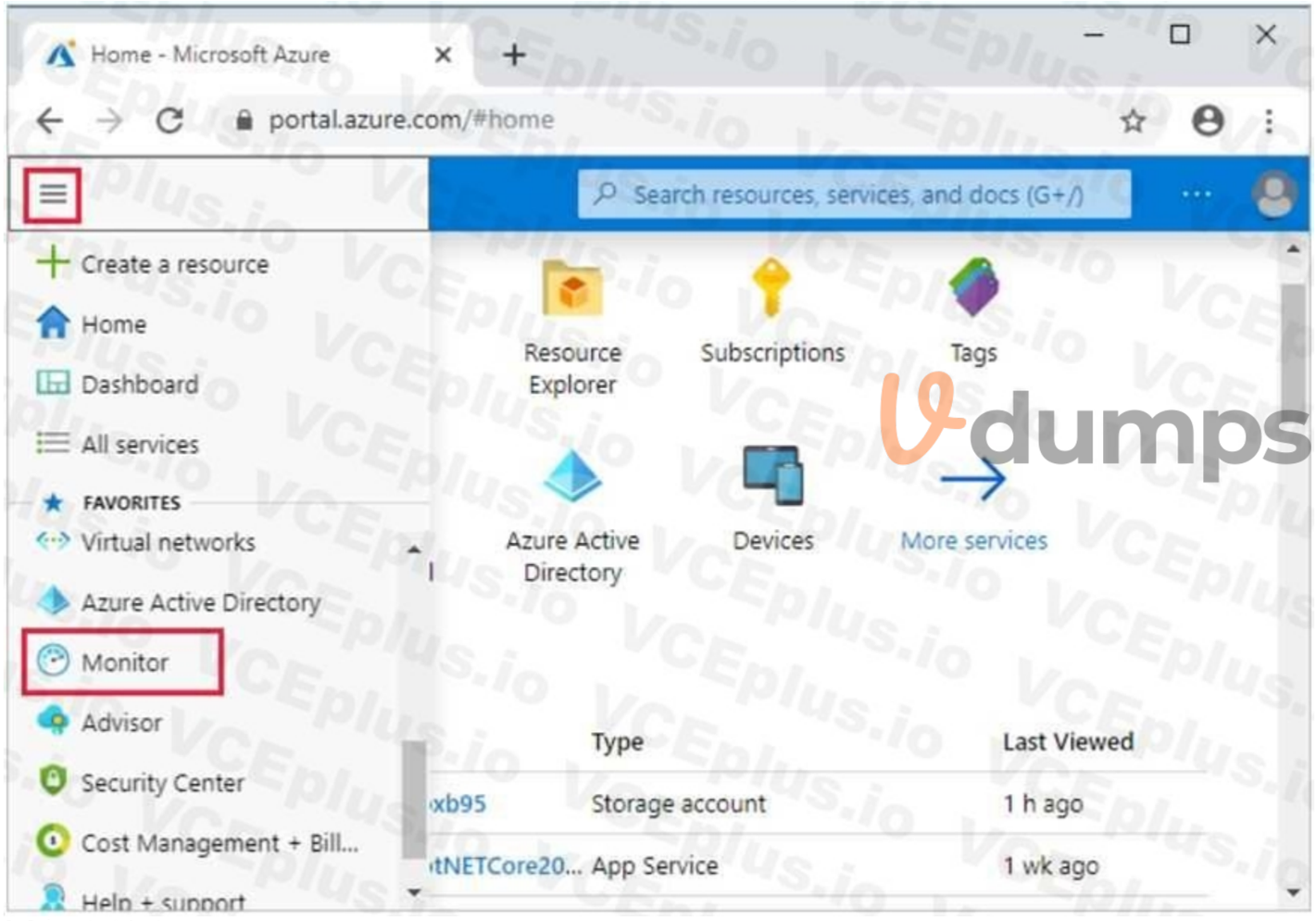
Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
The hardware in a location is divided in to multiple update domains and fault domains. An update domain is a group of VMs and underlying physical hardware that can be rebooted at the same time.
VMs in the same fault domain share common storage as well as a common power source and network switch.
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.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/tutorial-availability-sets

QUESTION 9
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
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

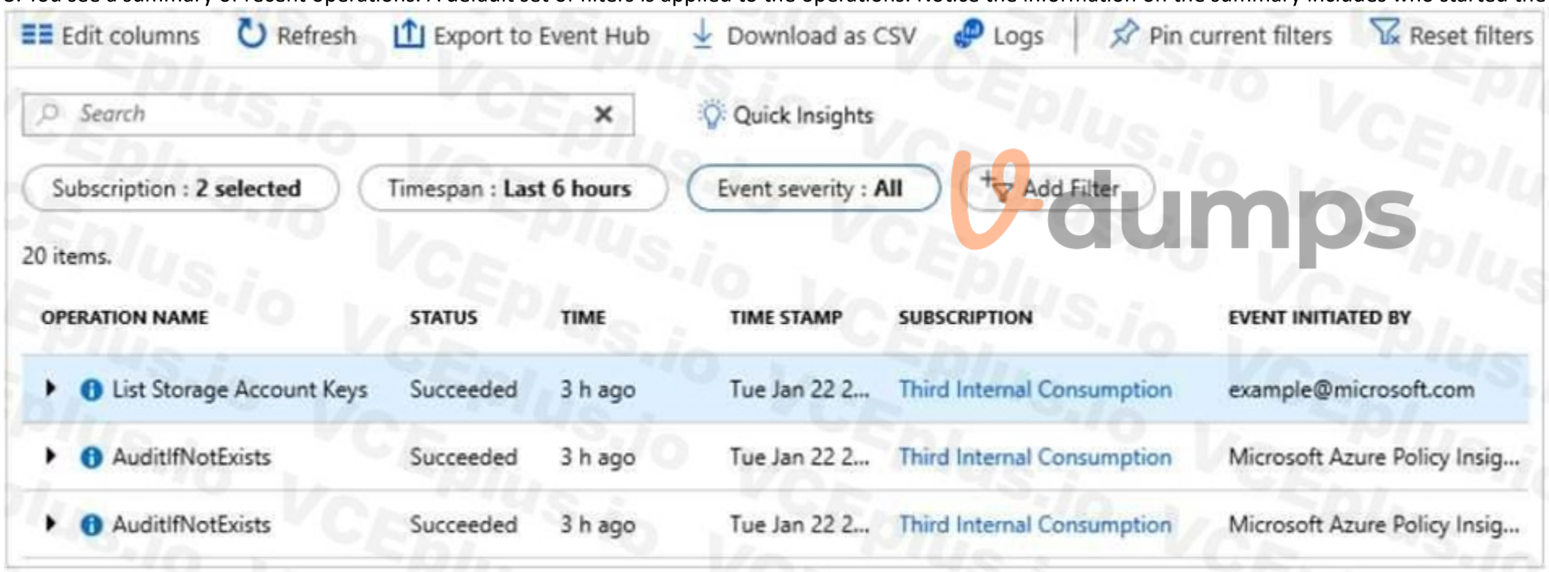
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
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-tutorialcreate-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell
Through activity logs, you can determine:
ß what operations were taken on the resources in your subscription ß who started the operation ß when the operation occurred ß the status of the operation ß the values of other properties that might help you research the operation
On the Azure portal menu, select Monitor, or search for and select Monitor from any page



2. Select Activity Log.

3. You see a summary of recent operations. A default set of filters is applied to the operations. Notice the information on the summary includes who started the action and when it happened.



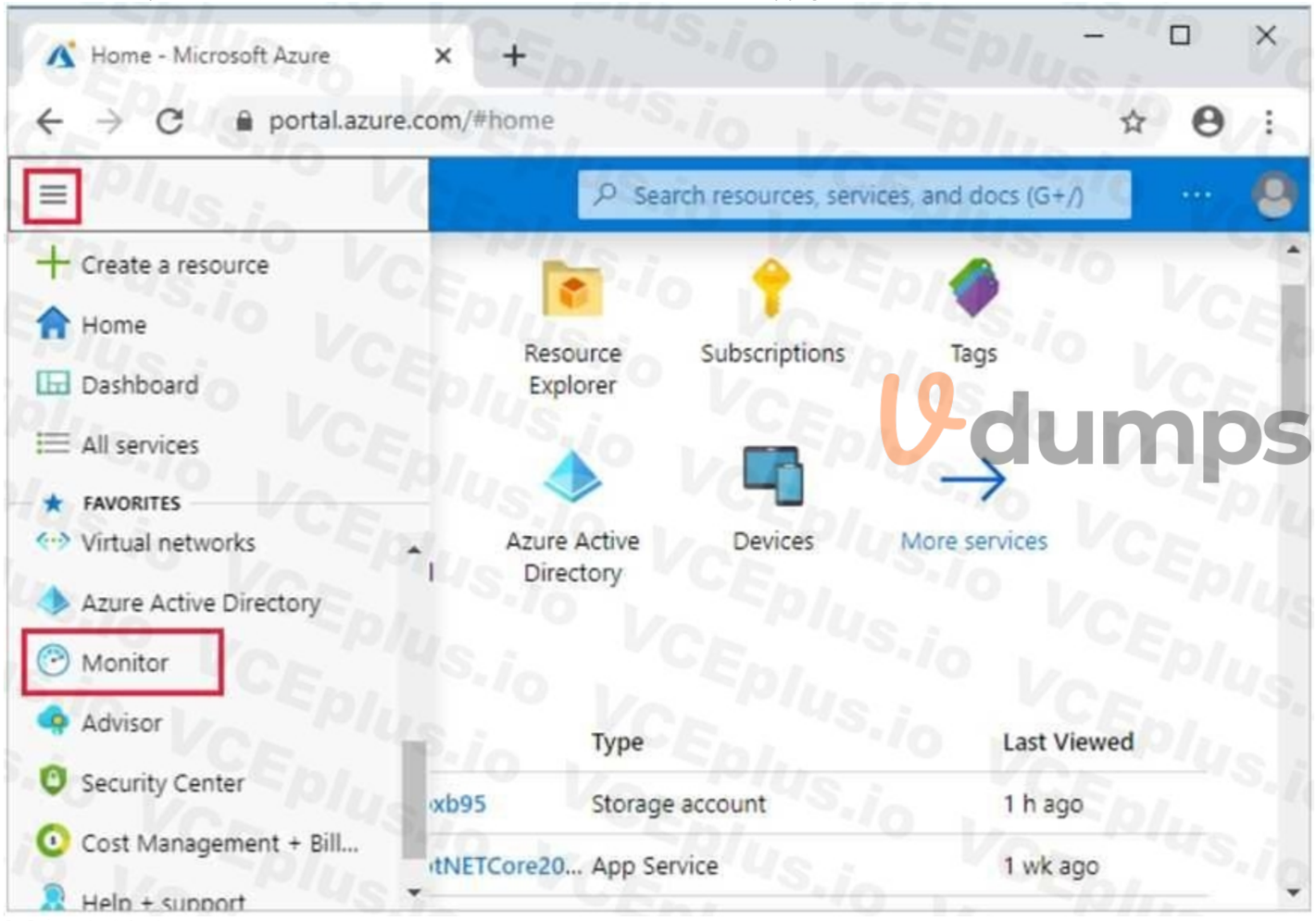
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/view-activity-logs

QUESTION 10
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
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

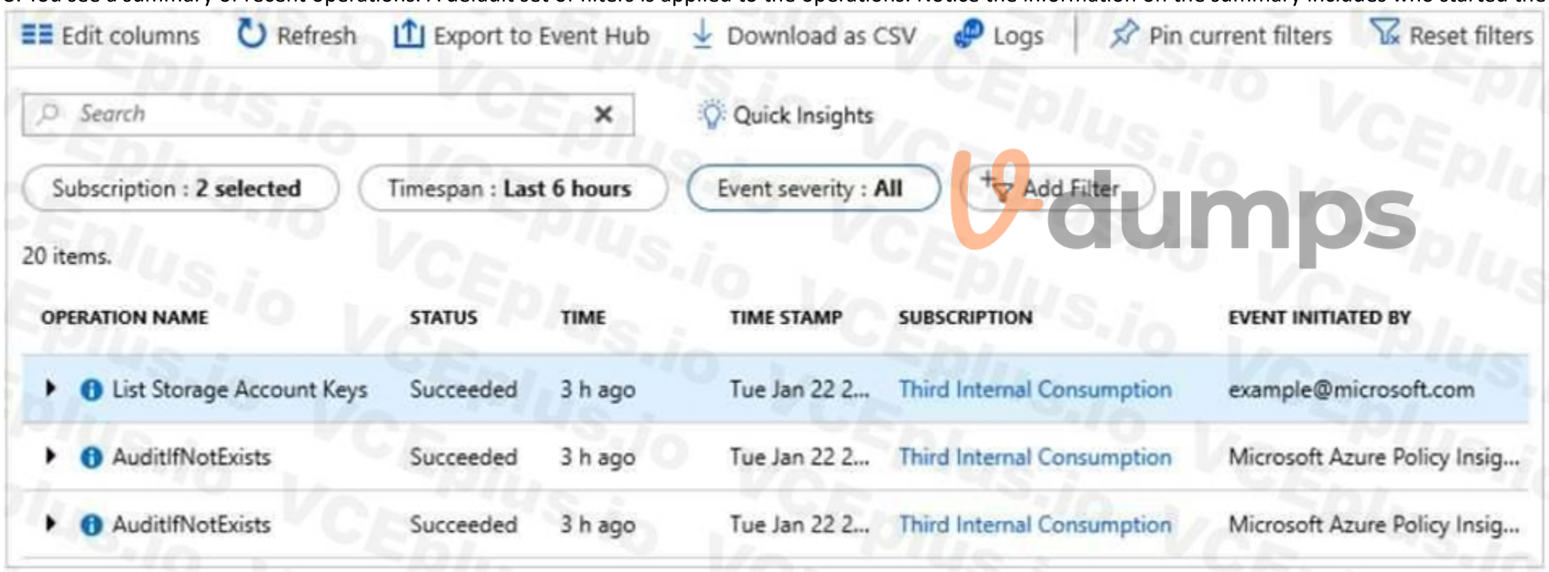
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
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-tutorialcreate-first-template?tabs=azure-powershell
Through activity logs, you can determine:
ß what operations were taken on the resources in your subscription ß who started the operation ß when the operation occurred ß the status of the operation ß the values of other properties that might help you research the operation
1. On the Azure portal menu, select Monitor, or search for and select Monitor from any page



2. Select Activity Log.

3. You see a summary of recent operations. A default set of filters is applied to the operations. Notice the information on the summary includes who started the action and when it happened.



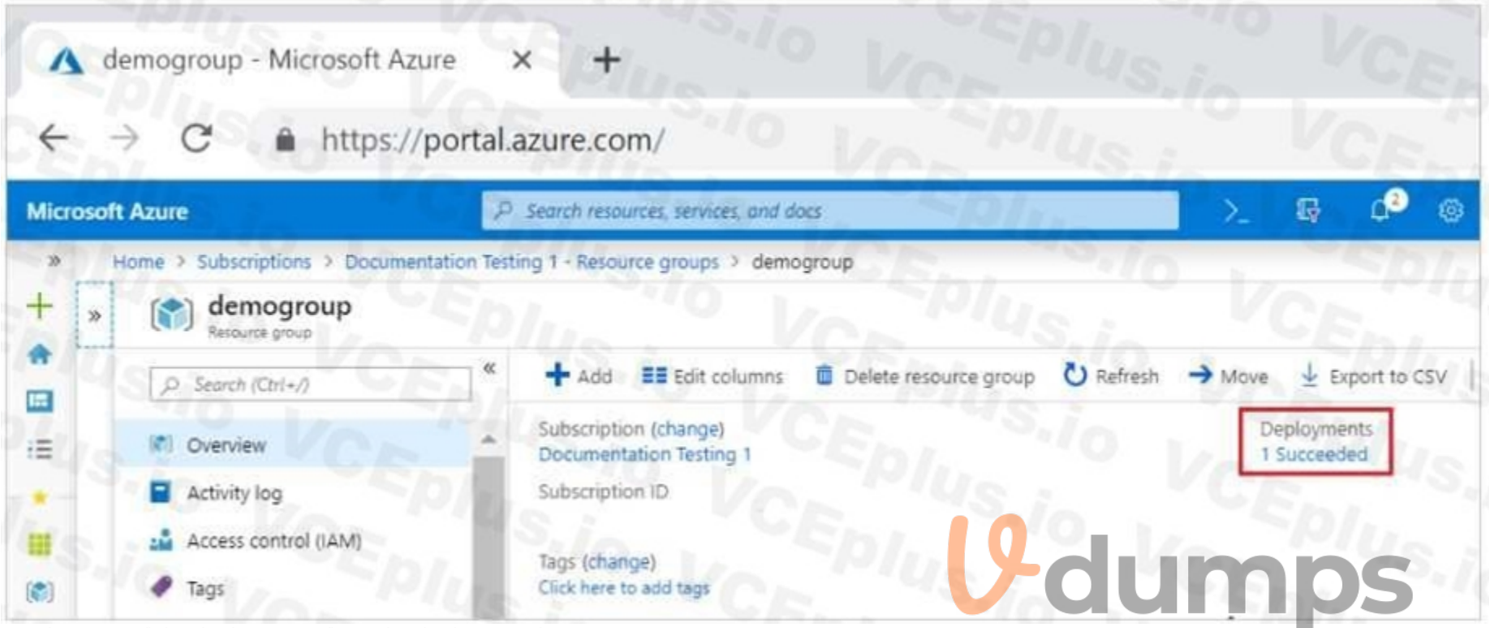
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/view-activity-logs

QUESTION 11
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
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?

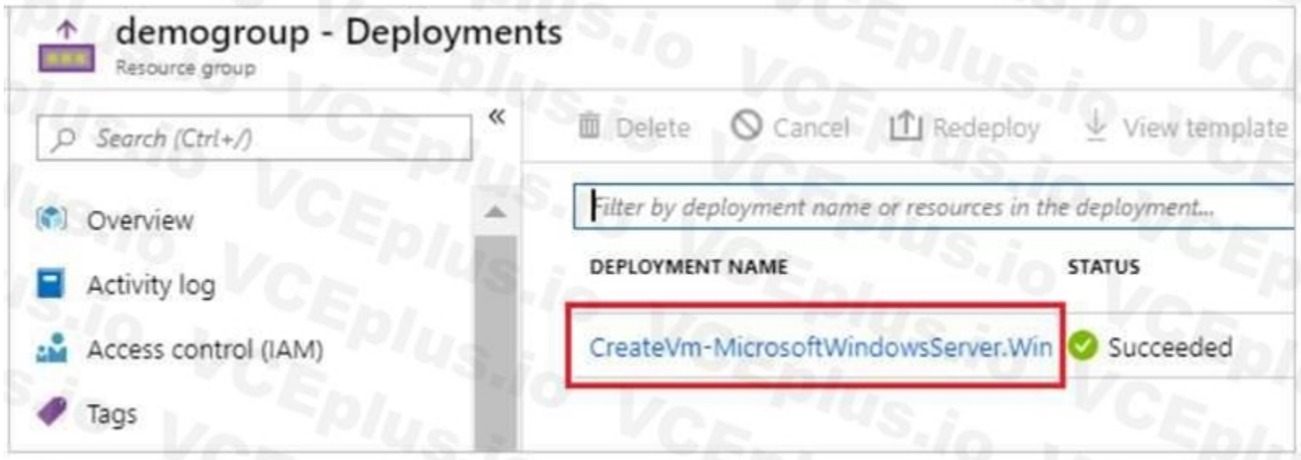
A. Yes

B. No

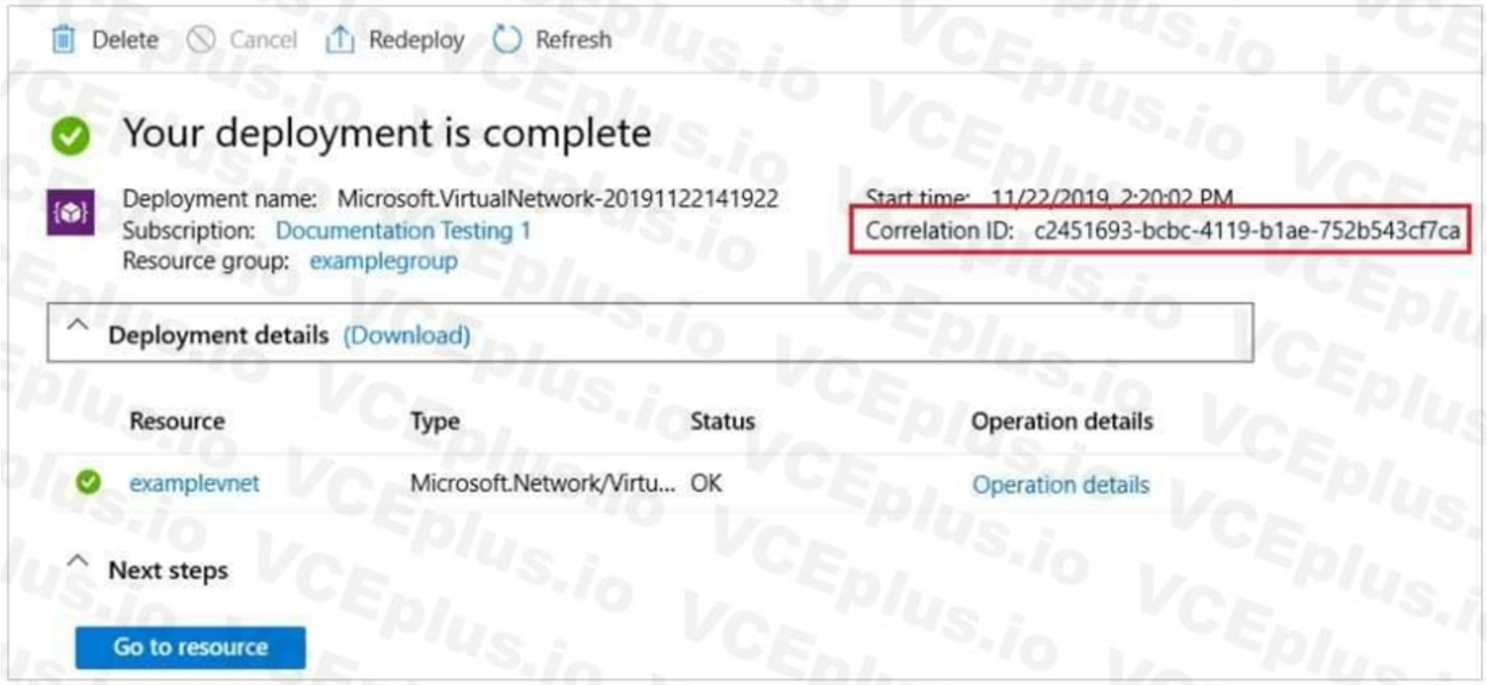
Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
1. Select the resource group (Here RG1) you want to examine.
2. Select the link under Deployments.



3. Select one of the deployments from the deployment history.



4. You will see a history of deployment for the resource group, including the correlation ID.



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deploymenthistory?tabs=azure-portal

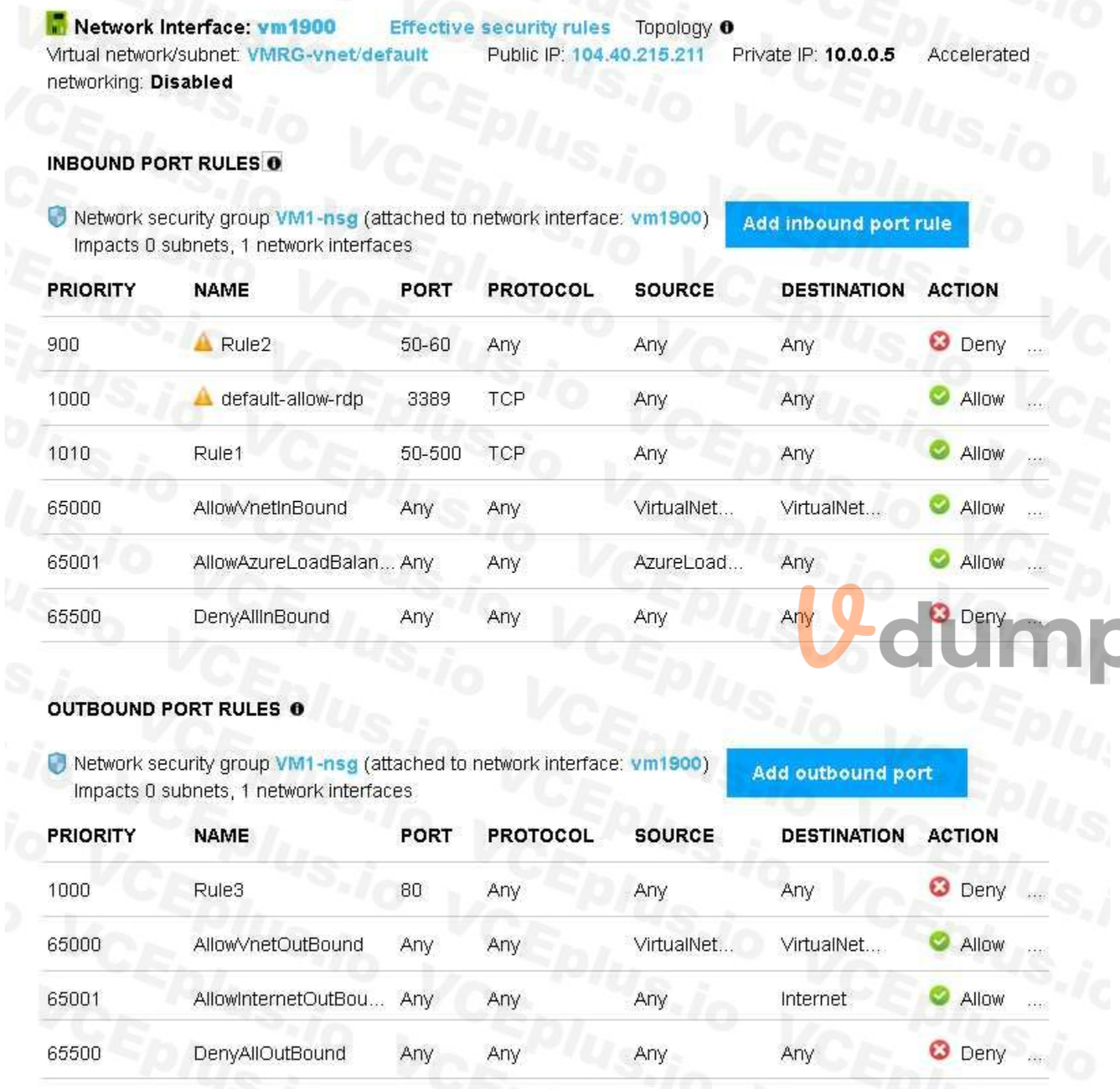
QUESTION 12
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You deploy a Linux virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1.
You need to monitor the metrics and the logs of VM1.
What should you use?

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

Correct Answer: A
Section:
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-monitor

QUESTION 13
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: vm1900 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)
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	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	AllowVnetInBound	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)
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

Add outbound port

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	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.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot 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, Interent 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 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, Interent 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

Section:
Explanation:
Box 1:
Rule2 blocks ports 50-60, which includes port 53, the DNS port. Internet users can reach the Web server, since it uses port 80.
Box 2:
If Rule2 is removed internet users can reach the DNS server as well.
Note: Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview

QUESTION 14
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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/de-de/azure/virtual-machines/windows/tutorial-availability-sets
Each zone is made up of one or more datacenters equipped with independent power, cooling, and networking. To ensure resiliency, there are a minimum of three separate zones in all enabled regions.

QUESTION 15
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.

Correct Answer: E
Section:
Explanation:
If you have a CPU/performance issue then the solution is to scale up (increase VM size) or to scale out (scale set) given that the App does not support multiple instances then scale up is the obvious choice.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/resize-vm

QUESTION 16
You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:
100 Azure virtual machines
20 Azure SQL databases
50 Azure file shares
You need to create a daily backup of all the resources by using Azure Backup.
What is the minimum number of backup policies that you must create?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 150
E. 170

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
There is a limit of 100 VMs that can be associated to the same backup policy from portal. We recommend that for more than 100 VMs, create multiple backup policies with same schedule or different schedule.
One policy for VMS, one for SQL databases, and one for the file shares.
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vm-backup-faq

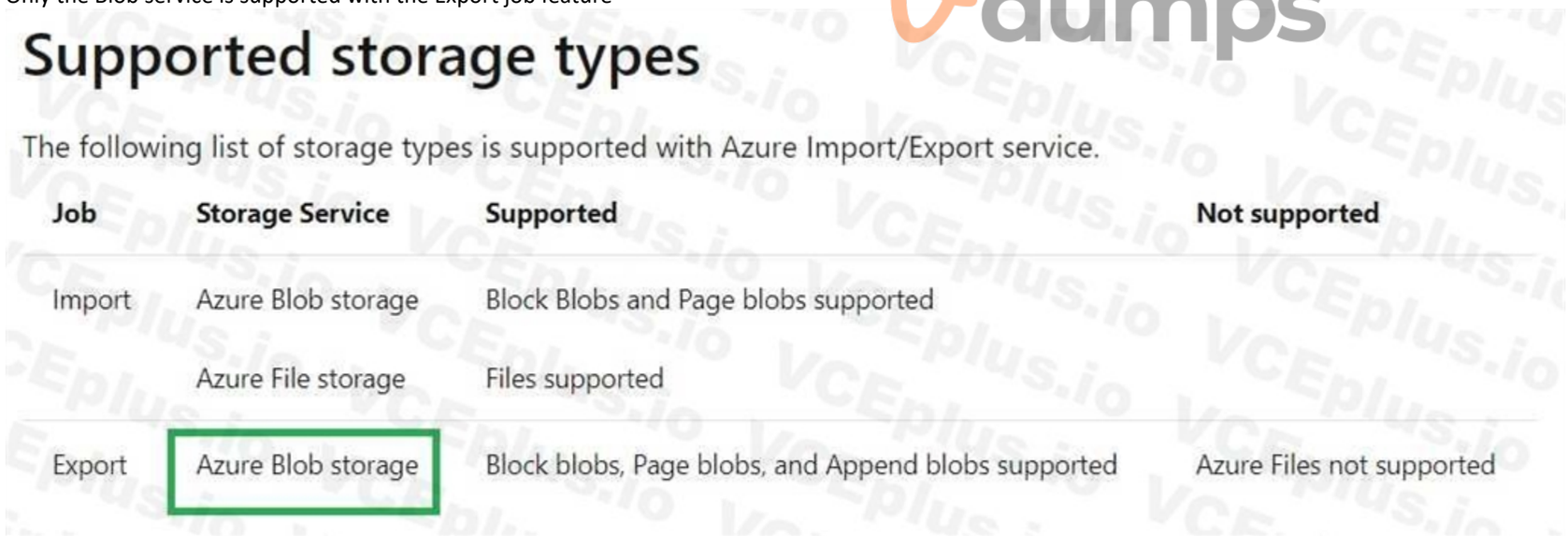
QUESTION 17
You have an Azure subscription that includes data in following locations:

Name	Type
container1	Blob container
share1	Azure files share
DB1	SQL database
Table1	Azure Table

You plan to export data by using Azure import/export job named Export1.
You need to identify the data that can be exported by using Export1.
Which data should you identify?

A. DB1
B. Table1
C. container1
D. Share1

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage.
Only the Blob service is supported with the Export job feature



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

QUESTION 18
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016.
You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System log on VM1 within an hour.
Solution: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Alerts in Azure Monitor can identify important information in your Log Analytics repository. They are created by alert rules that automatically run log searches at regular intervals, and if results of the log search match particular criteria, then an alert record is created and it can be configured to perform an automated response.
The Log Analytics agent collects monitoring data from the guest operating system and workloads of virtual machines in Azure, other cloud providers, and on-premises. It collects data into a Log Analytics workspace.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/tutorial-response
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview

QUESTION 19
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016.
You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System log on VM1 within an hour.
Solution: You create an event subscription on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify VM1 as the source.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Instead: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview

QUESTION 20
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
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 Europe	*Not applicable*
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	*Not applicable*
VNET1	Virtual network	Central US	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	West US	RG2

VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1.
You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1.
Solution: You create NIC2 in RG1 and West US.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. NO

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, here West US, also referred to as a region.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface

QUESTION 21
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? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Correct Answer: D, E
Section:
Explanation:
Line-of-business apps means custom apps. Generally these are used by internal staff members of the company.
Azure Application Gateway is a web traffic load balancer that enables you to manage traffic to your web applications.
Internal Load Balancer provides a higher level of availability and scale by spreading incoming requests across virtual machines (VMs) within the virtual network.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/overview

QUESTION 22

You have an azure subscription that contain a virtual named VNet1. VNet1. contains four subnets named Gatesway, perimeter, NVA, and production.
The NVA contain two network virtual appliance (NVAs) that will network traffic inspection between the perimeter subnet and the production subnet.
You need to implement an Azure load balancer for the NVAs. The solution must meet the following requirements:
The NVAs must run in an active-active configuration that uses automatic failover.
The NVA must load balance traffic to two services on the Production subnet. The services have different IP addresses
Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents parts of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports enabled and Floating IP disabled.
B. Deploy a standard load balancer.
C. Add a frontend IP configuration, two backend pools, and a health prob.
D. Add a frontend IP configuration, a backend pool, and a health probe.
E. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports and Floating IP enabled.
F. Deploy a basic load balancer.

Correct Answer: B, C, E
Section:
Explanation:
A standard load balancer is required for the HA ports.
-Two backend pools are needed as there are two services with different IP addresses.
-Floating IP rule is used where backend ports are reused.
Incorrect Answers:
F: HA Ports are not available for the basic load balancer.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-standard-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-multivip-overview
The following diagram presents a hub-and-spoke virtual network deployment. The spokes forcetunnel their traffic to the hub virtual network and through the NVA, before leaving the trusted space.
The NVAs are behind an internal Standard Load Balancer with an HA ports configuration. All traffic can be processed and forwarded accordingly. When configured as show in the following diagram, an HA Ports load-balancing rule additionally provides flow symmetry for ingress and egress traffic.
Reference :
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-multivip-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-ha-ports-overview#a-singlefloating-ip-direct-server-return-ha-ports-configuration-on-an-internal-standard-load-balancer

QUESTION 23
You have an Azure subscription that contains a user account named User1.
You need to ensure that User1 can assign a policy to the tenant root management group.
What should you do?

A. Assign the Owner role to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.
B. Assign the Global administrator role to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.
C. Assign the Global administrator role to User1, and then modify the default conditional access policies.
D. Assign the Owner role to User1, and then modify the default conditional access policies.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
To assign a policy to the tenant root management group you have to be an administrator of an Azure subscription. To make a user an administrator of an Azure subscription, assign them the Owner role at the subscription scope. After that assignment user can configure access management for Azure resources.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal

QUESTION 24
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com.
The User administrator role is assigned to a user named Admin1.
An external partner has a Microsoft account that uses the user1@outlook.com sign in.
Admin1 attempts to invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant and receives the following error message: "Unable to invite user user1@outlook.com ñ Generic authorization exception."
You need to ensure that Admin1 can invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant.
What should you do?

A. From the Roles and administrators blade, assign the Security administrator role to Admin1.
B. From the Organizational relationships blade, add an identity provider.
C. From the Custom domain names blade, add a custom domain.
D. From the Users settings blade, modify the External collaboration settings.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/Azure-Active-Directory/Generic-authorization-exceptioninviting-Azure-AD-gests/td-p/274742

QUESTION 25
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Lock name	Lock type
RG1	None	None
RG2	Lock	Delete

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Lock name	Lock type
storage1	Storage account	Lock1	Delete
VNET1	Virtual network	Lock2	Read-only
IP1	Public IP address	None	None

RG2 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Lock name	Lock type
storage2	Storage account	Lock1	Delete
VNET2	Virtual network	Lock2	Read-only
IP2	Public IP address	None	None

You need to identify which resources you can move from RG1 to RG2, and which resources you can move from RG2 to RG1.
Which resources should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

- None
- IP1 only
- IP1 and storage1 only
- IP1 and VNET1 only
- IP1, VNET1, and storage1

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

- None
- IP2 only
- IP2 and storage2 only
- IP2 and VNET2 only
- IP2 , VNET2, and storage2

Answer Area:

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

- None
- IP1 only
- IP1 and storage1 only
- IP1 and VNET1 only
- IP1, VNET1, and storage1

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

- None
- IP2 only
- IP2 and storage2 only
- IP2 and VNET2 only
- IP2 , VNET2, and storage2

Section:
Explanation:
Read only and Delete lock won't prevent you from moving resources in different resource groups. It will prevent you to do the operations in the resource group where the resources are there.
So the correct answer should be
RG1 --> RG2 = IP1, vnet1 and storage1
RG2 --> RG1 = IP2, vnet2 and storage2
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/concepts/resource-locking

QUESTION 26
HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1.
You plan to deploy a multi-tiered application that will contain the tiers shown in the following table.

Tier	Accessible from the Internet	Number of virtual machines
Front-end web server	Yes	10
Business logic	No	100
Microsoft SQL Server database	No	5

You need to recommend a networking solution to meet the following requirements:
Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines.
Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks.
Which Azure resource should you recommend for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines:

- an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
- an internal load balancer
- a network security group (NSG)
- a public load balancer

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

- an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
- an internal load balancer
- a network security group (NSG)
- a public load balancer

Answer Area:

Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines:

- an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
- an internal load balancer
- a network security group (NSG)
- a public load balancer

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

- an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
- an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
- an internal load balancer
- a network security group (NSG)
- a public load balancer

Section:

Explanation:

Box 1: an internal load balancer

Azure Internal Load Balancer (ILB) provides network load balancing between virtual machines that reside inside a cloud service or a virtual network with a regional scope.

Box 2: an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) on Azure Application Gateway provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/ag-overview

QUESTION 27

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com. Adatum.com contains the groups in the following table.

Name	Group type	Membership type	Membership rule
Group1	Security	Dynamic user	`(user.city -startsWith "m")`
Group2	Microsoft Office 365	Dynamic user	`(user.department -notIn ["HR"])`
Group3	Microsoft Office 365	Assigned	*Not applicable*

You create two user accounts that are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	City	Department	Office 365 license assigned
User1	Montreal	Human resources	Yes
User2	Melbourne	Marketing	No

To which groups do User1 and User2 belong? To answer. select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

User1:

- Group1 only
- Group2 only
- Group3 only
- Group1 and Group2 only
- Group1 and Group3 only
- Group2 and Group3 only
- Group1, Group2, and Group3

User2:

- Group1 only
- Group2 only
- Group3 only
- Group1 and Group2 only
- Group1 and Group3 only
- Group2 and Group3 only
- Group1, Group2, and Group3

Answer Area:

User1: Group1 only

User2: Group1 and Group2 only

Section:

Explanation:

Box 1: Group 1 only

First rule applies

Box 2: Group1 and Group2 only

Both membership rules apply.

Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sccm/core/clients/manage/collections/createcollections

QUESTION 28
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. PTR
B. MX
C. NSEC3
D. RRSIG

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
TXT or MX : Correct
You can use either a TXT or MX record to verify the custom domain in the Azure AD. MX records can serve the purpose of TXT records

SRV : Incorrect
SRV records are used by various services to specify server locations. When specifying an SRV record in Azure DNS

DNSKEY : Incorrect Choice
This will verify that the records are originating from an authorized sender.
NSEC : Incorrect Choice
This is Part of DNSSEC. This is used for explicit denial-of-existence of a DNS record. It is used to prove a name does not exist.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-web-sites-custom-domain
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain#verifyyour-custom-domain-name
https://www.cloudflare.com/dns/dnssec/how-dnssecworks/#:~:text=DNSKEY%20%2D%20Contains%20a%20public%20signing,s)%20in%20the%20parent%20zone.

QUESTION 29
You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named Test RG.
You use TestRG to validate an Azure deployment.
TestRG contains the following resources:

Name	Type	Description
VM1	Virtual Machine	VM1 is running and configured to back up to Vault1 daily.
VAULT1	Recovery Services Vault	Vault1 includes all backups of VM1.
VNET1	Virtual Network	VNET1 has a resource lock of type Delete.

You need to delete TestRG.
What should you do first?

A. Modify the backup configurations of VM1 and modify the resource lock type of VNET1.
B. Turn off VM1 and delete all data in Vault1.
C. Remove the resource lock from VNET1 and delete all data in Vault1.
D. Turn off VM1 and remove the resource lock from VNET1.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
You can't delete a vault that contains backup data. You must remove the delete locks before trying to delete a resource group.
When you delete a resource group, all of its resources are also deleted. Deleting a resource group deletes all of its template deployments and currently stored operations.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/delete-resourcegroup?tabs=azure-powershell

QUESTION 30
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure Active Directory tenant named Contoso.com that includes following users:

Name	Role
User1	Cloud device administrator
User2	User administrator

Contoso.com includes following Windows 10 devices:

Name	Join type
Device1	Azure AD registered
Device2	Azure AD joined

You create following security groups in Contoso.com:

Name	Join type	Owner
Group1	Assigned	User1
Group2	Dynamic Device	User2

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

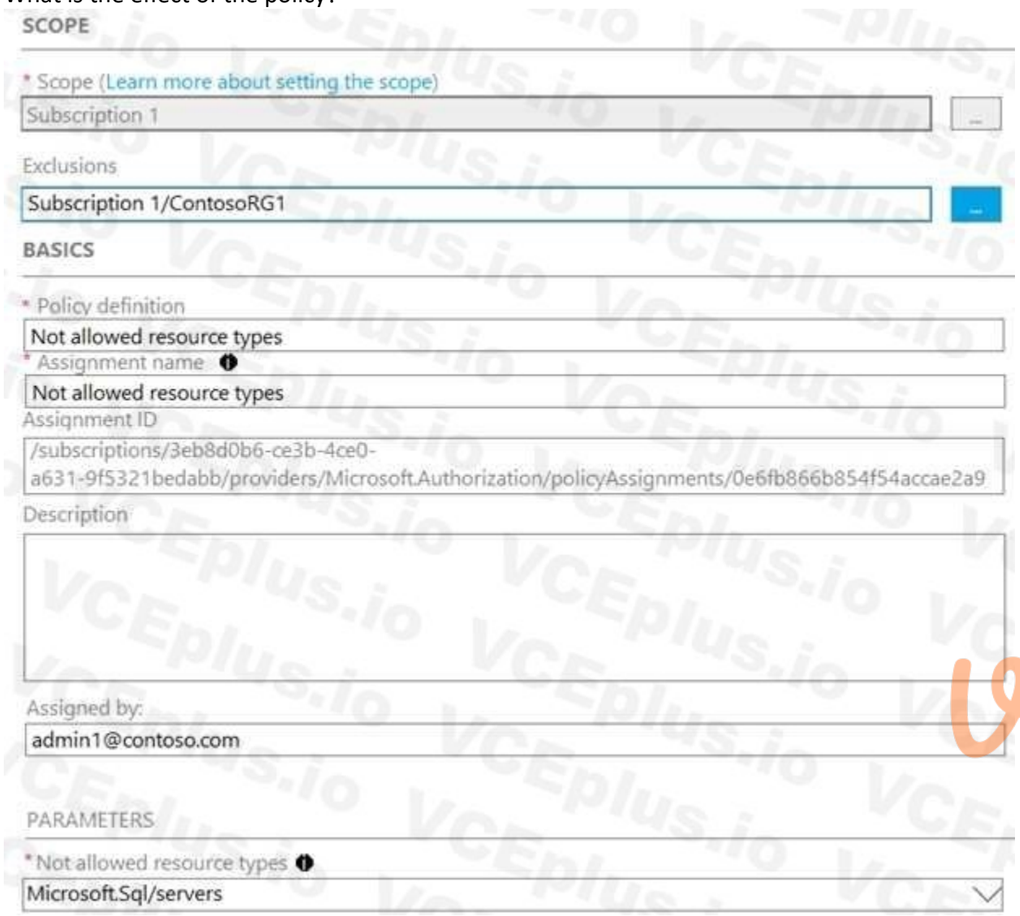
Statements	Yes	No
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	○	○
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	○	○
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	○	○

Answer Area:

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	○	○
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	○	○
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	○	○

Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: Yes
User1 is a Cloud Device Administrator.
Device2 is Azure AD joined.
Group1 has the assigned to join type. User1 is the owner of Group1.
Note: Assigned groups - Manually add users or devices into a static group.
Azure AD joined or hybrid Azure AD joined devices utilize an organizational account in Azure AD
Box 2: No
User2 is a User Administrator.
Device1 is Azure AD registered.
Group1 has the assigned join type, and the owner is User1.
Note: Azure AD registered devices utilize an account managed by the end user, this account is either a Microsoft account or another locally managed credential.
Box 3: Yes
User2 is a User Administrator.
Device2 is Azure AD joined.
Group2 has the Dynamic Device join type, and the owner is User2.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/overview

QUESTION 31
You have an Azure policy as shown in the following exhibit.
What is the effect of the policy?



Which of the following statements are true?

A. You can create Azure SQL servers in ContosoRG1 only.
B. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1.
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.

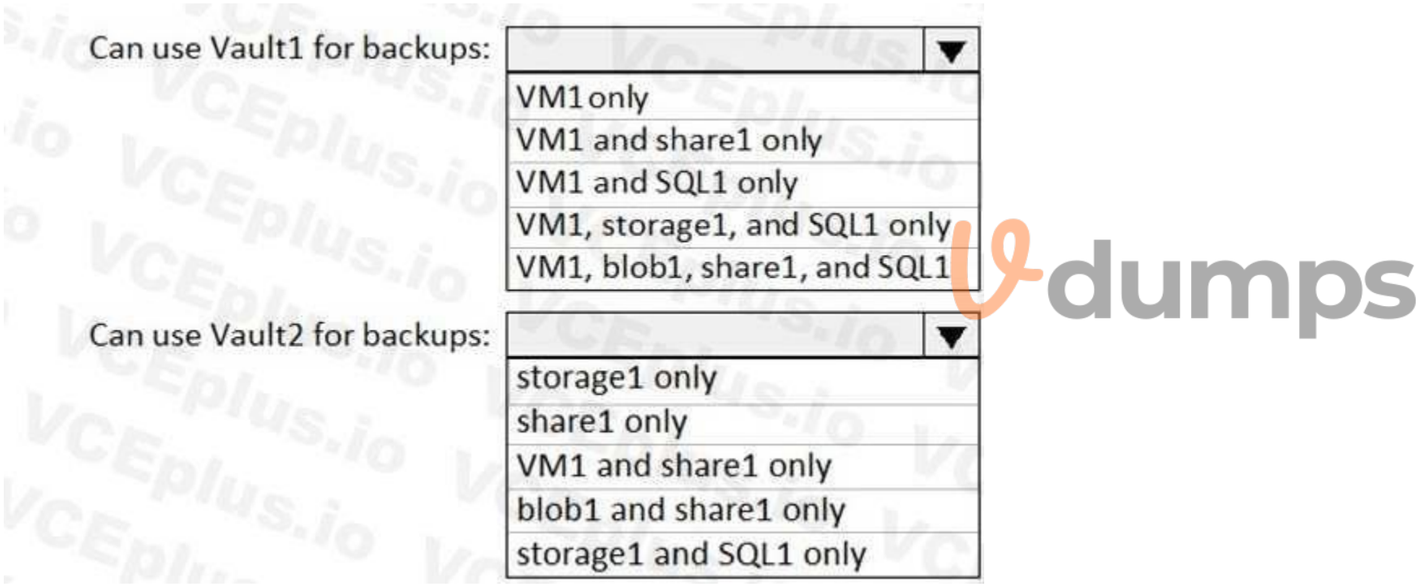
Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1 with the exception of ContosoRG1
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/definition-structure

QUESTION 32
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

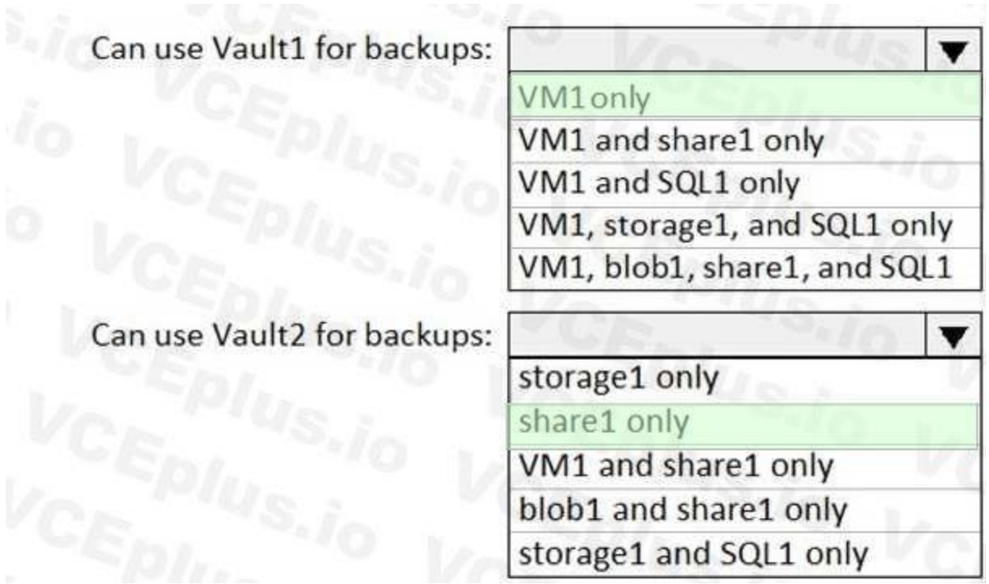
Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	West US	*Not applicable*
RG2	Resource group	West US	*Not applicable*
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	Central US	RG1
Vault2	Recovery Services vault	West US	RG2
VM1	Virtual machine	Central US	RG2
storage1	Storage account	West US	RG1
SQL1	Azure SQL database	East US	RG2

In storage1, you create a blob container named blob1 and a file share named share1.
Which resources can be backed up to Vault1 and Vault2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



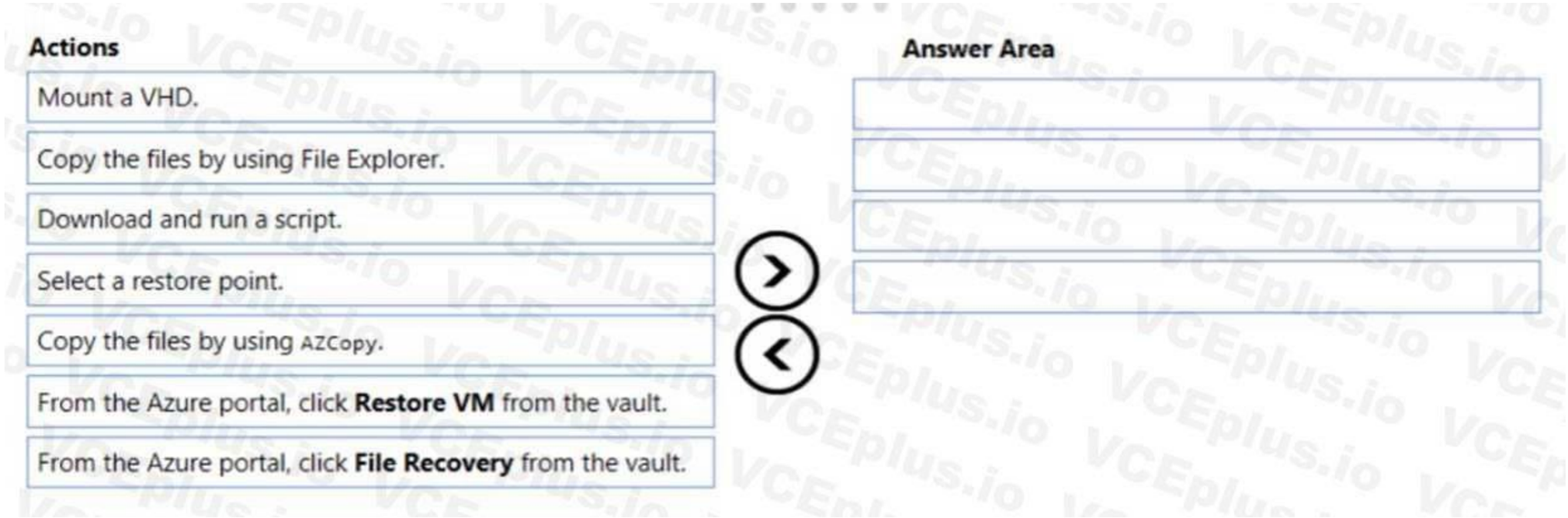
Answer Area:



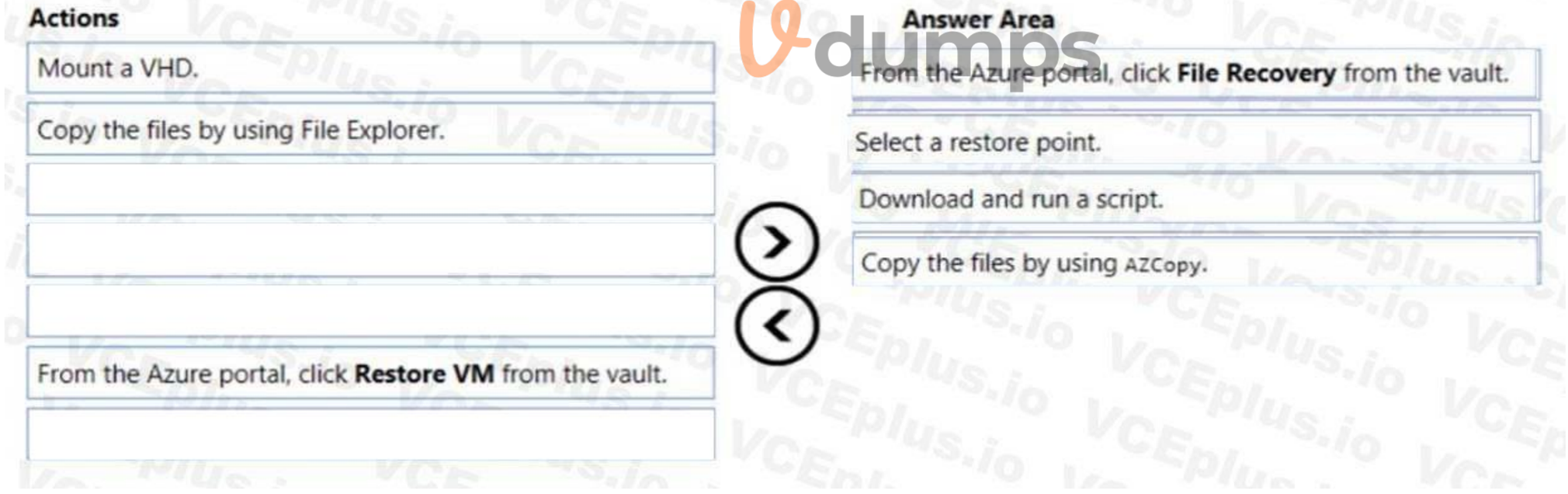
Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: VM1 only
VM1 is in the same region as Vault1.
File1 is not in the same region as Vautl1.
SQL is not in the same region as Vault1.
Blobs cannot be backup up to service vaults.
Note: To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines.
Box 2: Share1 only.
Storage1 is in the same region (West USA) as Vault2. Share1 is in Storage1.
Note: After you select Backup, the Backup pane opens and prompts you to select a storage account from a list of discovered supported storage accounts. They're either associated with this vault or present in the same region as the vault, but not yet associated to any Recovery Services vault.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-afs

QUESTION 33
DRAG DROP
You have an Azure Linux virtual machine that is protected by Azure Backup.
One week ago, two files were deleted from the virtual machine.
You need to reses clients connect n on-premises computer as quickly as possible.
Which four 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.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Section:

Explanation:

To restore files or folders from the recovery point, go to the virtual machine and choose the desired recovery point.

Step 0. In the virtual machine's menu, click Backup to open the Backup dashboard.

Step 1. In the Backup dashboard menu, click File Recovery.

Step 2. From the Select recovery point drop-down menu, select the recovery point that holds the files you want. By default, the latest recovery point is already selected.

Step 3: To download the software used to copy files from the recovery point, click Download Executable (for Windows Azure VM) or Download Script (for Linux Azure VM, a python script is generated).

Step 4: Copy the files by using AzCopy
AzCopy is a command-line utility designed for copying data to/from Microsoft Azure Blob, File, and Table storage, using simple commands designed for optimal performance. You can copy data between a file system and a storage account, or between storage accounts.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy

QUESTION 34
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.
Azure collects events from VM1.
You are creating an alert rule in Azure Monitor to notify an administrator when an error is logged in the System event log of VM1.
You need to specify which resource type to monitor.
What should you specify?

A. metric alert
B. Azure Log Analytics workspace
C. virtual machine
D. virtual machine extension

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Azure Monitor can collect data directly from your Azure virtual machines into a Log Analytics workspace for analysis of details and correlations. Installing the Log Analytics VM extension for Windows and Linux allows Azure Monitor to collect data from your Azure VMs.
Azure Log Analytics workspace is also used for on-premises computers monitored by System Center Operations Manager.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/quick-collect-azurevm

QUESTION 35
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storage1 and the users shown in the following table.

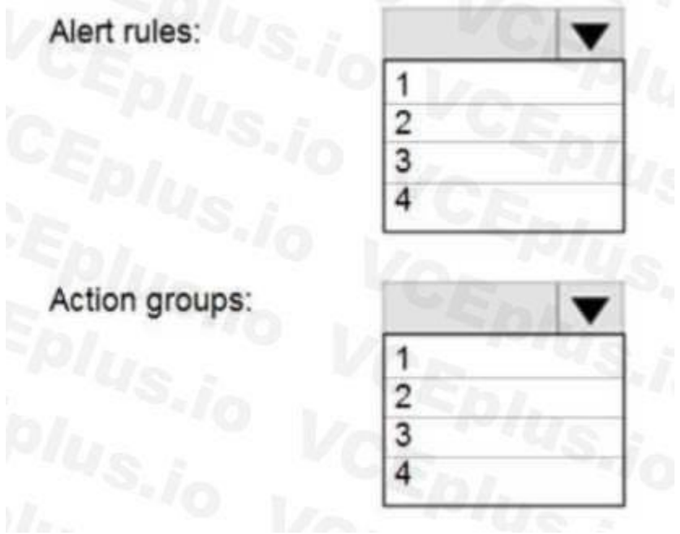
Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group1

You plan to monitor storage1 and to configure email notifications for the signals shown in the following table.

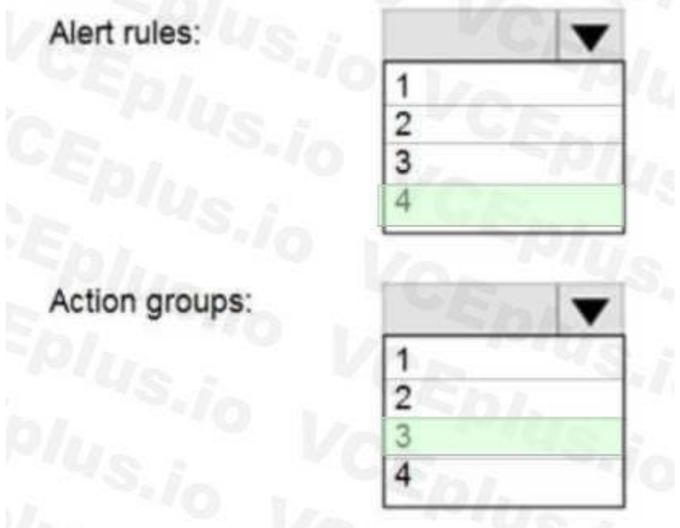
Name	Type	Users to notify
Ingress	Metric	User1 and User3 only
Egress	Metric	User1 only
Delete storage account	Activity log	User1, User2, and User3
Restore blob ranges	Activity log	User1 and User3 only

You need to identify the minimum number of alert rules and action groups required for the planned monitoring.
How many alert rules and action groups should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:



Section:
Explanation:
Box 1 : 4
As there are 4 distinct set of resource types (Ingress, Egress, Delete storage account, Restore blob ranges), so you need 4 alert rules. In one alert rule you can't specify different type of resources to monitor. So you need 4 alert rules.
Box 2 : 3
There are 3 distinct set of "Users to notify" as (User 1 and User 3), (User1 only), and (User1, User2, and User3). You can't set the action group based on existing group (Group1 and Group2) as there is no specific group for User1 only. So you need to create 3 action group.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/action-groups

QUESTION 36

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?

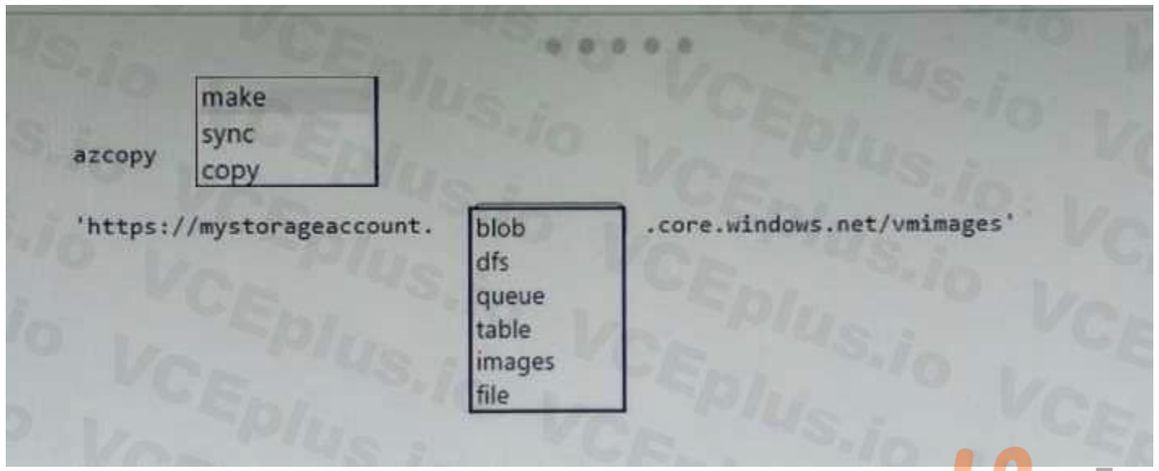
A. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup items and stop the VM2 backup.
B. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup Jobs and export the VM2 backup.
C. From the RSV1 blade, click Backup. From the Backup blade, select the backup for the virtual machine, and then click Backup.
D. From the VM2 blade, click Disaster recovery, click Replication settings, and then select RSV2 as the Recovery Services vault.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
The Azure Site Recovery service contributes to your disaster recovery strategy by managing and orchestrating replication, failover, and failback of on-premises machines and Azure virtual machines (VMs).

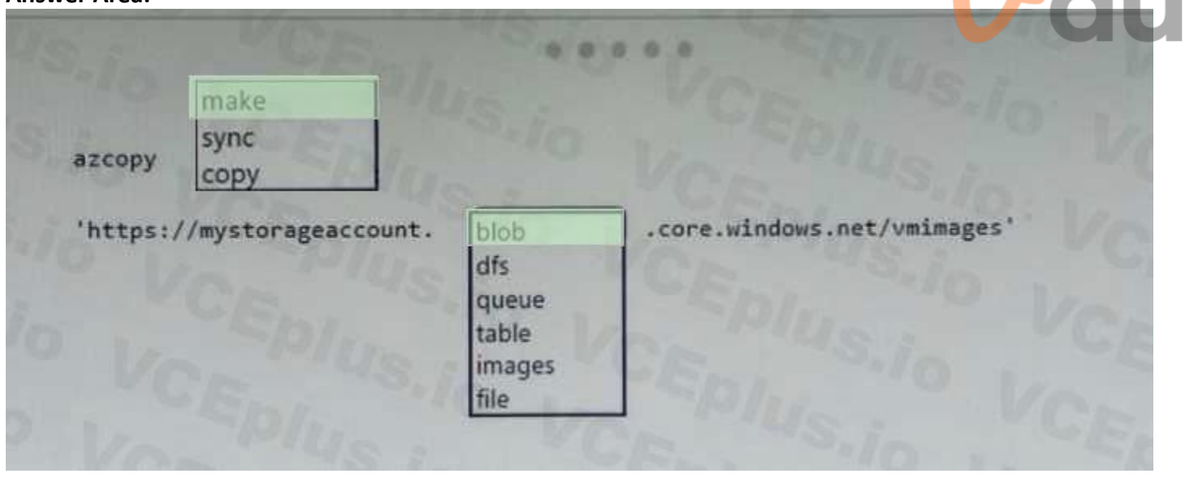
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-quickstart
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-tutorial-enable-replication

QUESTION 37
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account.
You plan to copy an on-premises virtual machine image to a container named vmimages.
You need to create the container for the planned image.
Which command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:



Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: make
Here the purpose is to 'create a container". So the correct command would be azcopy make.
Box 2: blob
The requirement is for storing that image, it's not used to build AKS. So blob is correct option.
Reference:
https://adamtheautomator.com/azcopy-copy-files/

QUESTION 38

HOTSPOT
You have a sync group that has the endpoints shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Endpoint1	Cloud endpoint
Endpoint2	Server endpoint
Endpoint3	Server endpoint

Cloud tiering is enabled for Endpoint3.
You add a file named File1 to Endpoint1 and a file named File2 to Endpoint2.
You need to identify on which endpoints File1 and File2 will be available within 24 hours of adding the files.
What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

File1:
- Endpoint1only
- Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

File2:
- Endpoint1only
- Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

Answer Area:

File1:
- Endpoint1only
- Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

File2:
- Endpoint1only
- Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only
- Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3

Section:
Explanation:
File1: Endpoint3 only

Cloud Tiering: A switch to enable or disable cloud tiering. When enabled, cloud tiering will tier files to your Azure file shares. This converts on-premises file shares into a cache, rather than a complete copy of the dataset, to help you manage space efficiency on your server. With cloud tiering, infrequently used or accessed files can be tiered to Azure Files.
File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-cloud-tiering

QUESTION 39
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The tenant is synced to the on-premises Active Directory domain. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
SecAdmin1	Security administrator
BillAdmin1	Billing administrator
User1	Reports reader

You enable self-service password reset (SSPR) for all users and configure SSPR to have the following authentication methods:
Number of methods required to reset: 2
Methods available to users: Mobile phone, Security questions
Number of questions required to register: 3
Number of questions required to reset: 3
You select the following security questions:
What is your favorite food?
In what city was your first job?
What was the name of your first pet?
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: In what city was your first job?	○	○
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What is your favorite food?	○	○
User1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What was the name of your first pet?	○	○

Answer Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: In what city was your first job?	○	○
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What is your favorite food?	○	○
User1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What was the name of your first pet?	○	○

Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: No
Administrator accounts are special accounts with elevated permissions. To secure them, the following restrictions apply to changing passwords of administrators:
On-premises enterprise administrators or domain administrators cannot reset their password through Self-service password reset (SSPR). They can only change their password in their onpremises environment. Thus, we recommend not syncing on-prem AD admin accounts to Azure AD.
An administrator cannot use secret Questions & Answers as a method to reset password.
Box 2: Yes
Self-service password reset (SSPR) is an Azure Active Directory feature that enables employees to reset their passwords without needing to contact IT staff.
Box 3: Yes
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-sspr-deployment

QUESTION 40
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that is synced to an Active Directory domain. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Source
User1	Member	Azure AD
User2	Member	Windows Server Active Directory
User3	Guest	Microsoft account
User4	Member	Windows Server Active Directory

The users have the attributes shown in the following table.

Name	Office phone	Mobile phone
User1	222-555-1234	222-555-2345
User2	null	null
User3	222-555-1234	222-555-2346
User4	222-555-1234	null

You need to ensure that you can enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for all four users.
Solution: You add an office phone number for User2.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:

User3 requires a user account in Azure AD.
Note: Your Azure AD password is considered an authentication method. It is the one method that cannot be disabled.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authenticationmethods

QUESTION 41
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that is synced to an Active Directory domain. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Source
User1	Member	Azure AD
User2	Member	Windows Server Active Directory
User3	Guest	Microsoft account
User4	Member	Windows Server Active Directory

The users have the attribute shown in the following table.

Name	Office phone	Mobile phone
User1	222-555-1234	222-555-2345
User2	null	null
User3	222-555-1234	222-555-2346
User4	222-555-1234	null

You need to ensure that you can enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for all four users.
Solution: You add a mobile phone number for User2 and User4.
Does this meet the Goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
User3 requires a user account in Azure AD.
Note: Your Azure AD password is considered an authentication method. It is the one method that cannot be disabled.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authenticationmethods

QUESTION 42
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 Data Lake Store
B. a virtual machine
C. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service
D. Azure Blob storage

Correct Answer: D
Section:
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.

The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service

QUESTION 43
HOTSPOT
You have a pay-as-you-go Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Daily cost
VM1	RG1	20 euros
VM2	RG2	30 euros

You create the budget shown in the following exhibit.

Budget1
Resource group

Edit budget Delete budget

CURRENT SPEND
5.93 EUR

Budget
1,000.00 EUR

BUDGET SUMMARY

Name	Budget1
Scope	RG1 (Resource group)
Filters	–
Ammount	1,000.00 EUR
Budget period	Resets billing month
Start date	6/20/2019
End date	6/19/2021

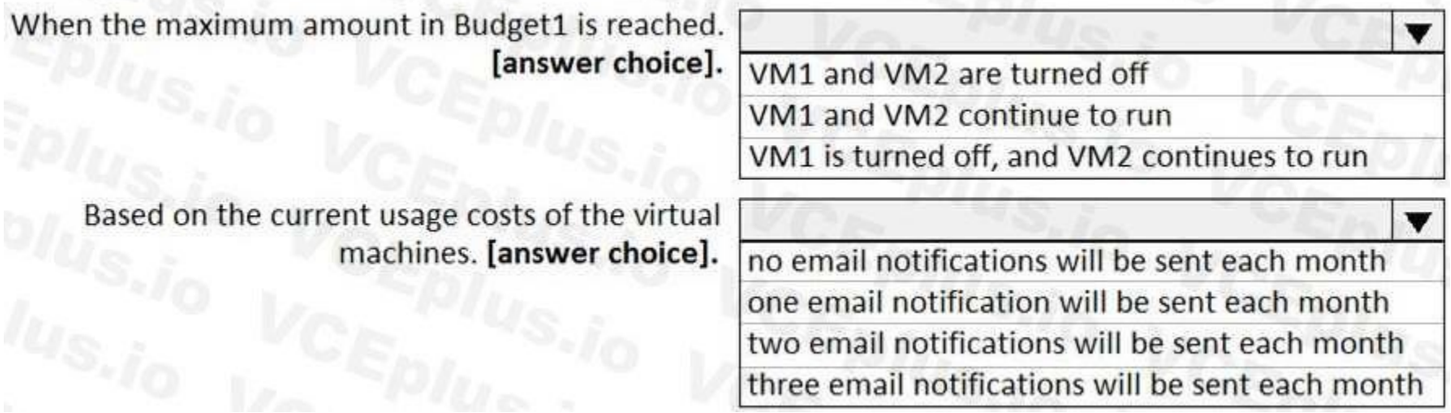
BUDGET ALERTS

Alert conditions	% OF BUDGET	AMOUNT	ACTION GROUP	ACTION GROUP
	50%	€500	AG1	1 Email
	70%	€700	AG2	1 SMS
	100%	€1,000	AG3	1 Azure app
Alert recipients (email)	User1@Contoso.com			

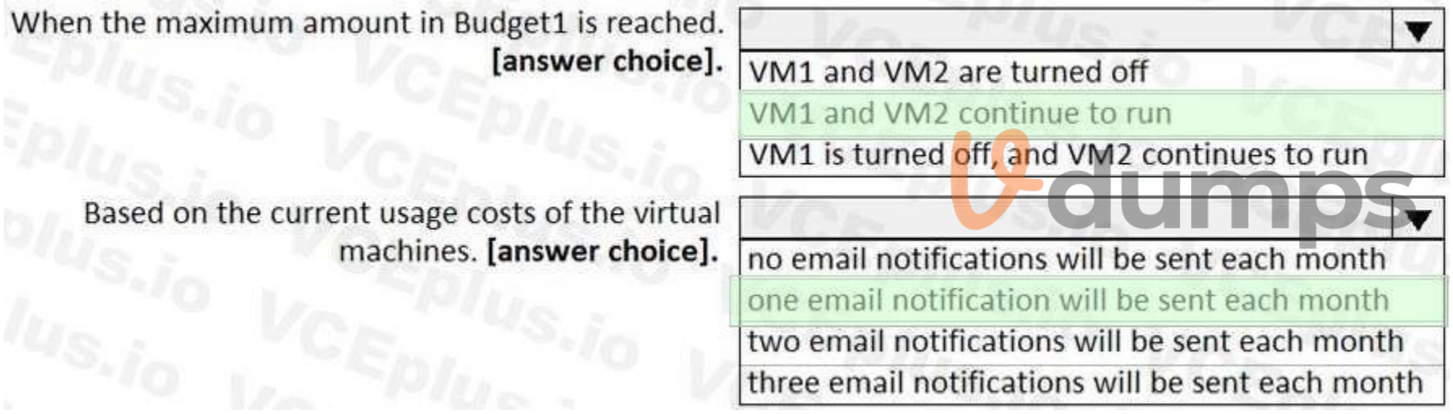
The AG1 action group contains a user named admin@contoso.com only.

Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:



Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: VM1 and VM2 continues to run
When the budget thresholds you've created are exceeded, only notifications are triggered. None of your resources are affected and your consumption isn't stopped. You can use budgets to compare and track spending as you analyze costs.
Box 2: one email notification will be sent each month
Budget alerts for Resource Group RG1, which include VM1, but not VM2.VM1 consumes 20 Euro/day.
The 50% ,500 Euro limit, will be reached in 25 days, and an email will be sent.
The 70% and 100% alert conditions will not be reached within a month, and they don't trigger email actions anyway.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/tutorial-acm-createbudgets
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/cost-mgt-alerts-monitorusage-spending

QUESTION 44
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
User1	*None*
User2	Global administrator
User3	Cloud device administrator
User4	Intune administrator

Adatum.com has the following configurations:
Users may join devices to Azure AD is set to User1.
Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices is set to None.
You deploy Windows 10 to a computer named Computer. User1 joins Computer1 to adatum.com.
You need to identify which users are added to the local Administrators group on Computer1.

A. User1 only
B. User1, User2, and User3 only
C. User1 and User2 only
D. User1, User2, User3, and User4
E. User2 only

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Users may join devices to Azure AD - This setting enables you to select the users who can register their devices as Azure AD joined devices. The default is All.
Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices - You can select the users that are granted local administrator rights on a device. Users added here are added to the Device Administrators role in Azure AD. Global administrators, here User2, in Azure AD and device owners are granted local administrator rights by default.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/device-management-azure-portal

QUESTION 45
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
VNET1	Virtual network	East US
IP1	Public IP address	West Europe
RT1	Route table	North Europe

You need to create a network interface named NIC1.
In which location can you create NIC1?

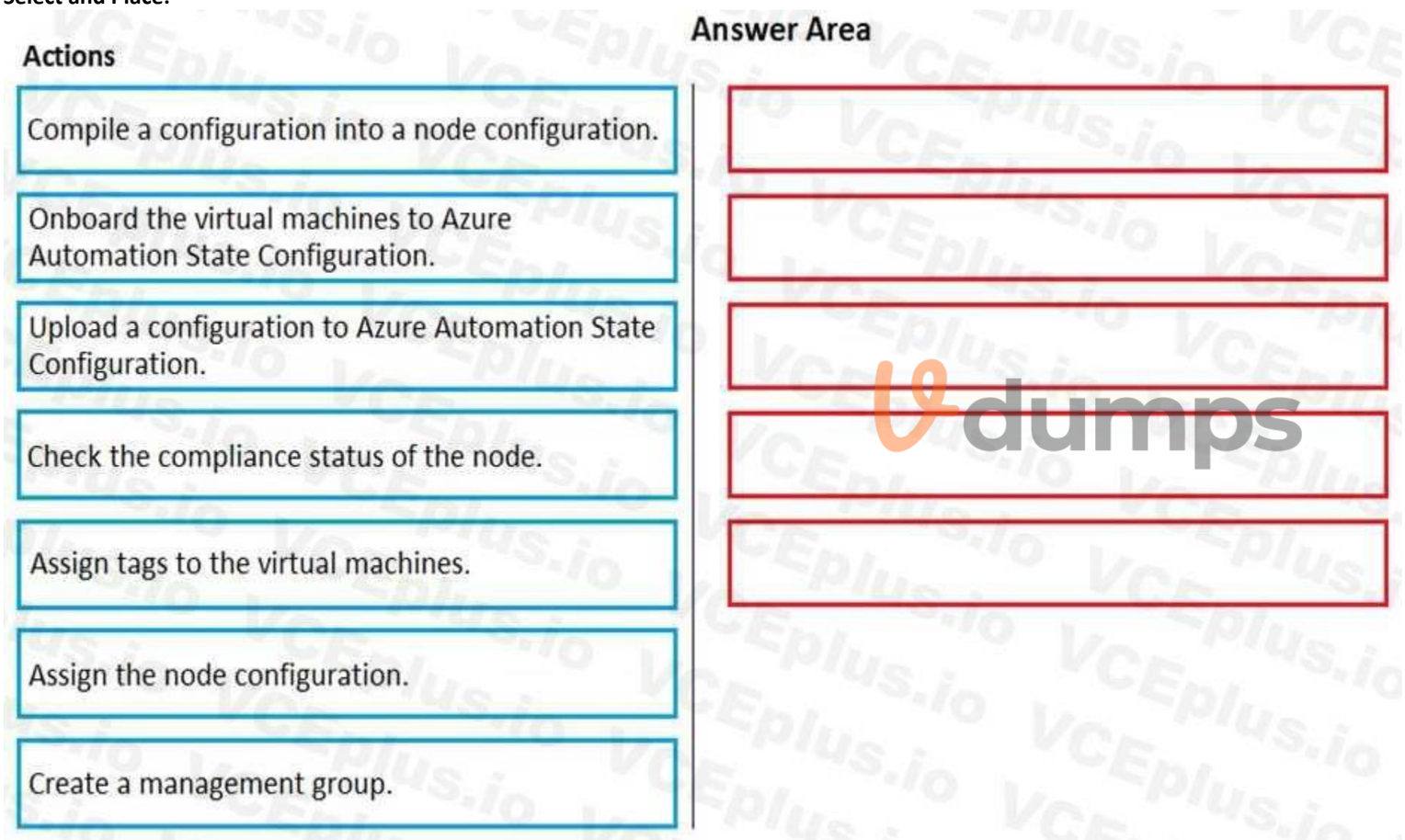
A. East US and North Europe only.
B. East US and West Europe only.
C. East US, West Europe, and North Europe.
D. East US only.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
A virtual network is required when you create a NIC. Select the virtual network for the network interface. You can only assign a network interface to a virtual network that exists in the same subscription and location as the network interface. Once a network interface is created, you cannot change the virtual network it is assigned to. The virtual machine you add the network interface to must also exist in the same location and subscription as

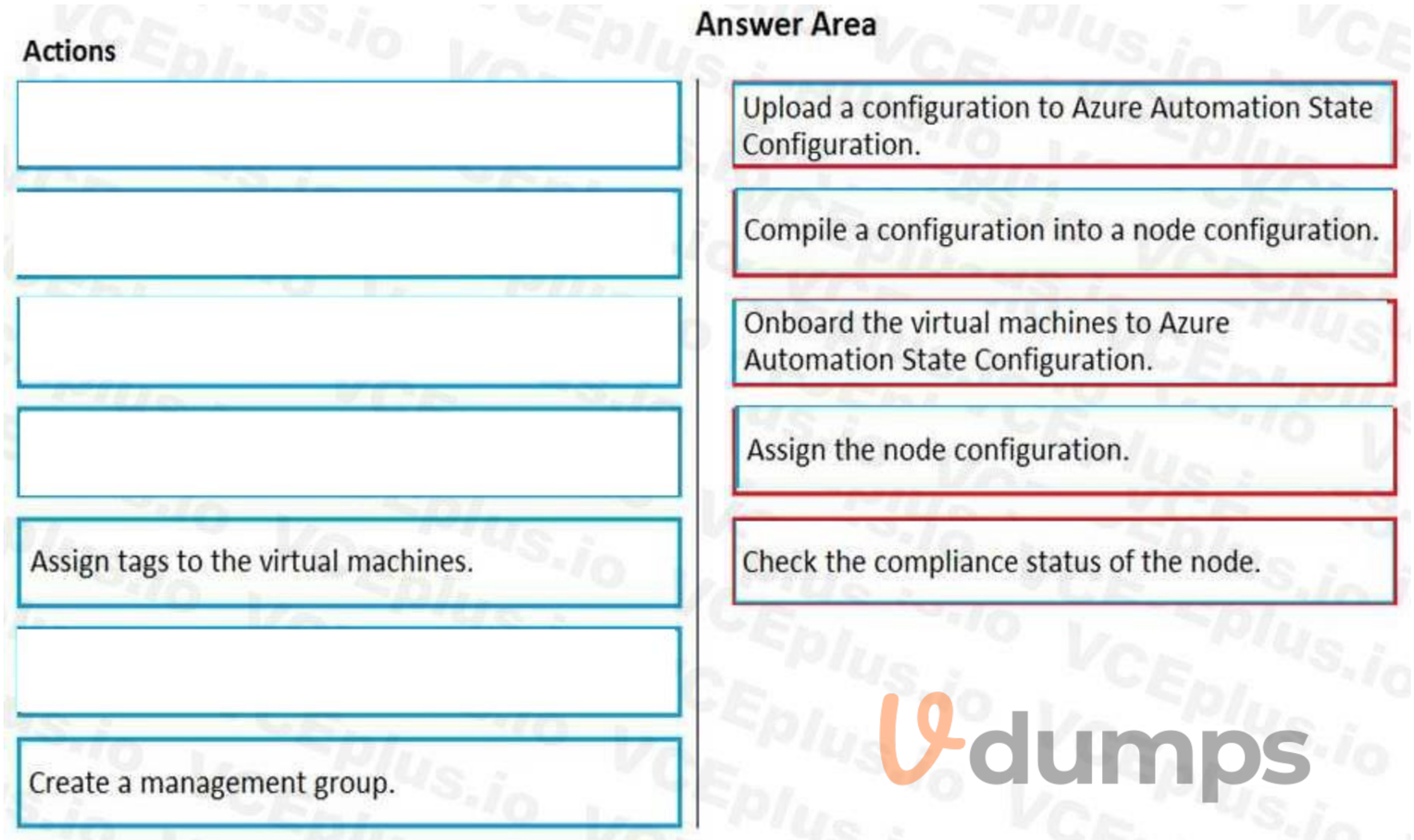
the network interface.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface

QUESTION 46
DRAG DROP
You need to use Azure Automation State Configuration to manage the ongoing consistency of virtual machine configurations.
Which five actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate action from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Section:
Explanation:
Step 1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.
Import the configuration into the Automation account.
Step 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration.
A DSC configuration defining that state must be compiled into one or more node configurations (MOF document), and placed on the Automation DSC Pull Server.
Step 3: Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.
Onboard the Azure VM for management with Azure Automation State Configuration
Step 4: Assign the node configuration
Step 5: Check the compliance status of the node
Each time Azure Automation State Configuration performs a consistency check on a managed node, the node sends a status report back to the pull server. You can view these reports on the page for that node.
On the blade for an individual report, you can see the following status information for the corresponding consistency check:
The report status ó whether the node is "Compliant", the configuration "Failed", or the node is "Not Compliant"
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started

QUESTION 47
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.
You use Azure Backup to create a backup of VM1 named Backup1.
After creating Backup1, you perform the following changes to VM1:
Modify the size of VM1.

Copy a file named Budget.xls to a folder named Data.
Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
Add a data disk to VM1.
An administrator uses the Replace existing option to restore VM1 from Backup1.
You need to ensure that all the changes to VM1 are restored.
Which change should you perform again?

A. Modify the size of VM1.
B. Add a data disk.
C. Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
D. Copy Budget.xls to Data.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
The scenario mentioned in the question, we are using the replace option. So in this case we would lose the existing data written to the disk after the backup was taken. The file was copied to the disk after the backup was taken. Hence, we would need to copy the file once again.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#replace-existingdisks

QUESTION 48
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	West Europe	*Not applicable*
RG2	Resource group	North Europe	*Not applicable*
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1

You create virtual machines in Subscription1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group	Region	Operating system
VM1	RG1	West Europe	Windows Server 2016
VM2	RG1	North Europe	Windows Server 2016
VM3	RG2	West Europe	Windows Server 2016
VMA	RG1	West Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04
VMB	RG1	North Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04
VMC	RG2	West Europe	Ubuntu Server 18.04

You plan to use Vault1 for the backup of as many virtual machines as possible.
Which virtual machines can be backed up to Vault1?

A. VM1, VM3, VMA, and VMC only
B. VM1 and VM3 only
C. VM1, VM2, VM3, VMA, VMB, and VMC
D. VM1 only
E. VM3 and VMC only

Correct Answer: A

Section:
Explanation:
To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines. If you have virtual machines in several regions, create a Recovery Services vault in each region.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault

QUESTION 49
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:
A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections
NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.
NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:
Priority: 100
Source: Any
Source port range: *
Destination: *
Destination port range: 3389
Protocol: UDP
Action: Allow
VM1 connects to Subnet1. NSG1-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.
You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.
Solution: You modify the custom rule for NSG-VM1 to use the internet as a source and TCP as a protocol.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
NSGs deny all inbound traffic except from virtual network or load balancers. For inbound traffic,
Azure processes the rules in a network security group associated to a subnet first, and then the rules in a network security group associated to the network interface.
By default NSG rule to allow traffic through RDP port 3389 is not created automatically during the creation of VM , unless you change the setting during creation. Subnets usually do not have any NSG associated unless you go out of the way to do so, which this scenario does. when you create that extra NSG, it won't have an RDP rule by default, thus blocking inbound connections.
Request first goes to NSG -subnet1 and as there is no allow rule for RDP so it will block the request by default.Since the Subnet NSG (the one with the default rules) is evaluated first, it blocks the inbound
RDP connection.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdpconnection
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview#default-security-rules

QUESTION 50
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:
A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1

Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections
NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.
NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:
Priority: 100
Source: Any
Source port range: *
Destination: *
Destination port range: 3389
Protocol: UDP
Action: Allow
VM1 connects to Subnet1. NSG1-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.
You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.
Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the Any source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol. You remove NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389. A rule to permit RDP traffic must be created automatically when you create your VM.
Note on NSG-Subnet1: Azure routes network traffic between all subnets in a virtual network, by default.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdpconnection

QUESTION 51
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:
A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections
NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.
NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:
Priority: 100
Source: Any
Source port range: *
Destination: *
Destination port range: 3389
Protocol: UDP
Action: Allow
VM1 connects to Subnet1. NSG1-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.
You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.
Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 and NSG-VM1 that allows connections from the internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389. A rule to permit RDP traffic must be created automatically when you create your VM.
Note on NSG-Subnet1: Azure routes network traffic between all subnets in a virtual network, by default.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdpconnection

QUESTION 52
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 and the following custom incoming rule:
Priority: 100
Name: Rule1
Port: 3389
Protocol: TCP
Source: Any
Destination: Any
Action: Allow
NSG1 connects to Subnet1. NSG2 connects to the network interface of VM2.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Hot 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 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.	○	○

Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: No
The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389. A rule to permit RDP traffic must be created automatically when you create your VM.
Box 2: Yes
NSG2 will allow this.
Box 3: Yes
NSG2 will allow this.
Note on NSG-Subnet1: Azure routes network traffic between all subnets in a virtual network, by default.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdpconnection

QUESTION 53
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? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

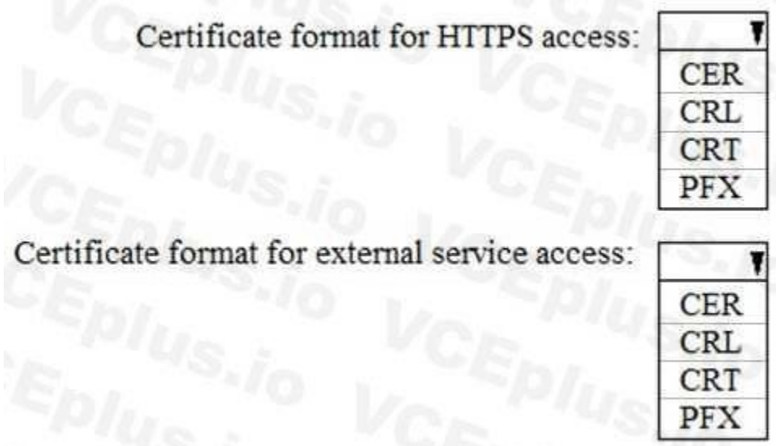
A. On the peering connections, allow forwarded traffic.
B. On the peering connections, allow gateway transit.
C. Create route tables and assign the table to subnets.
D. Create a route filter.
E. On the peering connections, use remote gateways.

Correct Answer: A, C
Section:
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.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-managepeering#requirements-andconstraints

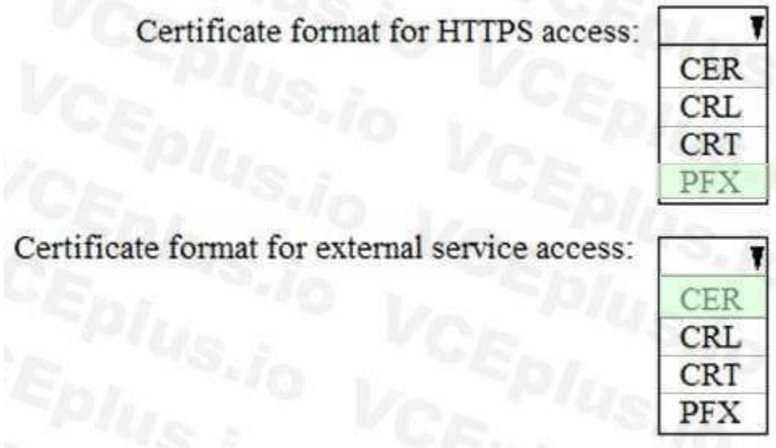
QUESTION 54
HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
In Subscription1, you create an Azure web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 will access an external service that requires certificate authentication.
You plan to require the use of HTTPS to access WebApp1.
You need to upload certificates to WebApp1.
In which formats should you upload the certificate? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:



Section:
Explanation:
A PFX file contains the public key file (SSL Certificate) and its unique private key file. This is required for HTTPS access. The web app will distribute the public key (in a CER file) to clients that connect to the web app.
The CER file is an SSL Certificate which has the public key of the external service. The external service will have the private key associated with the public key contained in the CER file.

QUESTION 55
You are the global administrator for an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com.
You need to enable two-step verification for Azure users.
What should you do?

A. Configure a playbook in Azure AD conditional access policy.

B. Create an Azure AD conditional access policy.
C. Create and configure the Identify Hub.
D. Install and configure Azure AD Connect.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Conditional Access policies enforce registration, requiring unregistered users to complete registration at first sign-in, an important security consideration.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-getstarted

QUESTION 56
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
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

Correct Answer: B
Section:
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.
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/

QUESTION 57
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.

Correct Answer: E
Section:
Explanation:
Through the use of messaging sessions you can guarantee ordering of messages, that is first-in-firstout (FIFO) delivery of messages.
Reference:

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

QUESTION 58
You have an Azure subscription.
You activate Enterprise Mobility + Security E5 licenses for all users.
You need the users to request approval before they can create virtual machines.
What should you configure first?

A. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) conditional access policies
B. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Authentication methods
C. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Privileged Identity Management for the Azure resource roles
D. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Privileged Identity Management for the Azure AD directory roles

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pimresource-roles-assign-roles

QUESTION 59
HOTSPOT
You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2.
Subscription1 has following virtual networks:

Name	Address space	Location
VNET1	10.10.10.0/24	West Europe
VNET2	172.16.0.0/16	West US

The virtual networks contain the following subnets:

Name	Address space	Location
Subnet11	10.10.10.0/24	VNET1
Subnet21	172.16.0.0/18	VNET2
Subnet22	172.16.128.0/18	VNET2

Subscription2 contains the following virtual network:
Name: VNETA
Address space: 10.10.128.0/17
Location: Canada Central
VNETA contains the following subnets:

Name	Address range
SubnetA1	10.10.130.0/24
SubnetA2	10.10.131.0/24

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	○	○
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	○	○
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	○	○

Answer Area:

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	○	○
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	○	○
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	○	○

Section:

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

With VNet-to-VNet you can connect Virtual Networks in Azure across Different regions.

Box 2: Yes

Azure supports the following types of peering:

Virtual network peering: Connect virtual networks within the same Azure region.

Global virtual network peering: Connecting virtual networks across Azure regions.

Box 3: Yes

Reference:

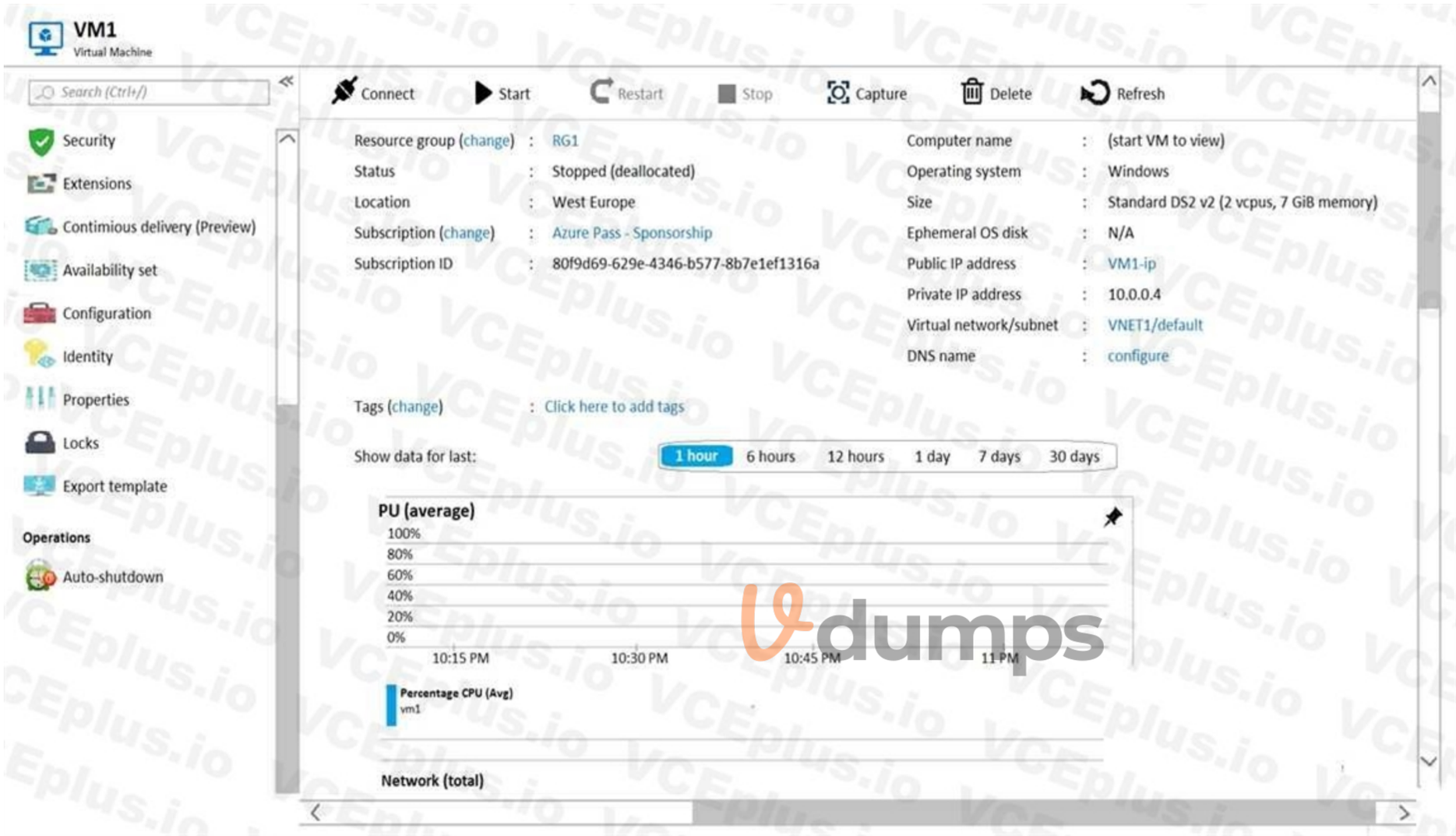
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/vnet-to-vnet-connecting-virtual-networks-in-azure-acrossdifferent-regions/

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

QUESTION 60

You create an Azure VM named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.

VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to enable Desired State Configuration for VM1.
What should you do first?

A. Configure a DNS name for VM1.
B. Start VM1.
C. Connect to VM1.
D. Capture a snapshot of VM1.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Status is Stopped (Deallocated).
The DSC extension for Windows requires that the target virtual machine is able to communicate with Azure.
The VM needs to be started.
Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-windows

QUESTION 61

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

Name	Type
LB1	Load balancer
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine

VM1 and VM2 run a website that is configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Physical path	Alias
Root folder	C:\inetpub\wwwroot\SiteA	/
Temp	C:\inetpub\wwwroot\Temp	Temp

LB1 is configured to balance requests to VM1 and VM2.

You configure a health probe as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

You need to ensure that the health probe functions correctly.
What should you do?

A. On LB1, change the Unhealthy threshold to 65536.
B. On LB1, change the port to 8080.
C. On VM1 and VM2, create a file named Probe1.htm in the C:\intepub\wwwroot\Temp folder.
D. On VM1 and VM2, create a file named Probe1.htm in the C:\intepub\wwwroot\SiteA\Temp folder.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Load balancing provides a higher level of availability and scale by spreading incoming requests across virtual machines (VMs). You can use the Azure portal to create a Standard load balancer and balance internal traffic among VMs.
To load balance successfully between VM1 and VM2 you have to place the html file in the path mentioned in the Probe1 configuration.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-standard-internalportal

QUESTION 62
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? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. a Security group that uses the Assigned membership type
B. an Office 365 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

Correct Answer: B, C
Section:
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:
A, 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-expirationpolicy?view=o365-worldwide

QUESTION 63
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled for all users.
You need to provide users with the ability to bypass MFA for 10 days on devices to which they have successfully signed in by using MFA.
What should you do?

A. From the multi-factor authentication page, configure the users' settings.
B. From Azure AD, create a conditional access policy.
C. From the multi-factor authentication page, configure the service settings.
D. From the MFA blade in Azure AD, configure the MFA Server settings.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Enable remember Multi-Factor Authentication
Sign in to the Azure portal.
On the left, select Azure Active Directory > Users.
Select Multi-Factor Authentication.
Under Multi-Factor Authentication, select service settings.
On the Service Settings page, manage remember multi-factor authentication, select the Allow users to remember multi-factor authentication on devices they trust option.

Set the number of days to allow trusted devices to bypass two-step verification. The default is 14 days.
Select Save.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings

QUESTION 64
You have a hybrid infrastructure that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.
You plan to share a cloud resource to the All Users group.

Name	User name	Type	Source
User1	User1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Member	Azure Active Directory
User2	User2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Member	Windows Server AD
User3	User3@outlook.com	Guest	Microsoft Account
User4	User4@gmail.com	Guest	Microsoft Account

You need to ensure that User1, User2, User3, and User4 can connect successfully to the cloud resource.
What should you do first?

A. Create a user account of the member type for User4.
B. Create a user account of the member type for User3.
C. Modify the Directory-wide Groups settings.
D. Modify the External collaboration settings.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Ensure that "Enable an 'All Users' group in the directory" policy is set to "Yes" in your Azure Active
Directory (AD) settings in order to enable the "All Users" group for centralized access administration.
This group represents the entire collection of the Active Directory users, including guests and external users, that you can use to make the access permissions easier to manage within your directory.
Incorrect Answers:
A, B: User3 and User4 are guests already.
Note: By default, all users and guests in your directory can invite guests even if they're not assigned to an admin role. External collaboration settings let you turn guest invitations on or off for different types of users in your organization. You can also delegate invitations to individual users by assigning roles that allow them to invite guests.
Reference:
https://www.cloudconformity.com/knowledge-base/azure/ActiveDirectory/enable-all-usersgroup.html

QUESTION 65
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.com.onmicrosoft.com.
Solution: You instruct User2 to create the user accounts.

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
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 66
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.com.onmicrosoft.com.
Solution: You instruct User3 to create the user accounts.

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
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 67
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.com.onmicrosoft.com.
Solution: You instruct User1 to create the user accounts.

A. Yes

B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
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 68
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 contoso data.
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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
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 69
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?

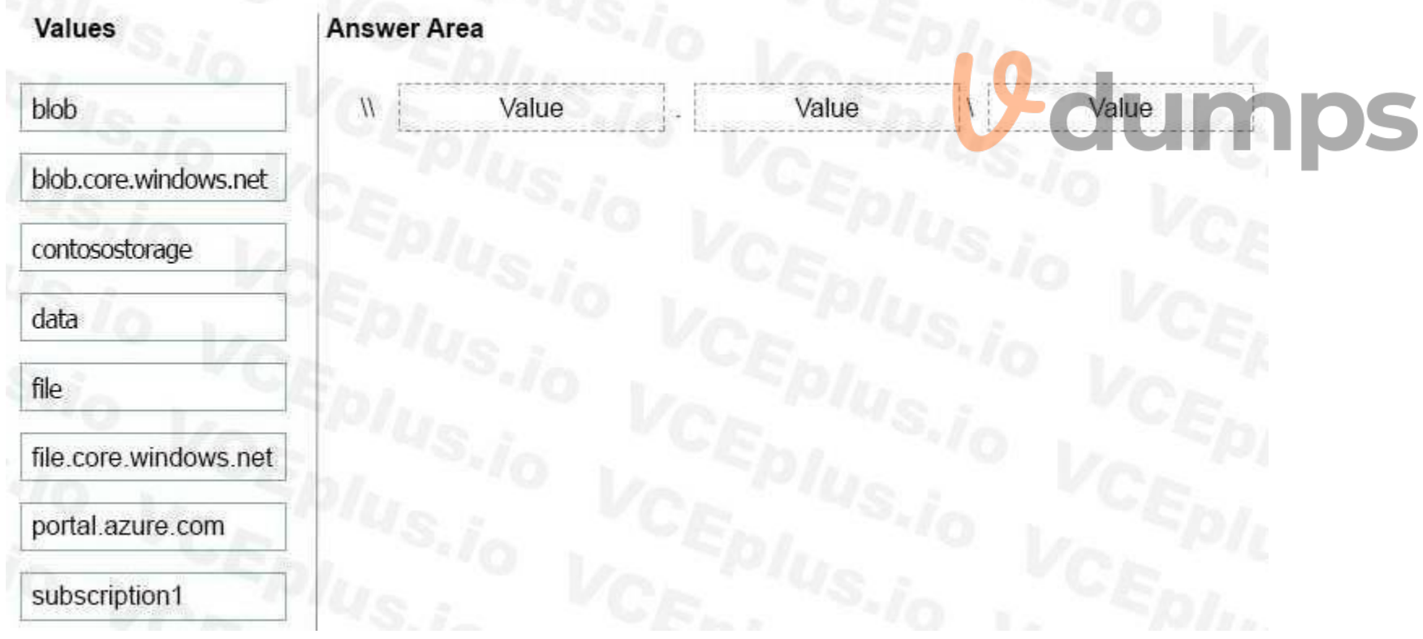
A. storage1
B. storage2
C. storage3
D. storage4

Correct Answer: B

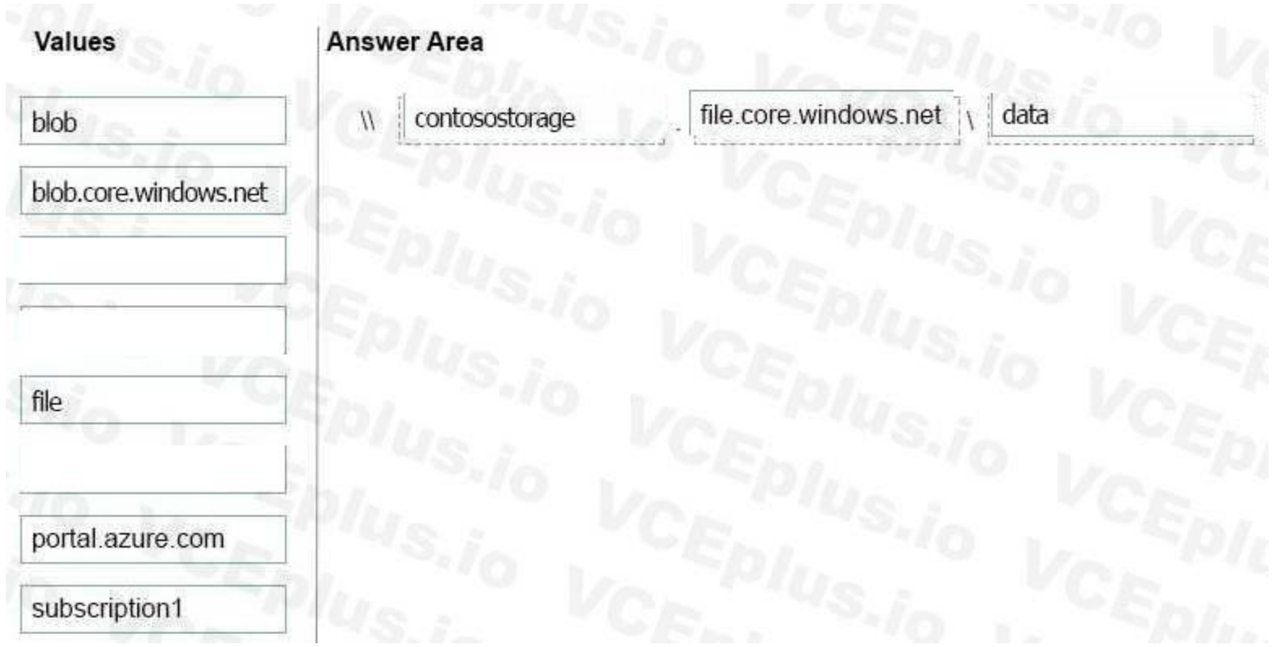
Section:
Explanation:
Azure Import/Export service supports the following of storage accounts:
Standard General Purpose v2 storage accounts (recommended for most scenarios)
Blob Storage accounts
General Purpose v1 storage accounts (both Classic or Azure Resource Manager deployments),
Azure Import/Export 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 70
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.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

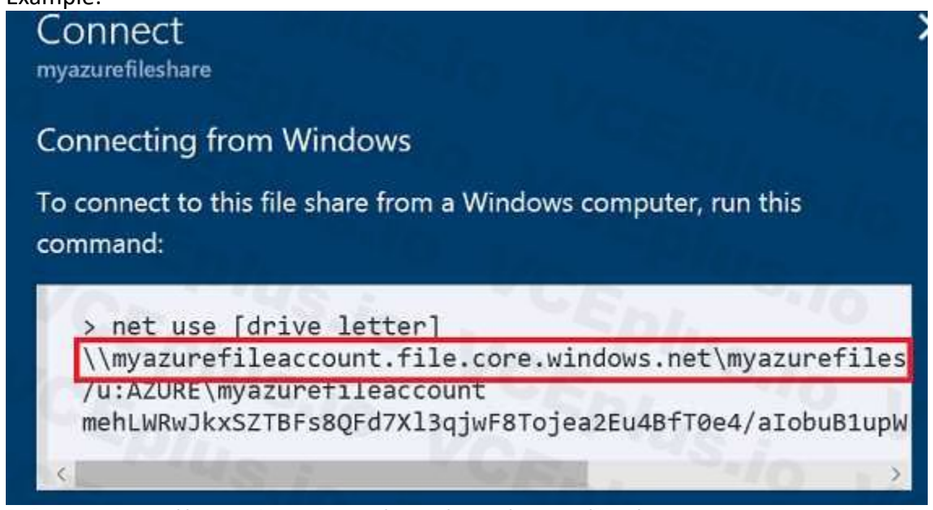
Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Section:
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:

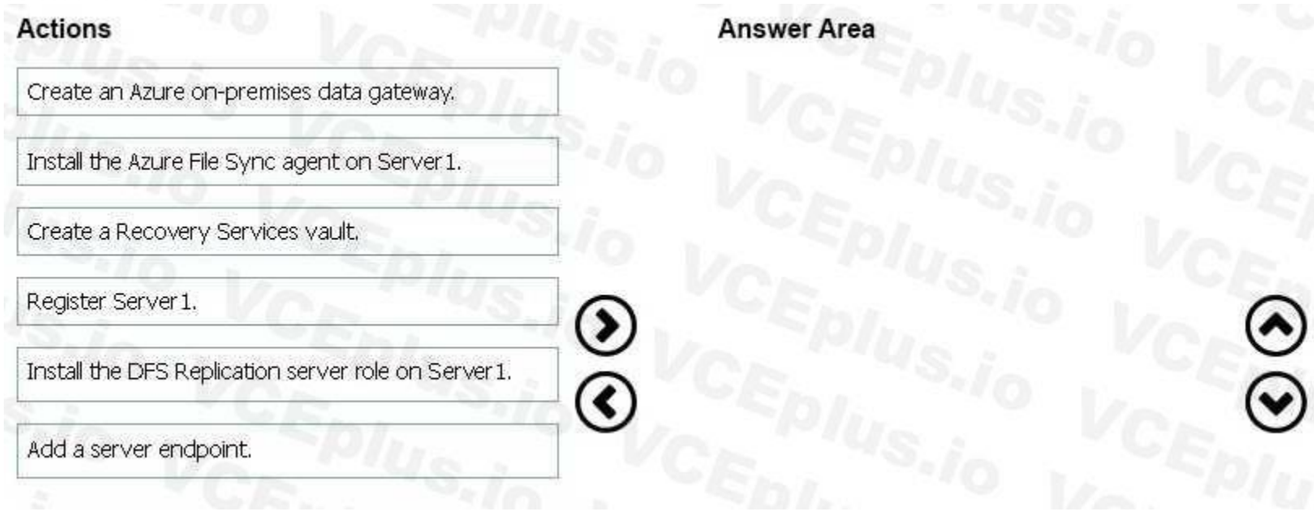


Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows

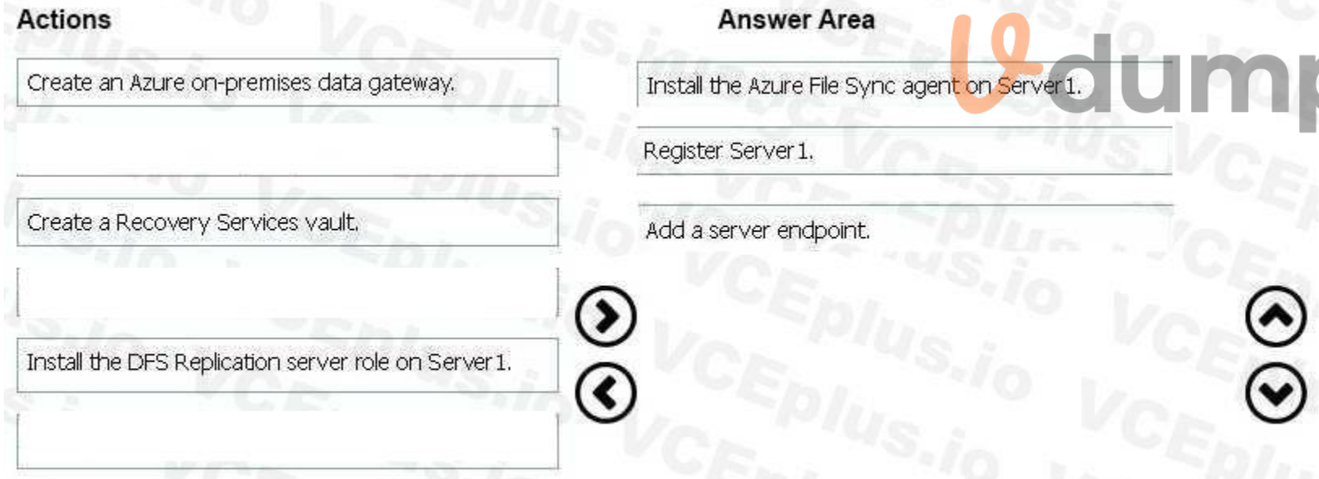
QUESTION 71
DRAG DROP
You have an on-premises file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016.
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.

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.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:

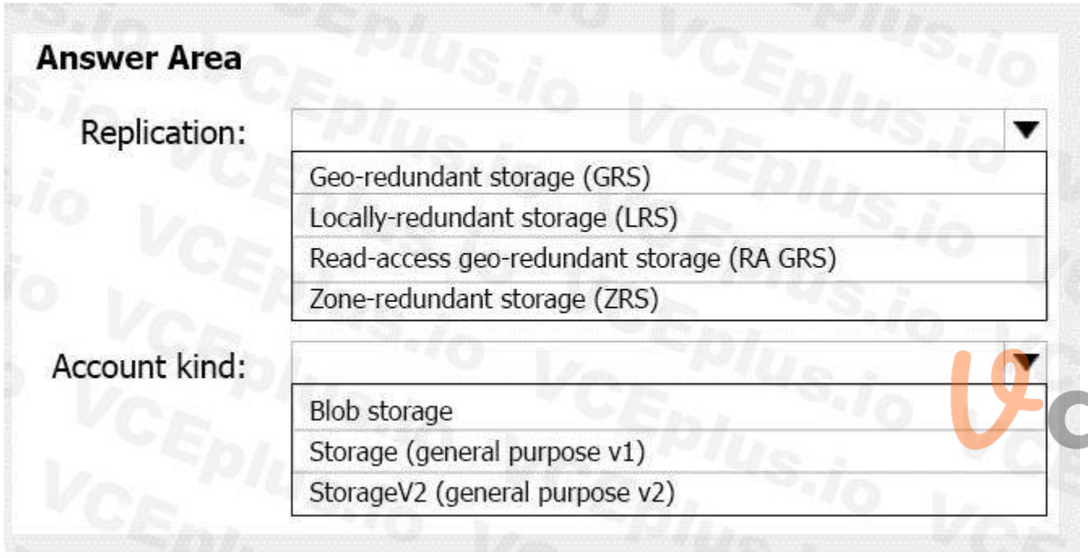


Section:
Explanation:
Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1
The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share
Step 2: Register Server1.
Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service
Registering your Windows Server 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.

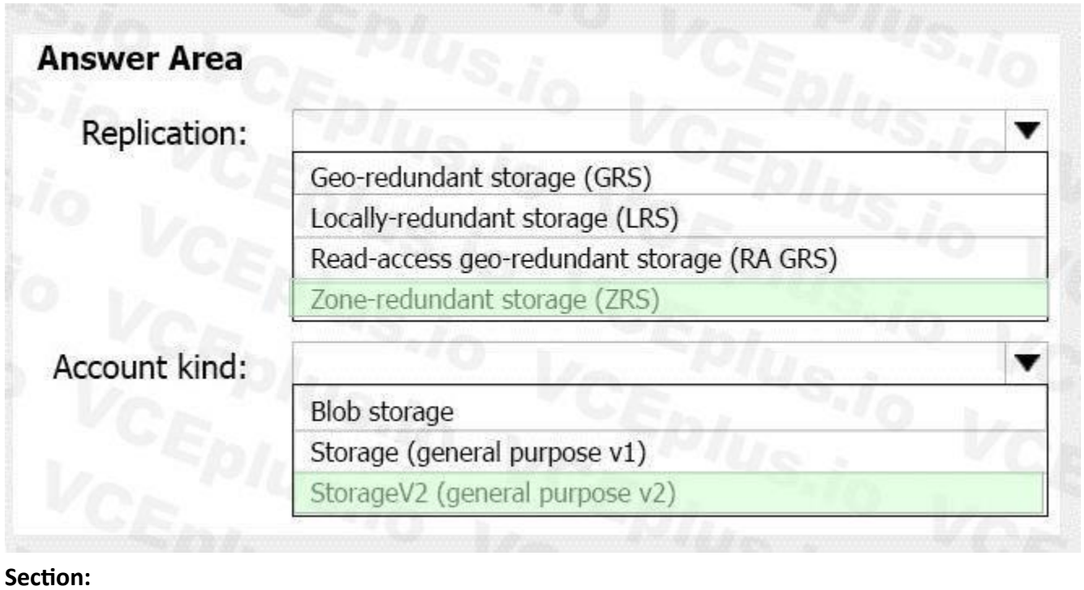
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deploymentguide

QUESTION 72
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.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:



Section:

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 73
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

Correct Answer: B
Section:
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 74
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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:

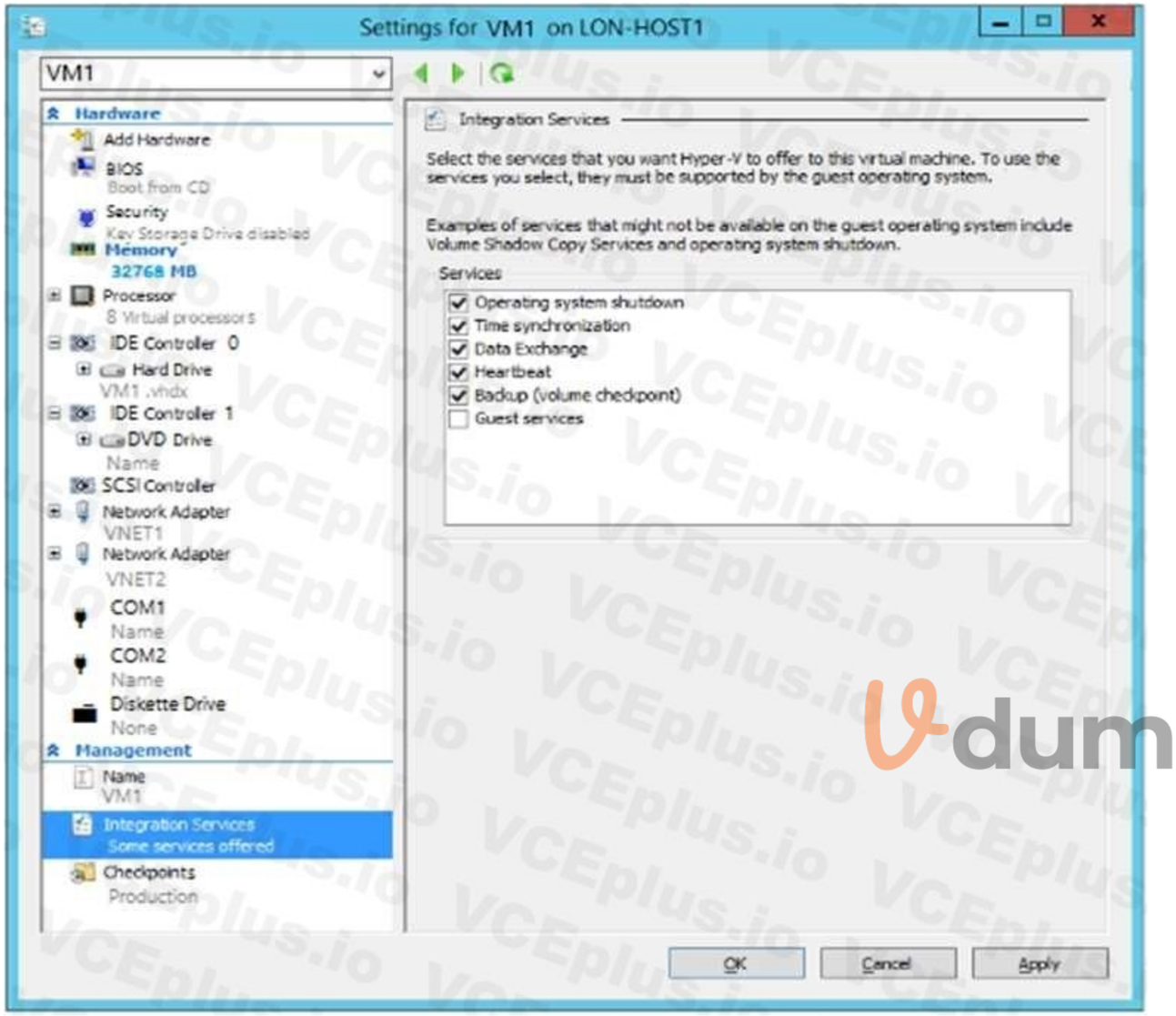
The Set-AzMarketplaceTerms cmdlet saves the terms object for given publisher id(Publisher), offer id(Product) and plan id(Name) tuple.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.marketplaceordering/setazmarketplaceterms?view=azps-4.5.0

QUESTION 75
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019. You sign in to VM1 as a user named User 1 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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
As D drive is temporary storage so new files on D drive will be lost. The screensaver, wall paper, new files on C drive are available after Redeploy.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/redeploy-to-new-nodewindows

QUESTION 76
You have an Azure subscription.
You have an on-premises virtual machine named VM1. The settings for VM1 are shown in the exhibit.
(Click the Exhibit button.)



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

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
From the exhibit we see that the disk is in the VHDX format.
Before you upload a Windows virtual machines (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-vhdimage?toc=%2fazure%2fvirtual-machines%2fwindows%2ftoc.json

QUESTION 77
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.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

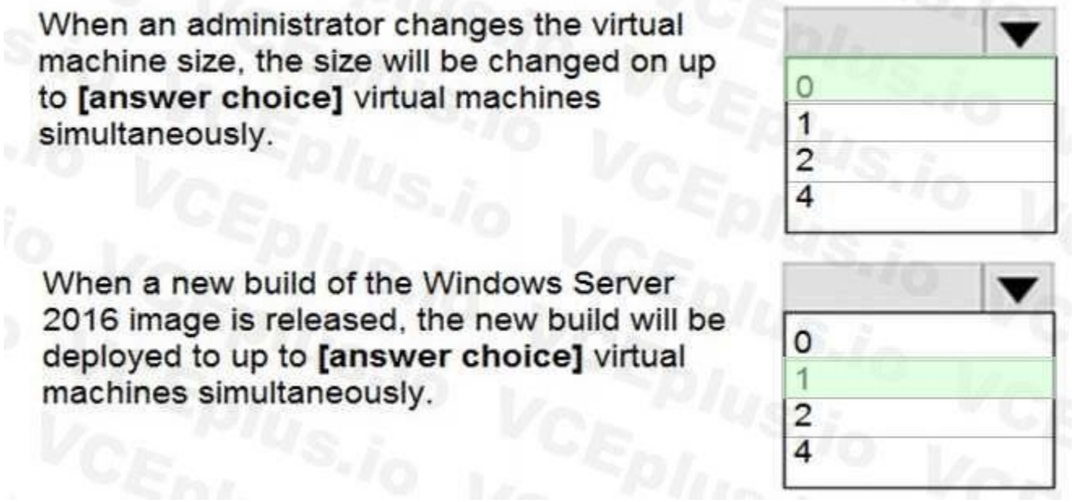
When an administrator changes the virtual machine size, the size will be changed on up to **[answer choice]** virtual machines simultaneously.

- 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 Area:



Section:
Explanation:
he 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: 1
Below is clearly mentioned in the official Website "The upgrade orchestrator identifies the batch of VM instances to upgrade, with any one batch having a maximum of 20% of the total instance count, subject to a minimum batch size of one virtual machine."
So, 20% from 4 ~1
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-setsupgrade-scale-set
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-setsautomatic-upgrade

QUESTION 78
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is used be several departments at your company. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table:

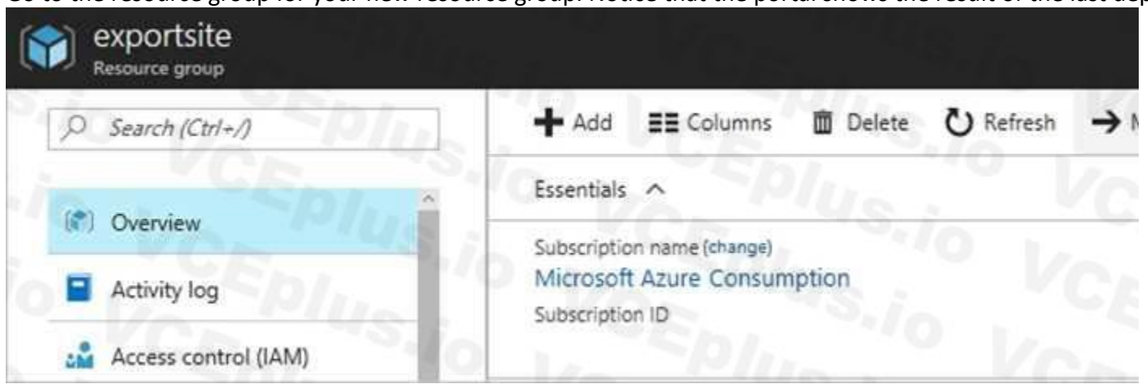
Name	Type
Storage1	Storage account
RG1	Resource group
Container1	Blob container
Share1	File share

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. RG1
B. VM1
C. Storage1
D. Container1

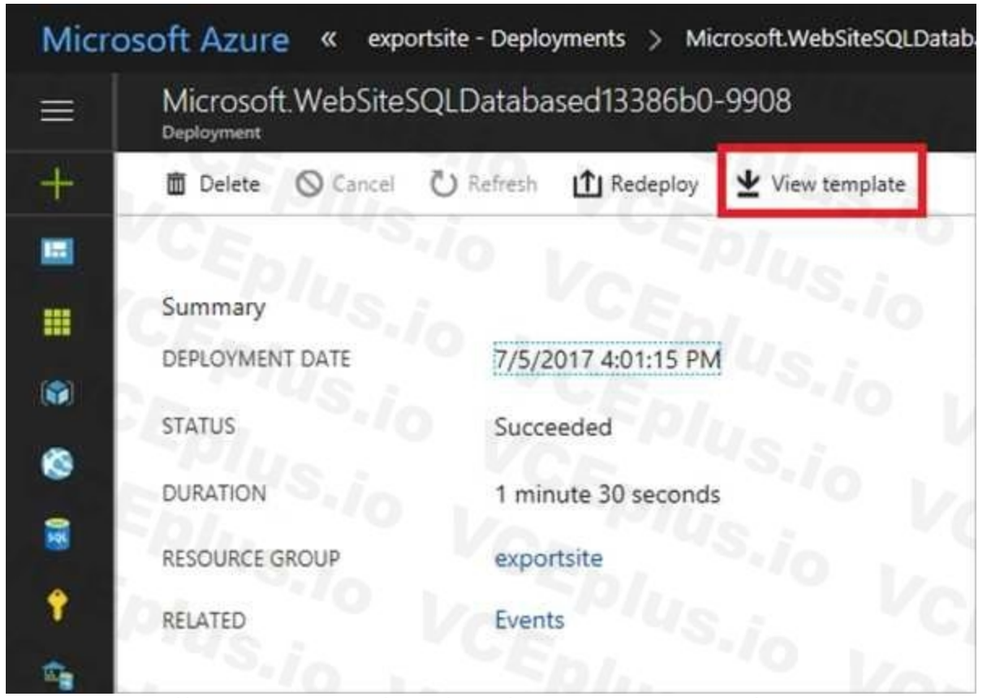
Correct Answer: A

Section:
Explanation:
1. View template from deployment history
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.

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-managerexport-template

QUESTION 79

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

Correct Answer: B
Section:
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.
You can validate app changes in a staging deployment slot before swapping it with the production slot. Deploying an app to a slot first and swapping it into production makes sure that all instances of the slot are warmed up before being swapped into production. This eliminates downtime when you deploy your app. The traffic redirection is seamless, and no requests are dropped because of swap operations. You can automate this entire workflow by configuring auto swap when pre-swap validation isn't needed.
After a swap, the slot with previously staged app now has the previous production app. If the changes swapped into the production slot aren't as you expect, you can perform the same swap immediately to get your "last

known good site" back.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots

QUESTION 80
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1. VNET1 contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Connected virtual machines
Subnet1	VM1, VM2
Subnet2	VM3, VM4
Subnet3	VM5, VM6

Each virtual machine uses a static IP address.
You need to create network security groups (NSGs) to meet following requirements:
Allow web requests from the internet to VM3, VM4, VM5, and VM6.
Allow all connections between VM1 and VM2.
Allow Remote Desktop connections to VM1.
Prevent all other network traffic to VNET1.
What is the minimum number of NSGs you should create?

A. 1
B. 3
C. 4
D. 12

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Note: A network security group (NSG) contains a list of security rules that allow or deny network traffic to resources connected to Azure Virtual Networks (VNet). NSGs can be associated to subnets, individual VMs (classic), or individual network interfaces (NIC) attached to VMs (Resource Manager).
Each network security group also contains default security rules.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview#default-security-rules

QUESTION 81
DRAG DROP
You have an on-premises network that you plan to connect to Azure by using a site-to-site VPN.
In Azure, you have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/16.
VNet1 contains a subnet named Subnet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/24.
You need to create a site-to-site VPN to Azure.
Which four 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.
NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.	
Create a VPN connection.	
Create a custom DNS server.	
Create a local gateway.	
Create a VPN gateway.	
Create a gateway subnet.	

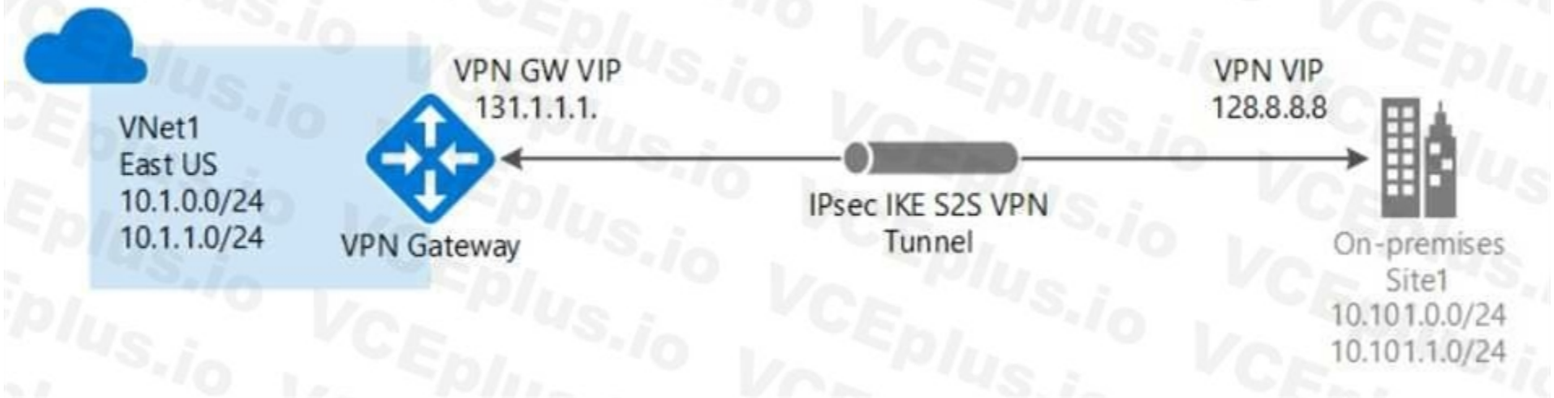
Correct Answer:

Actions	Answer Area
Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.	Create a gateway subnet.
	Create a VPN gateway.
Create a custom DNS server.	Create a local gateway.
	Create a VPN connection.

Section:

Explanation:

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



1. Create a virtual network

You can create a VNet with the Resource Manager deployment model and the Azure portal

2. Create the gateway subnet :
The virtual network gateway uses specific subnet called the gateway subnet. The gateway subnet is part of the virtual network IP address range that you specify when configuring your virtual network.
It contains the IP addresses that the virtual network gateway resources and services use.
3. Create the VPN gateway :
You create the virtual network gateway for your VNet. Creating a gateway can often take 45 minutes or more, depending on the selected gateway SKU.
4. Create the local network gateway:
The local network gateway typically refers to your on-premises location. You give the site a name by which Azure can refer to it, then specify the IP address of the on-premises VPN device to which you will create a connection. You also specify the IP address prefixes that will be routed through the VPN gateway to the VPN device. The address prefixes you specify are the prefixes located on your onpremises network. If your on-premises network changes or you need to change the public IP address for the VPN device, you can easily update the values later.
5. Configure your VPN device:
Site-to-Site connections to an on-premises network require a VPN device. In this step, you configure your VPN device. When configuring your VPN device, you need the following:
A shared key. This is the same shared key that you specify when creating your Site-to-Site VPN connection. In our examples, we use a basic shared key. We recommend that you generate a more complex key to use.
The Public IP address of your virtual network gateway. You can view the public IP address by using the Azure portal, PowerShell, or CLI. To find the Public IP address of your VPN gateway using the Azure portal, navigate to Virtual network gateways, then click the name of your gateway.
6. Create the VPN connection:
Create the Site-to-Site VPN connection between your virtual network gateway and your on-premises VPN device.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-site-to-site-resourcemanager-portal

QUESTION 82
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the virtual networks in the following table.

Name	Subnet
VNet1	Sybnet11
VNet2	Subnet12
VNet3	Subnet13

Subscripton1 contains the virtual machines in the following table.

Name	IP address	Availability set
VM1	Subnet11	AS1
VM2	Subnet11	AS1
VM3	Subnet11	Not applicable
VM4	Subnet11	Not applicable
VM5	Subnet12	Not applicable
VM6	Subnet12	Not applicable

In Subscription1, you create a load balancer that has the following configurations:
Name: LB1
SKU: Basic
Type: Internal
Subnet: Subnet12
Virtual network: VNET1
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	○	○
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	○	○
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	○	○

Answer Area:

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	○	○
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	○	○
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	○	○

Section:

Explanation:

Statement 1 : Basic load balancer supports Virtual machine in a single Availability set or virtual machine scale set (VMSS) only . Hence this statement is correct.

Statement 2 : Basic load balancer supports Virtual machine in a single Availability set or virtual scale set only or one standalone VM. VM3 and VM4 are not part of any availability set or VMSS .Hence this statement is incorrect.

Statement 3 : Basic load balancer supports Virtual machine in a single Availability set or virtual scale set only or one standalone VM. VM5 and VM6 are not part of any availability set or VMSS .Hence this statement is incorrect.

	Standard Load Balancer	Basic Load Balancer
Backend pool size	Supports up to 1000 instances.	Supports up to 300 instances.
Backend pool endpoints	Any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network.	Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.
Health probes	TCP, HTTP, HTTPS	TCP, HTTP

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

QUESTION 83

You have a public load balancer that balances ports 80 and 443 across three virtual machines. You need to direct all the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) connections to VM3 only. What should you configure?

A. a load balancing rule
B. a new public load balancer for VM3
C. an inbound NAT rule
D. a frontend IP configuration

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
To port forward traffic to a specific port on specific VMs use an inbound network address translation (NAT) rule.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview an inbound NAT rule :
Create a load balancer inbound network address translation (NAT) rule to forward traffic from a specific port of the front-end IP address to a specific port of a back-end VM.
Hence this option is Correct a load balancing rule : Incorrect Choice
A load balancer rule defines how traffic is distributed to the VMs. The rule defines the front-end IP configuration for incoming traffic, the back-end IP pool to receive the traffic, and the required source and destination ports.
a new public load balancer for VM3 : Incorrect Choice
This option will not help you since this will route all traffic to VM3 only. a frontend IP configuration : Incorrect Choice
When you define an Azure Load Balancer, a frontend and a backend pool configuration are connected with rules. The health probe referenced by the rule is used to determine how new flows are sent to a node in the backend pool. The frontend (aka VIP) is defined by a 3-tuple comprised of an IP address (public or internal), a transport protocol (UDP or TCP), and a port number from the load balancing rule. The backend pool is a collection of Virtual Machine IP configurations (part of the NIC resource) which reference the Load Balancer backend pool.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-port-forwardingportal
https://pixelrobots.co.uk/2017/08/azure-load-balancer-for-rds/

QUESTION 84
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.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
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.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnetresource-manager-portal

QUESTION 85
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription that contains the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Connected to subnet
VM1	172.16.1.0/24
VM2	172.16.2.0/24

You add inbound security rules to a network security group (NSG) named NSG1 as shown in the following table.

Priority	Source	Destination	Protocol	Port	Action
100	172.16.1.0/24	172.16.2.0/24	TCP	Any	Allow
101	Any	172.16.2.0/24	TCP	Any	Deny

You run Azure Network Watcher as shown in the following exhibit.

You run Network Watcher again as shown in the following exhibit.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

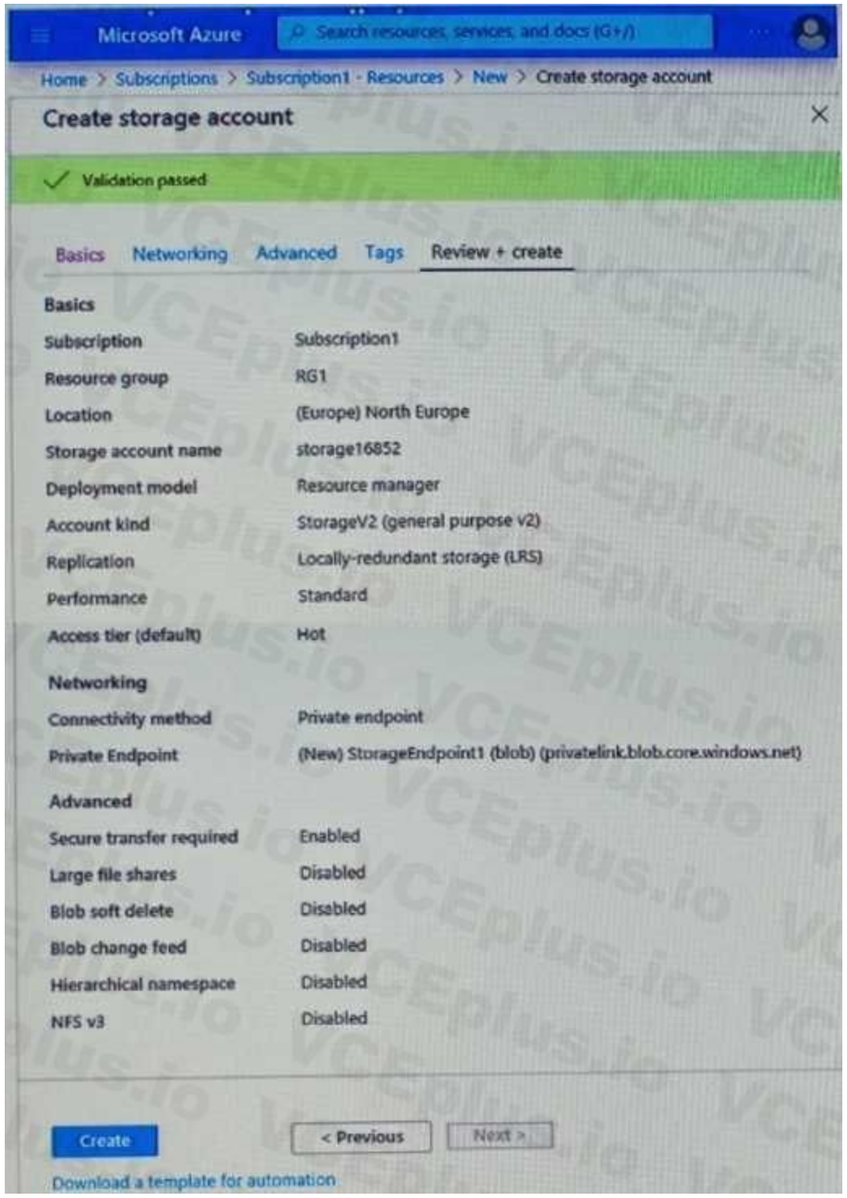
Statements	Yes	No
NSG1 limits VM1 traffic	○	○
NSG1 applies to VM2	○	○
VM1 and VM2 connect to the same virtual network	○	○

Answer Area:

Statements	Yes	No
NSG1 limits VM1 traffic	○	○
NSG1 applies to VM2	○	○
VM1 and VM2 connect to the same virtual network	○	○

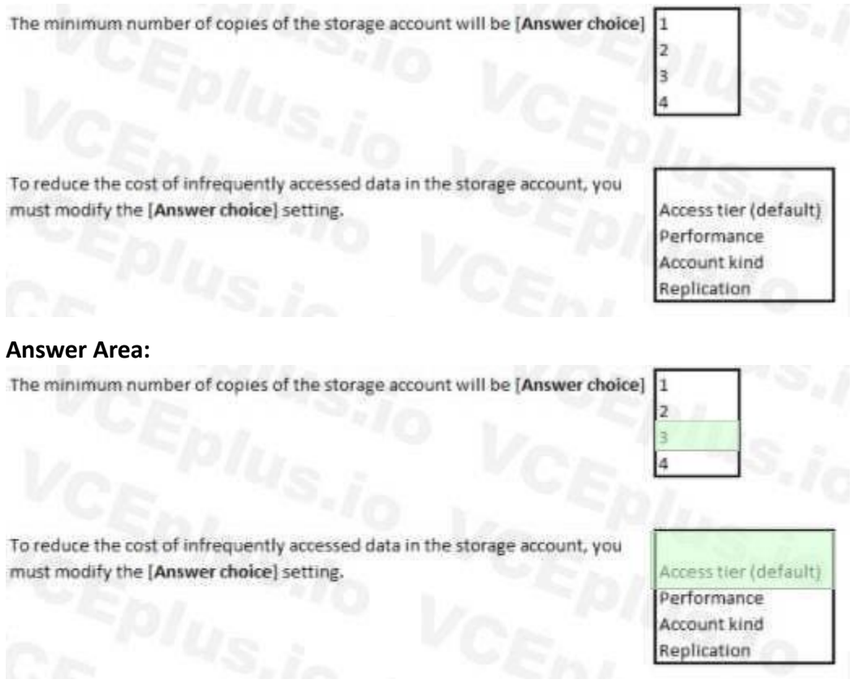
Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: No
It limits traffic to VM2, but not VM1 traffic.
Box 2: Yes
Yes, the destination is VM2.
Box 3: No
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-group-how-it-works

QUESTION 86
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription.
You create the Azure Storage account 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.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:

Section:
Explanation:
Box1: LRS will keep minimum three copies.
Box2: Changing the access tier from hot to cool will reduce the cost. In performance, standard is cheap.
In the Account kind, GPV2 is giving best price. Can be checked yourself using the pricing calculator on below link.
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/pricing/calculator/?service=storage

QUESTION 87
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.
You need to create a conditional access policy that requires all users to use multi-factor authentication when they access the Azure portal.
Which three settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

Hot Area:

Name

Policy1

Assignments

Users and groups
0 users and groups selected

Cloud apps
0 cloud apps selected

Conditions
0 conditions selected

Access controls

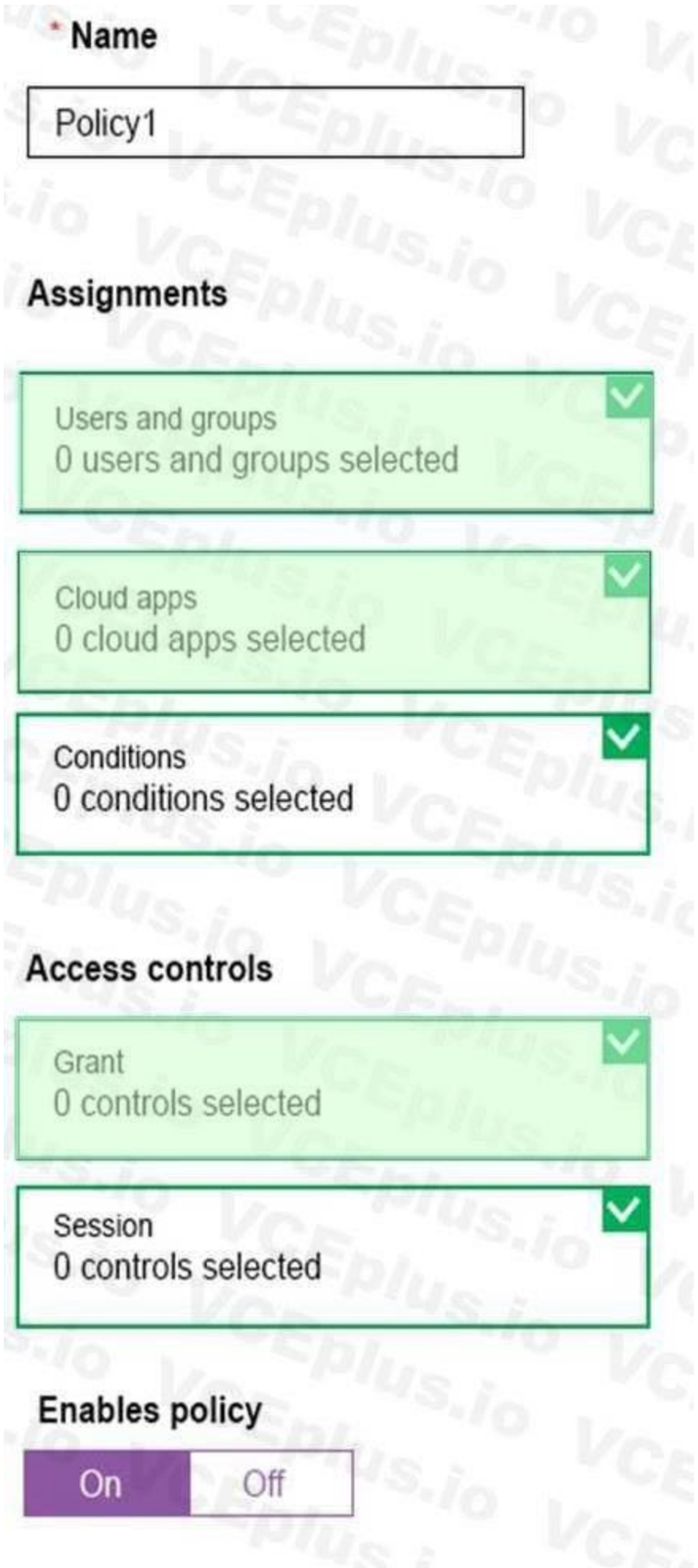
Grant
0 controls selected

Session
0 controls selected

Enables policy

On | Off

Answer Area:


Name
Policy1
Assignments
Users and groups
0 users and groups selected
Cloud apps
0 cloud apps selected
Conditions
0 conditions selected
Access controls
Grant
0 controls selected
Session
0 controls selected
Enables policy
On
Off

Section:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/app-based-mfa

QUESTION 88
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.
You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.
Solution: From Azure Cloud Shell, you run az aks.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Installing Azure CLI doesn't mean that Azure Kubernates client is installed. So before running kubectl client command, you have install kubectl, the Kubernetes command-line client.
First need to run az aks install-cli to install Kubernetes CLI, which is kubectl
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/aks?view=azure-cli-latest

QUESTION 89
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.
You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.
Solution: From the Azure CLI, you run the kubectl client.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Installing Azure CLI doesn't mean that Azure Kubernates client is installed. So before running kubectl client command, you have install kubectl, the Kubernetes command-line client.
First need to run az aks install-cli to install Kubernetes CLI, which is kubectl
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/aks?view=azure-cli-latest

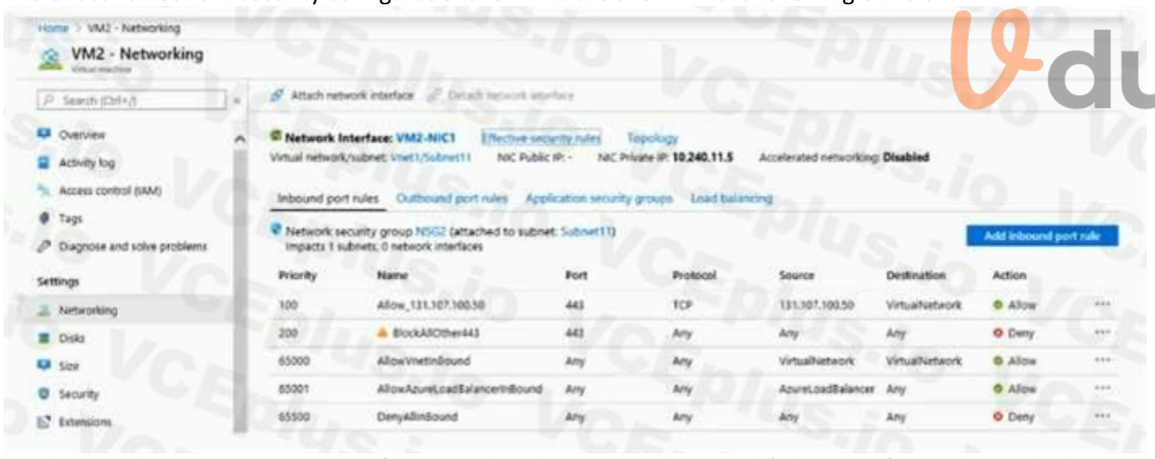
QUESTION 90
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.
You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.
Solution: From the Azure CLI, you run azcopy.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Kubectl is not installed by installing AZ ClI. As stated Azure CLI is already available but installing Azure CLI doesn't mean that Azure Kubernates client is also installed. So before running any aks command, we have to install kubectl, the Kubernetes command-line client. az aks install-cli
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough#connect-to-the-cluster

QUESTION 91
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.
Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.
The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.



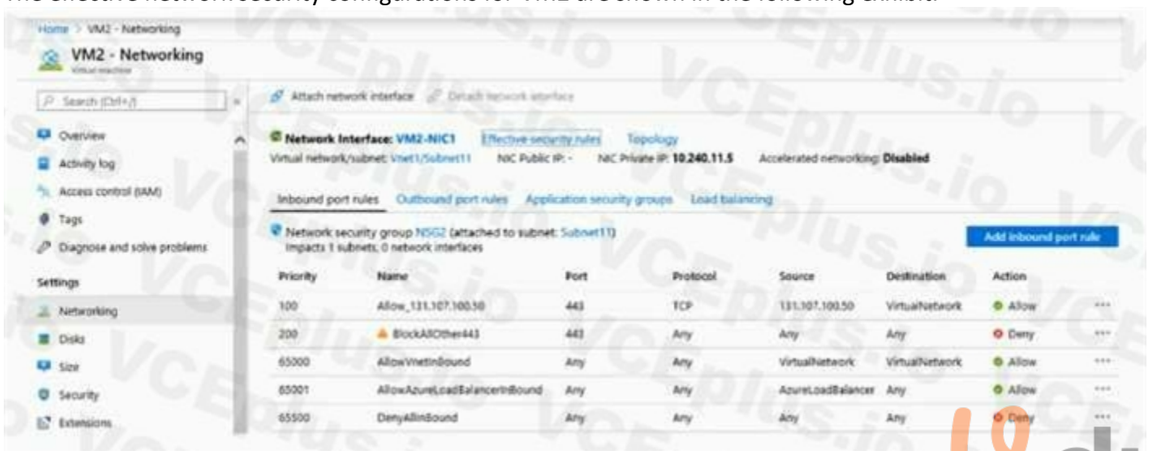
You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.
You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.
Solution: You modify the priority of the Allow_131.107.100.50 inbound security rule.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
The rule currently has the highest priority.
Reference:

https://fastreroute.com/azure-network-security-groups-explained/
Allow_131.107.100.50 rule already has the highest priority.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview

QUESTION 92
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.
Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.
The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.



You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.
You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.
Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a cost of 150.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview

QUESTION 93
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.
Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.
The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.
You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.
Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a cost of 64999.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://fastreroute.com/azure-network-security-groups-explained/

QUESTION 94
HOTSPOT
You purchase a new Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You create a virtual machine named VM1 in Subscription1. VM1 is not protected by Azure Backup.
You need to protect VM1 by using Azure Backup. Backups must be created at 01:00 and stored for 30 days.
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

- A blob container
- A file share
- A Recovery Services vault
- A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

- A backup policy
- A batch job
- A batch schedule
- A recovery plan

Answer Area:

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

- A blob container
- A file share
- A Recovery Services vault
- A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

- A backup policy
- A batch job
- A batch schedule
- A recovery plan

Section:

Explanation:

Box 1: A Recovery Services vault

A Recovery Services vault is an entity that stores all the backups and recovery points you create over time.

Box 2: A backup policy

What happens when I change my backup policy?

When a new policy is applied, schedule and retention of the new policy is followed.

Reference:

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

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-backup-faq

A Recovery Services vault is a storage entity in Azure that houses dat a. 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 such as IaaS VMs (Linux or Windows) and Azure SQL databases.

You can use backup policy to configure schedule.

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-recovery-services-vault-overview

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

QUESTION 95

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

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
Store1	Azure Storage account
Sync1	Azure File Sync

Store1 contains a Tile share named data. Data contains 5,000 files.
You need to synchronize the files in the file share named data to an on-premises server named Server1.
Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

A. Download an automation script.
B. Create a container instance.
C. Create a sync group.
D. Register Server1.
E. Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1.

Correct Answer: C, D, E
Section:
Explanation:
Step 1 (E): 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 (D): 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 (C): 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-deploymentguide

QUESTION 96
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

Correct Answer: B
Section:
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.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service

QUESTION 97
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

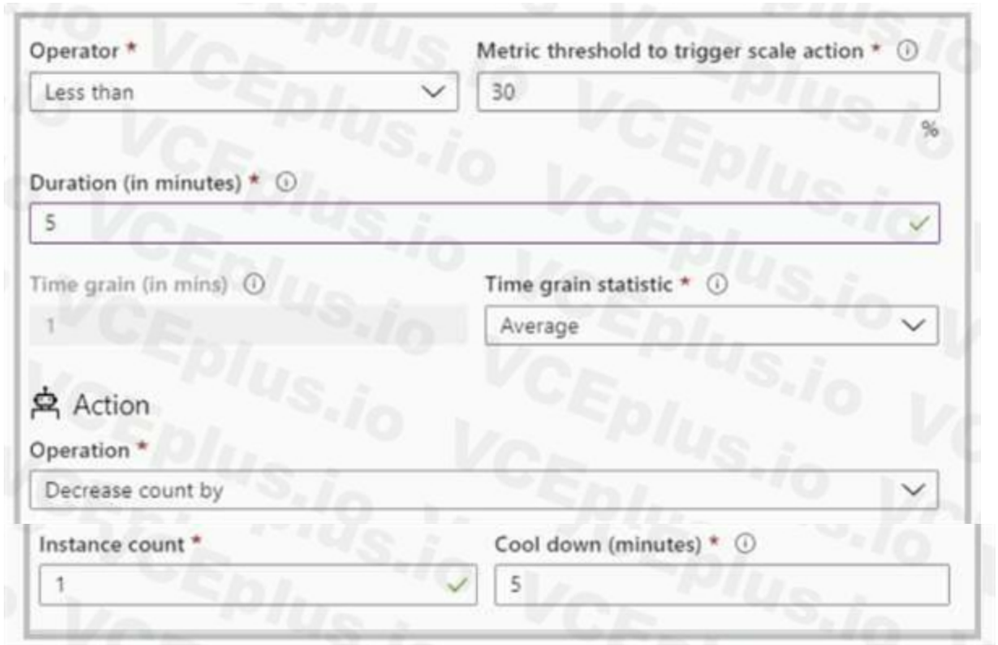
You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1.
You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.
What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

A. an Azure Cosmos DB database
B. Azure File Storage
C. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service
D. Azure Data Factory

Correct Answer: B
Section:
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.
The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service

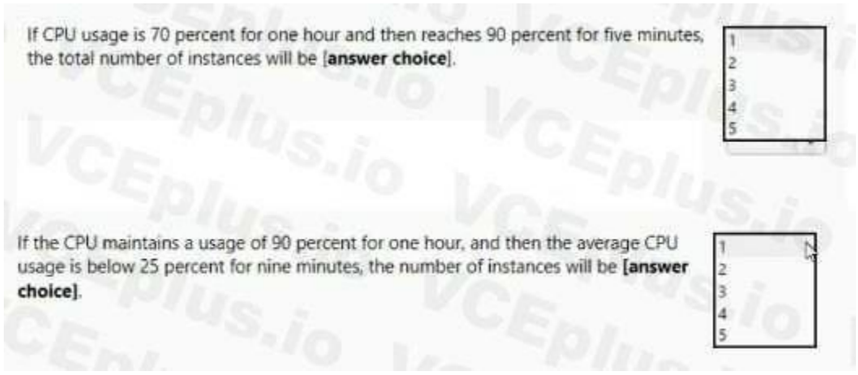
QUESTION 98
HOTSPOT
You have the App Service plan shown in the following exhibit.

The scale-in settings for the App Service plan are configured as shown in the following exhibit.

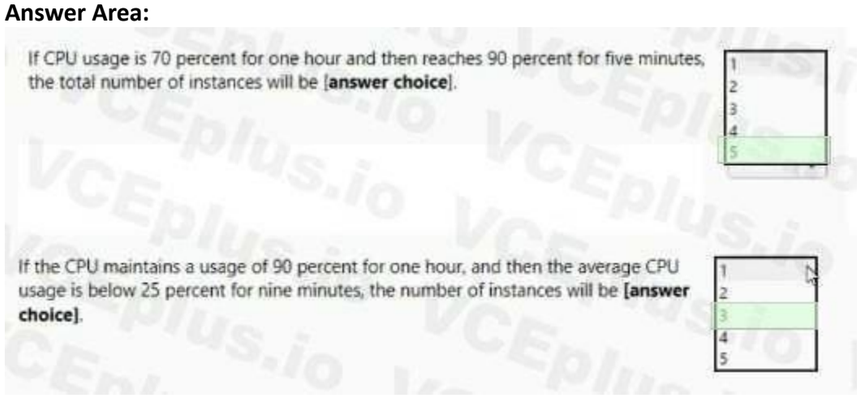


The scale out rule is configured with the same duration and cool down tile as the scale in rule.
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:



Section:

Explanation:

QUESTION 99
You plan to automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set that uses the Windows Server 2016 Datacenter image.
You need to ensure that when the scale set virtual machines are provisioned, they have web server components installed.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template.
B. Create a new virtual machine scale set in the Azure portal.
C. Create an Azure policy.
D. Create an automation account.
E. Upload a configuration script.

Correct Answer: A, B
Section:
Explanation:
Virtual Machine Scale Sets can be used with the Azure Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension handler. Virtual machine scale sets provide a way to deploy and manage large numbers of virtual machines, and can elastically scale in and out in response to load. DSC is used to configure the VMs as they come online so they are running the production software.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-dsc
Topic 7, Misc. Questions Set C

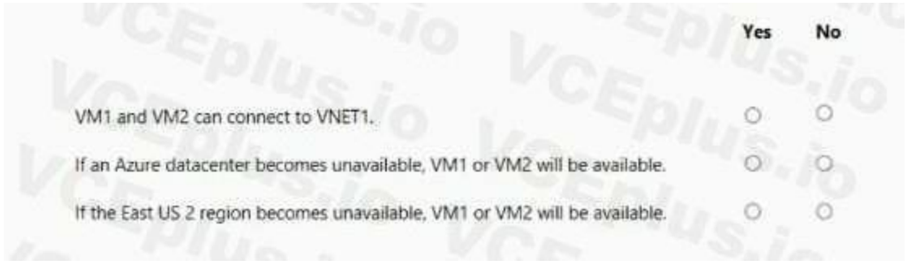
QUESTION 100
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1 in the East US 2 region.
You have the following resources in an Azure Resource Manager template.

```
{
  "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  "name": "VM1",
  "zones": "1",
  "location": "EastUS2",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "hardwareProfile": {
      "vmSize": "Standard_A2_v2"
    },
    "osProfile": {
```

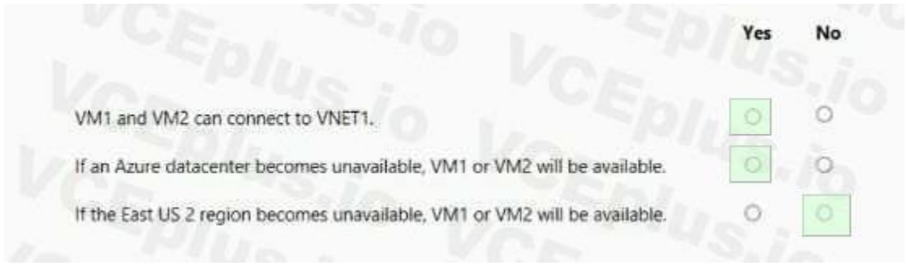
```
      "computerName": "VM1",
      "adminUsername": "AzureAdmin",
      "adminPassword": "[parameters('adminPassword')]"
    },
    "storageProfile": {
      "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",
      "osDisk": {
        "createOption": "FromImage"
      }
    },
    "networkProfile": {
      "networkInterfaces": [
        {
          "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
},
{
    "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
    "name": "VM2",
    "zones": "2",
    "location": "EastUS2",
    "dependsOn": [
      "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"
    ],
    "properties": {
      "hardwareProfile": {
        "vmSize": "Standard_A2_v2"
      },
      "osProfile": {
        "computerName": "VM2",
        "adminUsername": "AzureAdmin",
        "adminPassword": "[parameters('adminPassword')]"
      },
      "storageProfile": {
        "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",
        "osDisk": {
          "createOption": "FromImage"
        }
      },
      "networkProfile": {
        "networkInterfaces": [
          {
            "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  }
```

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

Hot Area:



Answer Area:



Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: Yes
Box 2: Yes
VM1 is in Zone1, while VM2 is on Zone2.
Box 3: No
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/resiliency/recovery-loss-azure-region

QUESTION 101
You have a deployment template named Template1 that is used to deploy 10 Azure web apps.
You need to identify what to deploy before you deploy Template1. The solution must minimize Azure costs.
What should you identify?

A. 10 App Service plans
B. one Azure Traffic Manager
C. five Azure Application Gateways
D. one App Service plan
E. one Azure Application Gateway

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
You create Azure web apps in an App Service plan.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-hosting-plans

QUESTION 102
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1. VM1 hosts a line-ofbusiness application that is available 24 hours a day. VM1 has one network interface and one managed disk. VM1 uses the D4s v3 size.
You plan to make the following changes to VM1:

Change the size to D8s v3.
Add a 500-GB managed disk.
Add the Puppet Agent extension.
Attach an additional network interface.
Which change will cause downtime for VM1?

A. Add a 500-GB managed disk.
B. Attach an additional network interface.
C. Add the Puppet Agent extension.
D. Change the size to D8s v3.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
While resizing the VM it must be in a stopped state.
Reference: https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/resize-virtual-machines/

QUESTION 103
You have an Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You need to delegate a subdomain named research.adatum.com to a different DNS server in Azure. What should you do?

A. Create an PTR record named research in the adatum.com zone.
B. Create an NS record named research in the adatum.com zone.
C. Modify the SOA record of adatum.com.
D. Create an A record named *.research in the adatum.com zone.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
You need to create a name server (NS) record for the zone.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/delegate-subdomain

QUESTION 104
Your company has a main office in London that contains 100 client computers.
Three years ago, you migrated to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
The company's security policy states that all personal devices and corporate-owned devices must be registered or joined to Azure AD.
A remote user named User1 is unable to join a personal device to Azure AD from a home network.
You verify that other users can join their devices to Azure AD.
You need to ensure that User1 can join the device to Azure AD.
What should you do?

A. From the Device settings blade, modify the Users may join devices to Azure AD setting.
B. From the Device settings blade, modify the Maximum number of devices per user setting.
C. Create a point-to-site VPN from the home network of User1 to Azure.
D. Assign the User administrator role to User1.

Correct Answer: B
Section:

Explanation:
The Maximum number of devices setting enables you to select the maximum number of devices that a user can have in Azure AD. If a user reaches this quota, they will not be able to add additional devices until one or more of the existing devices are removed.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The Users may join devices to Azure AD setting enables you to select the users who can join devices to Azure AD. Options are All, Selected and None. The default is All.
C: Azure AD Join enables users to join their devices to Active Directory from anywhere as long as they have connectivity with the Internet.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/devices/device-management-azure-portal
http://techgenix.com/pros-and-cons-azure-ad-join/

QUESTION 105
HOTSPOT
You have a hybrid deployment of Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Source
User1	Member	Azure AD
User2	Member	Windows Server Active Directory
User3	Guest	Microsoft account

You need to modify the JobTitle and UsageLocation attributes for the users.
For which users can you modify the- attributes from Azure AD? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Hot Area:

JobTitle:
- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

UsageLocation:
- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

Answer Area:

JobTitle:
- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

UsageLocation:
- User1 only
- User1 and User2 only
- User1 and User3 only
- User1, User2, and User3

Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: User1 and User3 only
You must use Windows Server Active Directory to update the identity, contact info, or job info for users whose source of authority is Windows Server Active Directory.
Box 2: User1, User2, and User3
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-usersprofile-azure-portal

QUESTION 106
You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1.
You need to ensure that User1 can deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
Which role-based access control (RBAC) role should you assign to User1?

A. Owner
B. Virtual Machine Administrator Login
C. Contributor
D. Virtual Machine Contributor

Correct Answer: C
Section:

QUESTION 107
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Cluster1	Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)
Registry1	Azure Container Registry
Application1	Container image

You need to deploy Application1 to Cluster1. Which command should you run?

A. az acr build
B. az ales create
C. kubect1 apply
D. docker build

Correct Answer: B
Section:

QUESTION 108
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Location
RG1	West US
RG2	East US

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
storage1	Storage account	West US
VNET1	Virtual network	West US

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can move storage1 to RG2.	○	○
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	○	○
If you move IP2 to RG1, the location of IP2 will change.	○	○

Answer Area:

Answer Area

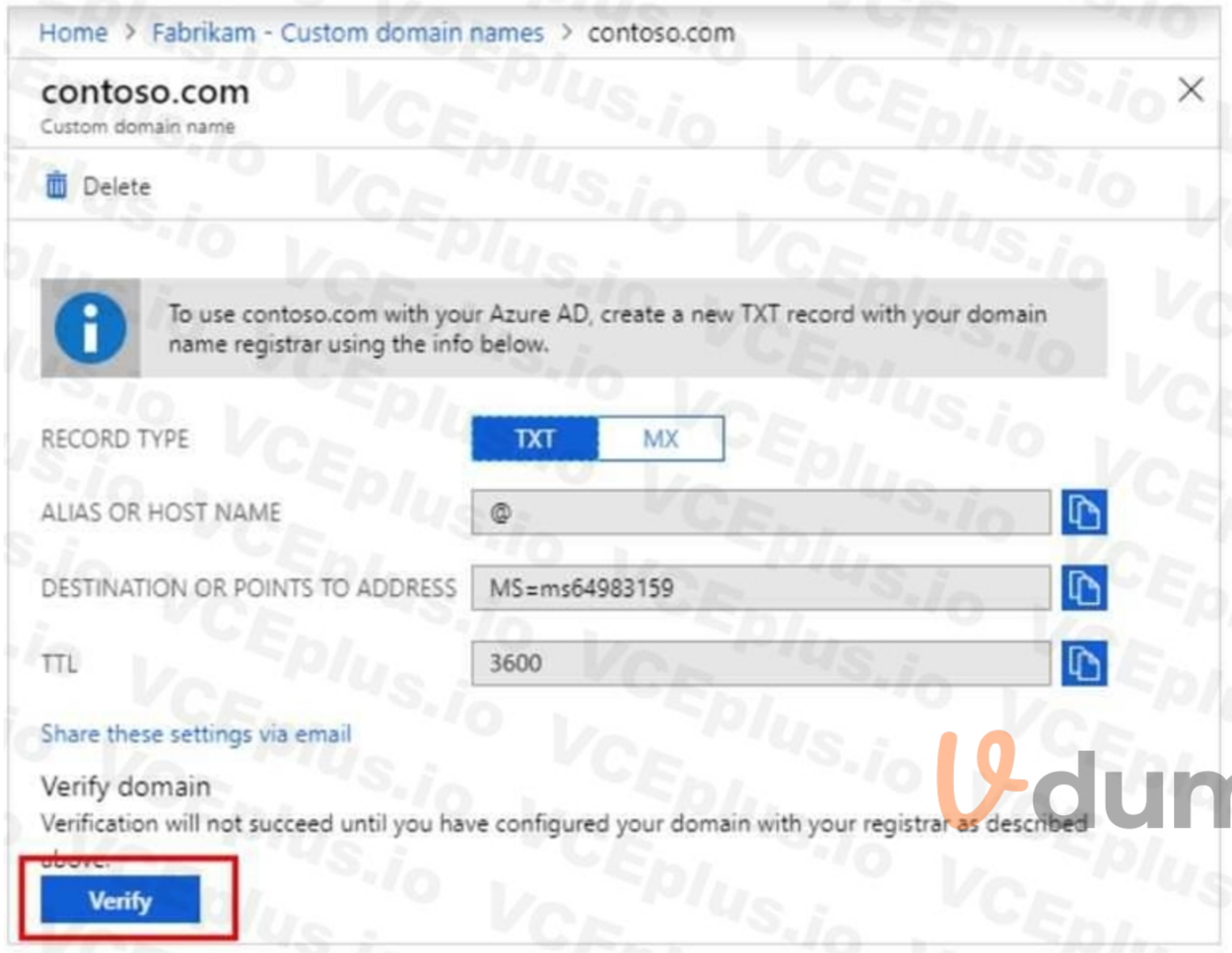
Statements	Yes	No
You can move storage1 to RG2.	○	○
You can move NIC1 to RG2.	○	○
If you move IP2 to RG1, the location of IP2 will change.	○	○

Section:
Explanation:

QUESTION 109
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. NSEC
B. PTR
C. DNSKEY
D. TXT

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
TXT : Correct Choice
You need to go to your hosting domain registrar and add in a TXT record.



NSEC3 : Incorrect Choice
This is Part of DNSSEC. This is used for explicit denial-of-existence of a DNS record. It is used to prove a name does not exist.
RRSIG : Incorrect Choice
This contains a cryptographic signature.
DNSKEY : Incorrect Choice
This will verify that the records are originating from an authorized sender.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain#verifyyour-custom-domain-name
https://www.cloudflare.com/dns/dnssec/how-dnssecworks/#:~:text=DNSKEY%20%2D%20Contains%20a%20public%20signing,s)%20in%20the%20parent%20zone.

QUESTION 110
You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG26.
RG26 is sot to the West Europe location and is used to create temporary resources for a project.
RG26 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
VM1	Virtual machine	North Europe
RGV1	Recovery Services vault	North Europe
SQLDB01	Azure SQL database	North Europe
AZSQL01	Azure SQL database server	North Europe
sa001	Storage account	West Europe

SQLD01 is backed up to RGV1.
When the project is complete, you attempt to delete RG26 from the Azure portal. The deletion fails.
You need to delete RG26.
What should you do first?

A. Stop the backup of SQLDB01.
B. Delete sa001.
C. Delete VM1.
D. StopVM1.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
You can't delete a vault that contains backup data. So in this case at first you have to delete the backup of 'SQLD01' before you attempt to delete the vault.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault

QUESTION 111
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1.
VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.
Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles;
• Reader
• Security Admin
• Security Reader
You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users. What should you do?

A. Assign User1 the Contributor role for VNet1.
B. Remove User from the Security Reader and Reader roles tot Subscription1.
C. Assign User1 the Network Contributor role for VNet1.
D. Assign User1 the User Access Administrator role for VNet1

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
The User Access Administrator role allows you to manage user access to Azure resources.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#user-accessadministrator

QUESTION 112
You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1 that uses the IP addresses shown in the following table.

IP address	Assigned to
131.107.2.1	Load balancer front end
192.168.10.2	Kubernetes DNS service
172.17.7.1	Docker bridge address
10.0.10.11	Kubernetes cluster node

You need to provide internet users with access to the applications that run in Cluster1.
Which IP address should you include in the DNS record for Ousted?

A. 172.17.7.1
B. 131.107.2.1
C. 192.168.10.2
D. 10.0.10.11

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
When any internet user will try to access the cluster which is behind a load balancer, traffic will first hit to load balancer front end IP. So in the DNS configuration you have to provide the IP address of the load balancer.
Reference:
https://stackoverflow.com/questions/43660490/giving-a-dns-name-to-azure-load-balancer

QUESTION 113
You need to deploy an Azure virtual machine scale set that contains five instances as quickly as possible. What should you do?

A. Deploy five virtual machines. Modify the Size setting for each virtual machine.
B. Deploy live virtual machines. Modify the Availability Zones setting for each virtual machine.
C. Deploy one virtual machine scale set that is set to ScaleSetVM orchestration mode.
D. Deploy one virtual machine scale set that is set to VM (virtual machines) orchestration mode.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/orchestration-modes

QUESTION 114
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the quotas shown in the following table.

Quota	Location	Usage
Standard BS Family vCPUs	West US	0 of 20
Standard D Family vCPUs	West US	0 of 20
Total Regional vCPUs	West US	0 of 20

You deploy virtual machines to Subscription1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Size	vCPUs	Location	Status
VM1	Standard_B2ms	2	West US	Running

Hot Area:

Answer Area:

Section:
Explanation:

QUESTION 115
You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains 100 virtual machines.
Your company has three cost centers named Manufacturing, Sales, and Finance.
You need to associate each virtual machine to a specific cost center.
What should you do?

A. Add an extension to the virtual machines.
B. Modify the inventory settings of the virtual machine.
C. Assign tags to the virtual machines.
D. Configure locks for the virtual machine.

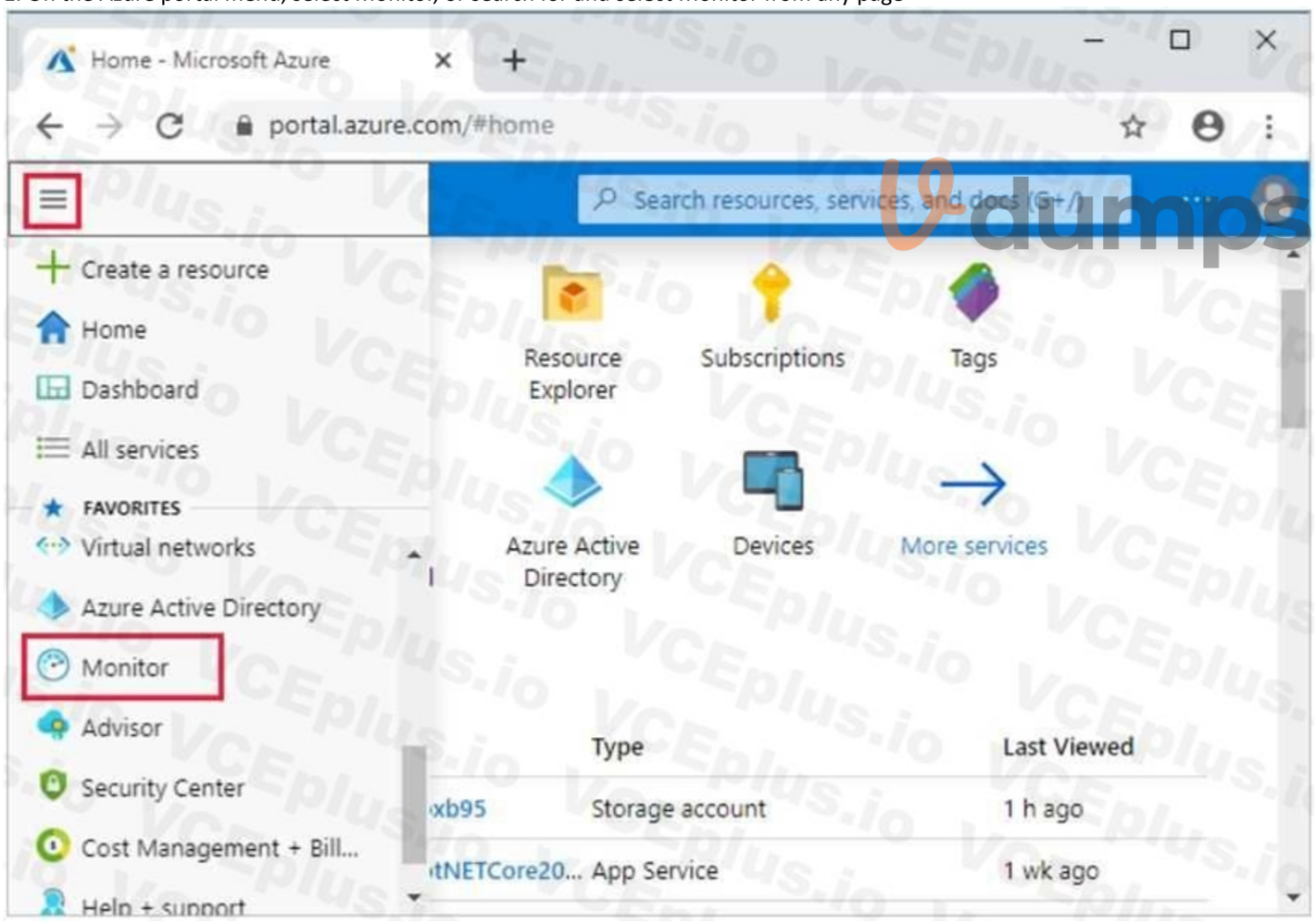
Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
You apply tags to your Azure resources, resource groups, and subscriptions to logically organize them into a taxonomy. Each tag consists of a name and a value pair. For example, you can apply the name "Environment" and the value "Production" to all the resources in production
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-getting-started
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags

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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.

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 Resource providers.
Does this meet the goal?

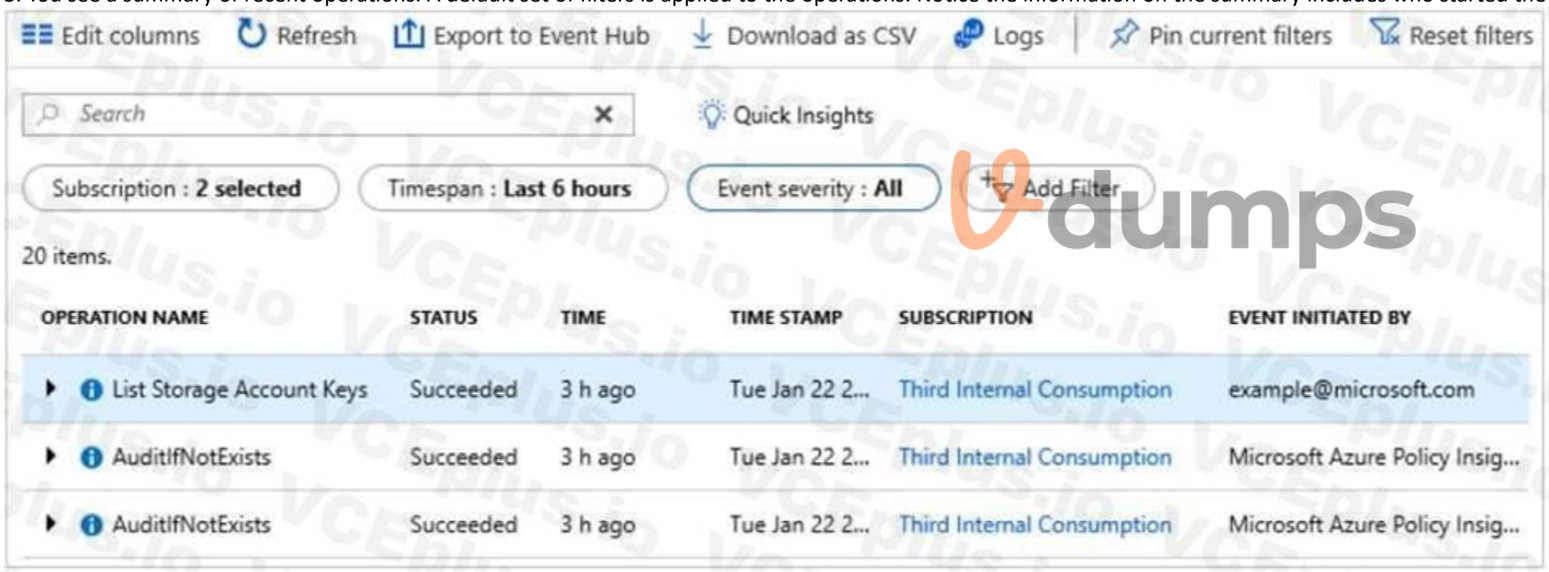
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Through activity logs, you can determine:
ß what operations were taken on the resources in your subscription
ß who started the operation
ß when the operation occurred
ß the status of the operation
ß the values of other properties that might help you research the operation
1. On the Azure portal menu, select Monitor, or search for and select Monitor from any page



2. Select Activity Log.

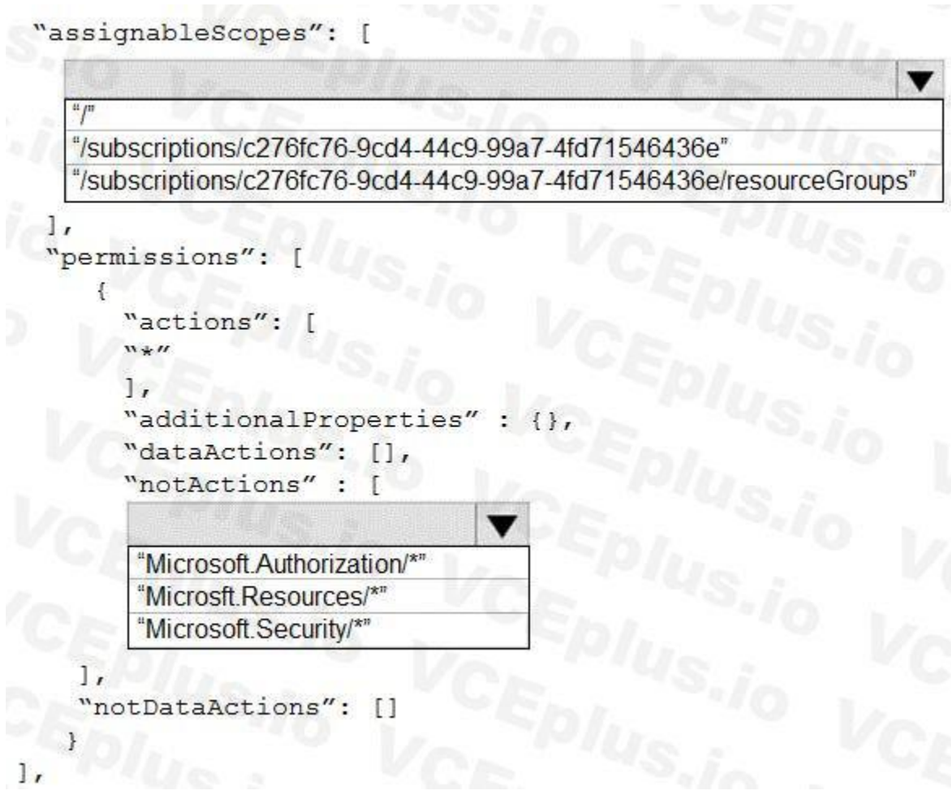
3. You see a summary of recent operations. A default set of filters is applied to the operations. Notice the information on the summary includes who started the action and when it happened.



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/view-activity-logs

QUESTION 117
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has a subscription ID of c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e.
You need to create a custom RBAC role named CR1 that meets the following requirements:
Can be assigned only to the resource groups in Subscription1
Prevents the management of the access permissions for the resource groups
Allows the viewing, creating, modifying, and deleting of resource within the resource groups
What should you specify in the assignable scopes and the permission elements of the definition of CR1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:

```
"assignableScopes": [
    [                                                              ▼]
    "/"
    "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"
    "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e/resourceGroups"
  ],
  "permissions": [
     {
       "actions": [
       "*"
       ],
       "additionalProperties" : {},
       "dataActions": [],
       "notActions" : [
          [                                                        ▼]
          "Microsoft.Authorization/*"
          "Microsoft.Resources/*"
          "Microsoft.Security/*"
     ],
     "notDataActions": []
   }
],
```

Section:

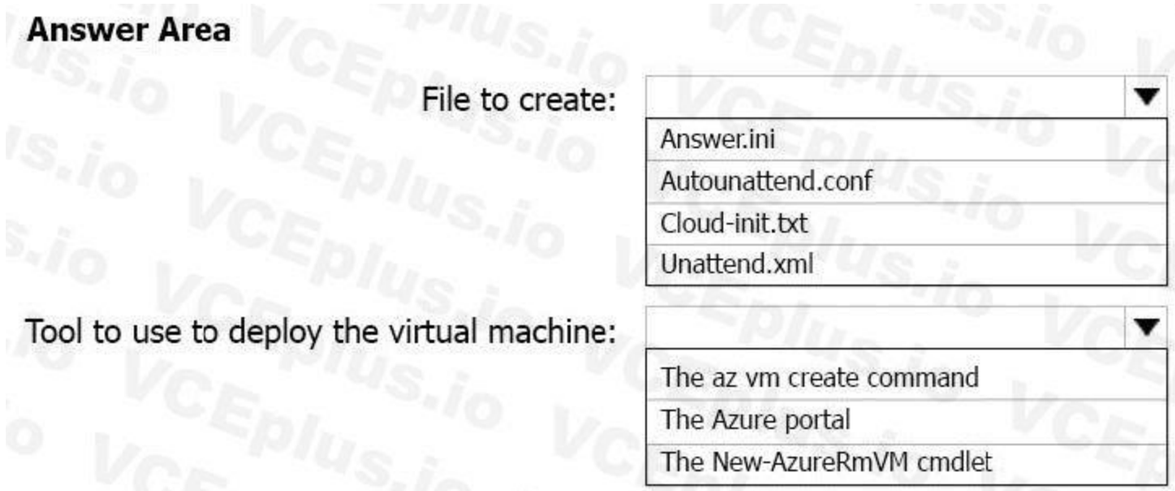
Explanation:

Box 1: "/subscription/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"
Box 2: "Microsoft.Authorization/*"

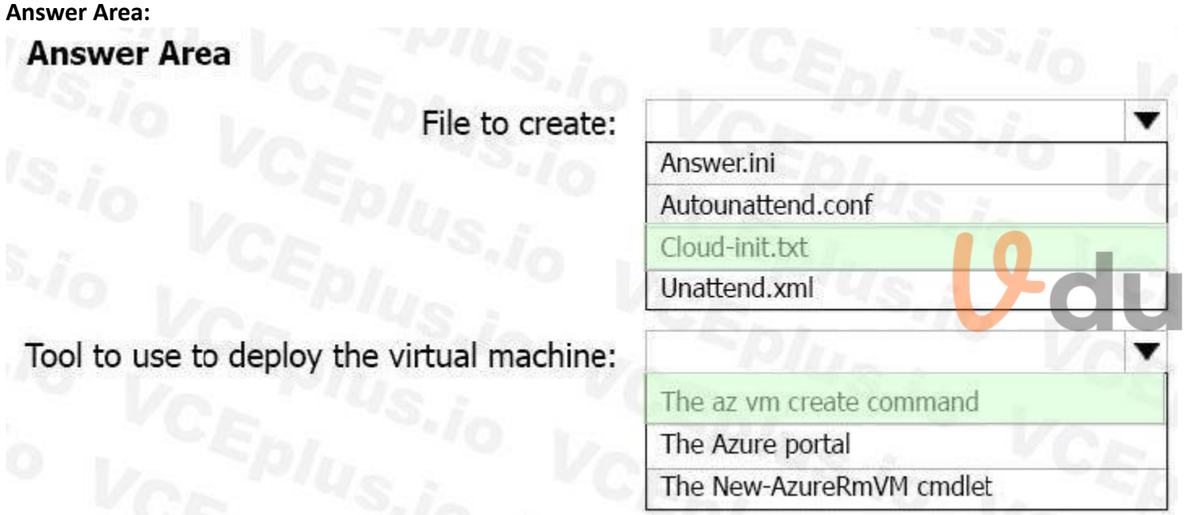
Box 1: "/subscription/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"
In the assignableScopes you need to mention the subscription ID where you want to implement the RBAC
Box 2: "Microsoft.Authorization/*"
Microsoft.Authorization/* is used to Manage authorization
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provideroperations#microsoftauthorization
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provideroperations#microsoftresources

QUESTION 118
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.
You plan to deploy an Ubuntu Server virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1.
You need to perform a custom deployment of the virtual machine. A specific trusted root certification authority (CA) must be added during the deployment.
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



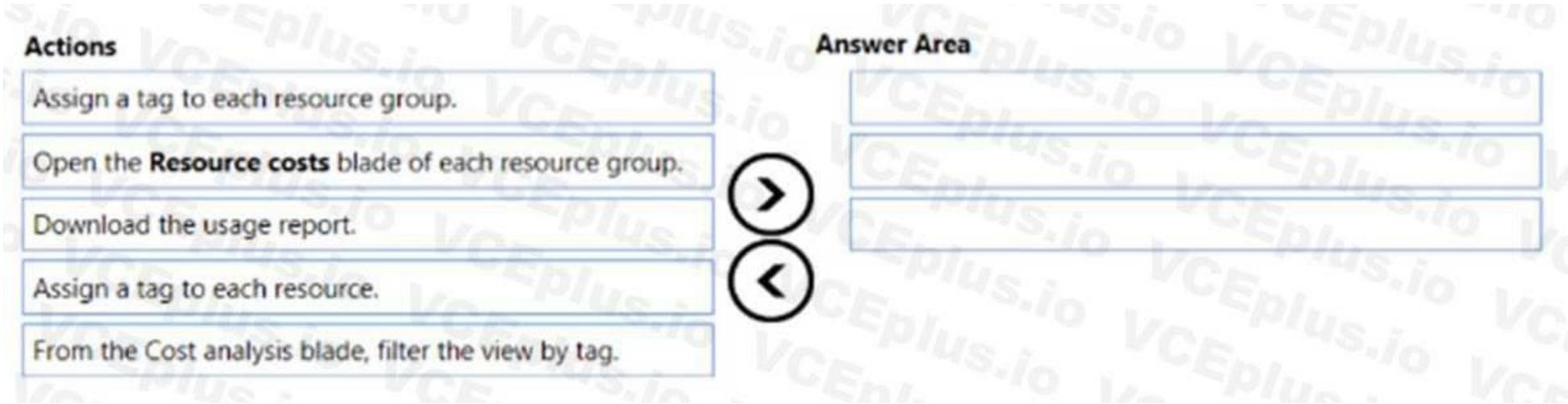
Answer Area:



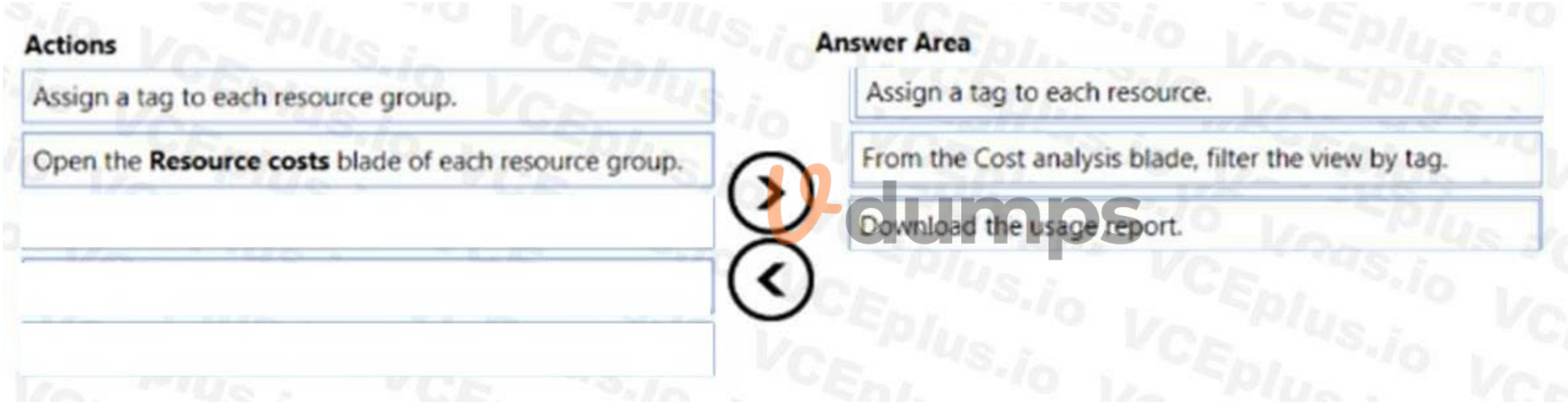
Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: Cloud-init.txt
Cloud-init.txt is used to customize a Linux VM on first boot up. It can be used to install packages and write files, or to configure users and security. No additional steps or agents are required to apply your configuration.
Box 2: The az vm create command
Once Cloud-init.txt has been created, you can deploy the VM with az vm create cmdlet, sing the --customdata parameter to provide the full path to the cloud-init.txt file.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-automate-vm-deployment

QUESTION 119
DRAG DROP
You have an Azure subscription that is used by four departments in your company. The subscription contains 10 resource groups. Each department uses resources in several resource groups.
You need to send a report to the finance department. The report must detail the costs for each department. 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.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Section:

Explanation:

Box 1: Assign a tag to each resource.

You apply tags to your Azure resources giving metadata to logically organize them into a taxonomy.

After you apply tags, you can retrieve all the resources in your subscription with that tag name and value. Each resource or resource group can have a maximum of 15 tag name/value pairs. Tags applied to the resource group are not inherited by the resources in that resource group.

Box 2: From the Cost analysis blade, filter the view by tag

After you get your services running, regularly check how much they're costing you. You can see the current spend and burn rate in Azure portal.

Visit the Subscriptions blade in Azure portal and select a subscription.

You should see the cost breakdown and burn rate in the popup blade.

Click Cost analysis in the list to the left to see the cost breakdown by resource. Wait 24 hours after you add a service for the data to populate.

You can filter by different properties like tags, resource group, and timespan. Click Apply to confirm the filters and Download if you want to export the view to a Comma-Separated Values (.csv) file.

Box 3: Download the usage report

Reference:

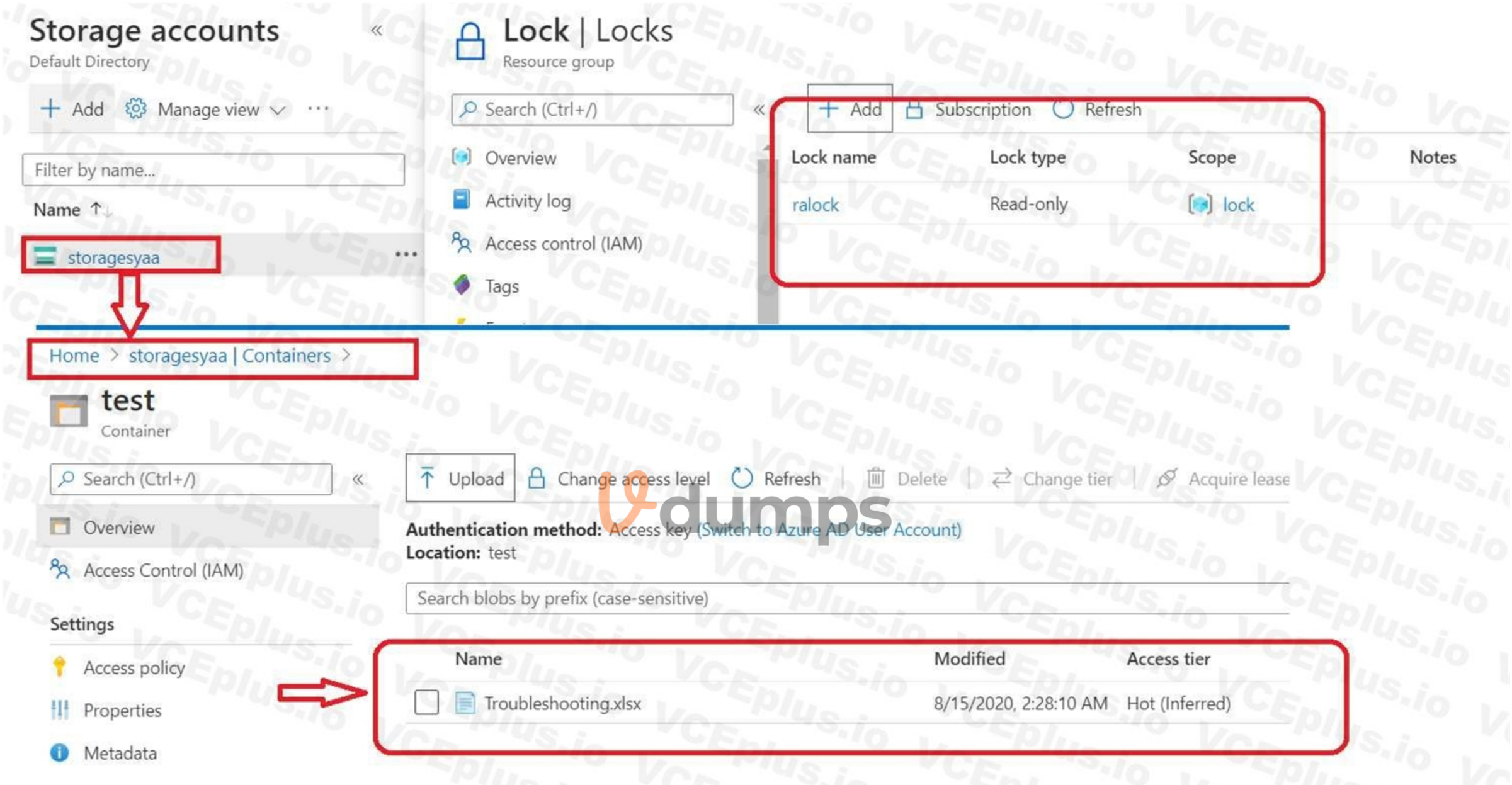
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/resource-group-using-tags

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-getting-started

QUESTION 120
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.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Applying locks can lead to unexpected results because some operations that don't seem to modify the resource actually require actions that are blocked by the lock. Locks are inherited to all of its resources if it applies on resource group level.
Upload a blob to storageaccount1 is possible if we have readonly lock on RG1 since we are trying to modify the data not resource properties.
When a R/O lock is put on a resource, you lock it's properties not the resource. So while a read only lock is present on a storage account(inherited from a resource group), a file can still be uploaded to the already existing container of a storage account.



Incorrect Answers:
Generate an automation script for RG1 is NOT possible in read only mode.
A read-only lock on a storage account prevents all users from listing the keys. The list keys operation is handled through a POST request because the returned keys are available for write operations.
When we tried to read the Access Key of the Storage Account , get the below message.
Access blocked The resource is locked Cannot access the data plane because of a read lock on the resource or its parent.
A read-only lock on a resource group that contains a virtual machine prevents all users from starting or restarting the virtual machine. These operations require a POST request.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources

QUESTION 121
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

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/advisor/advisor-cost-recommendations
https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/cost-management/tutorial-acm-opt-recommendations
Advisor helps you optimize and reduce your overall Azure spend by identifying idle and underutilized resources. You can get cost recommendations from the Cost tab on the Advisor dashboard.

QUESTION 122
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription.
You need to implement a custom policy that meet the following requirements:
*Ensures that each new resource group in the subscription has a tag named organization set to a value of Contoso.
*Ensures that resource group can be created from the Azure portal.
*Ensures that compliance reports in the Azure portal are accurate.
How should you complete the policy? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answers area.

Hot Area:

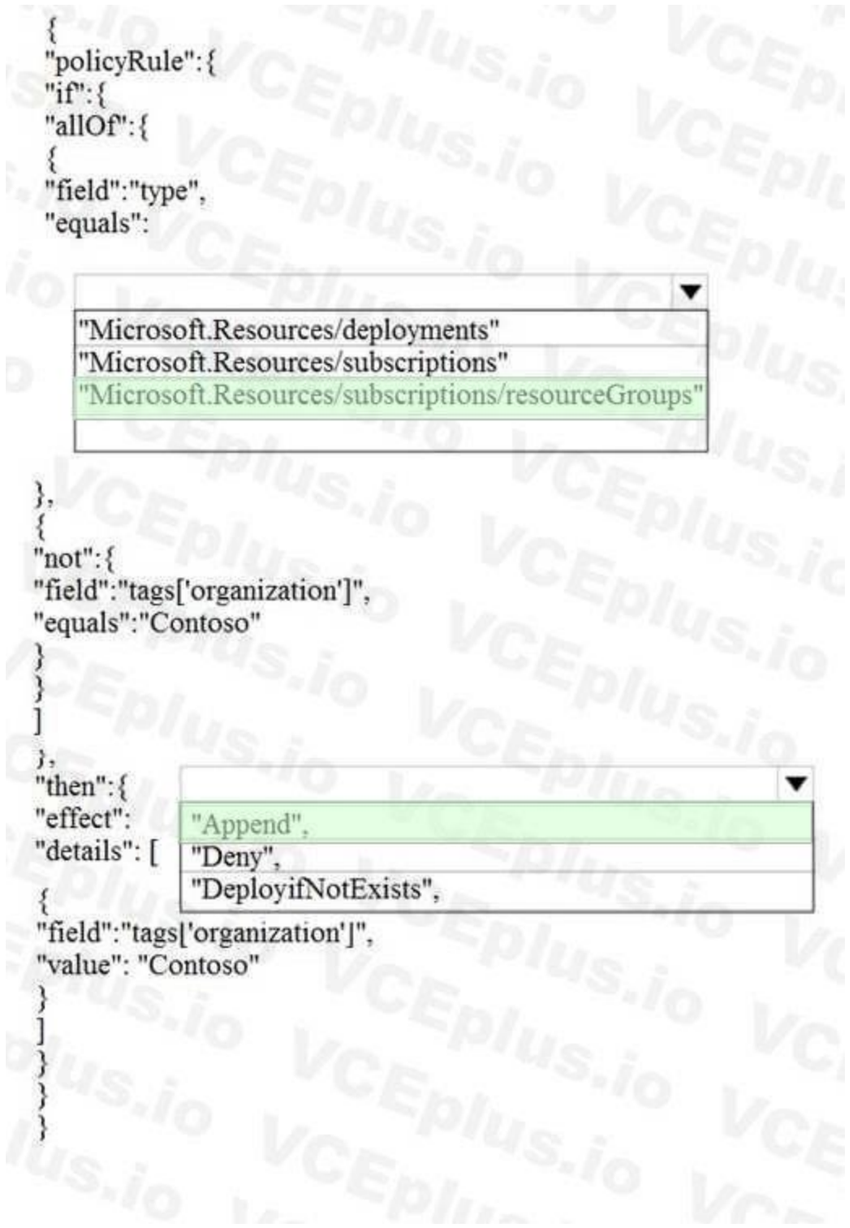
```
{
"policyRule":{
"if":{
"allOf":{
{
"field":"type",
"equals":
```

- "Microsoft.Resources/deployments"
- "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions"
- "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"

```
},
{
"not":{
"field":"tags['organization']",
"equals":"Contoso"
}
}
]
},
"then":{
"effect":
"details": [
{
"field":"tags['organization']",
"value": "Contoso"
}
]
}
}
}
```

- "Append",
- "Deny",
- "DeployifNotExists",

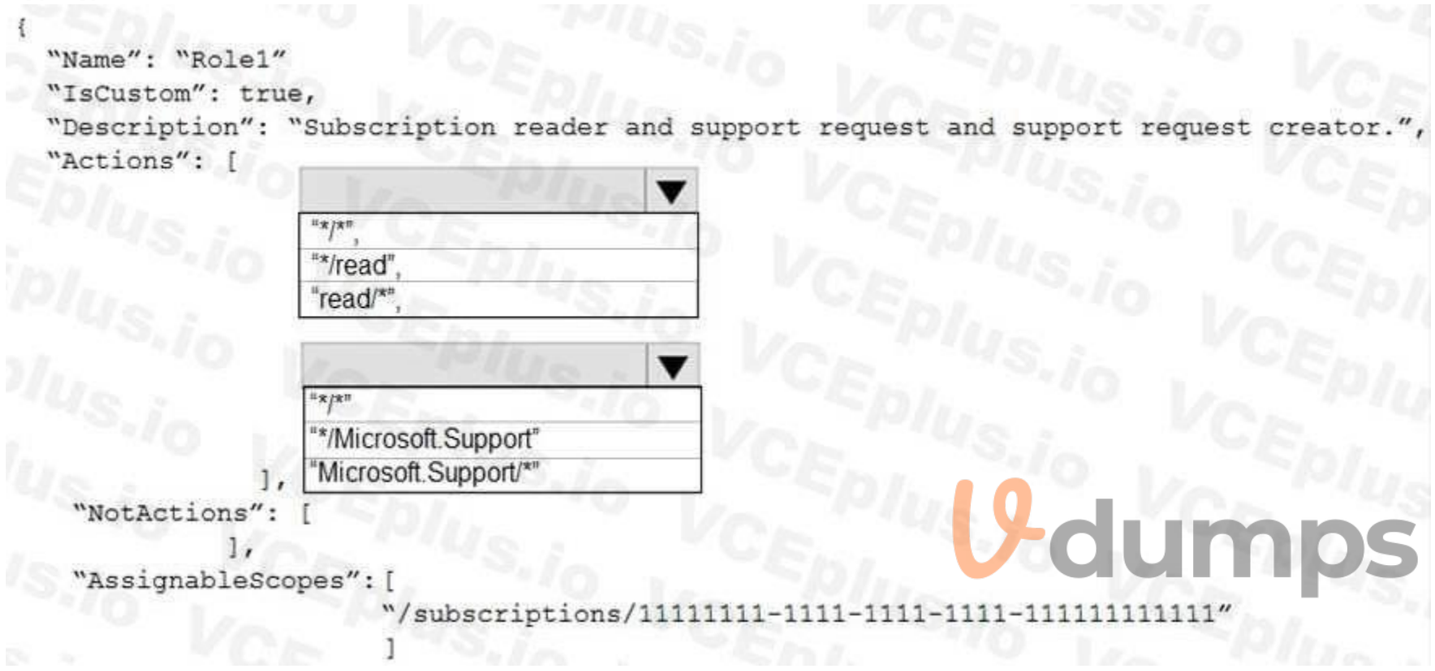
Answer Area:



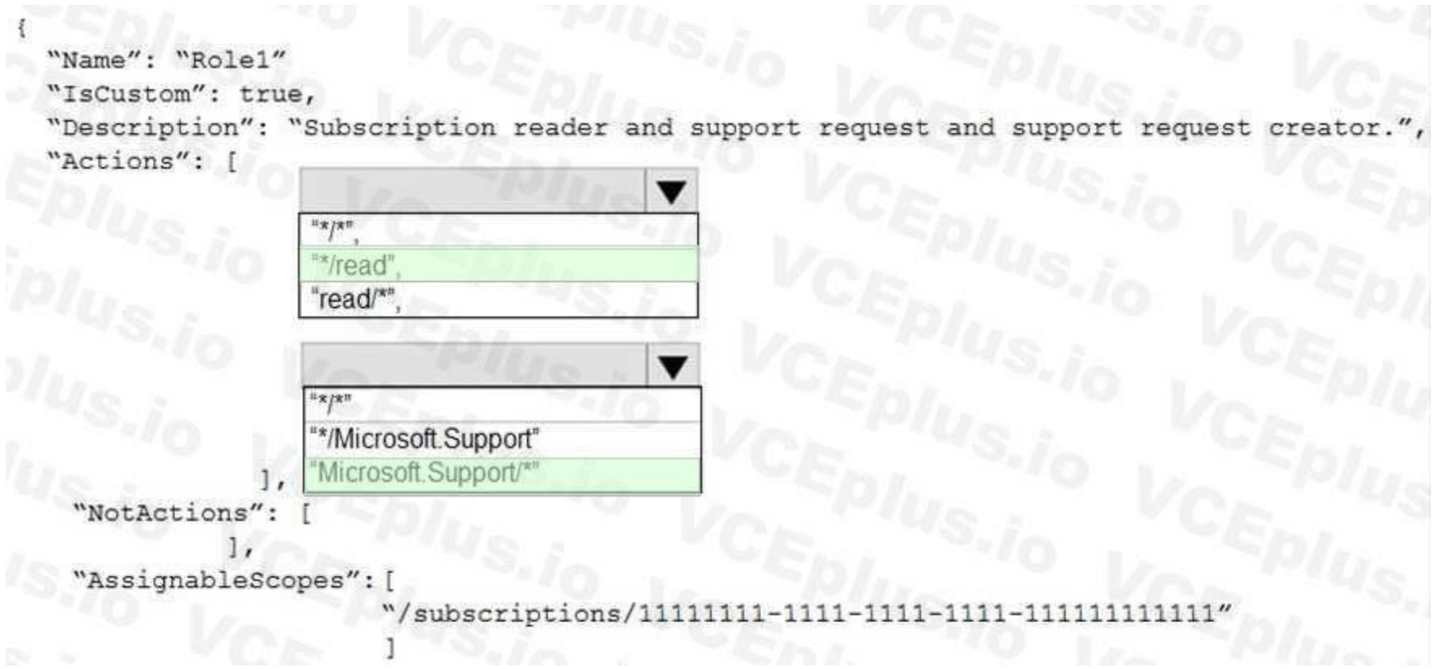
Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups"
To create a new resource group in a subscription, account have at least the this permission.
Box 2: "Append"
Append adds fields to the resource when the if condition of the policy rule is met. If the append effect would override a value in the original request with a different value, then it acts as a deny effect and rejects the request.
To append a new value to an existing array, use the [*] version of the alias
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/definition-structure
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/effects

QUESTION 123
HOTSPOT
You plan to create a new Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) role.
You need to ensure that the new role can view all the resources in the Azure subscription and issue support requests to Microsoft. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
How should you complete the JSON definition? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:



Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: "*/read",
*/read lets you view everything, but not make any changes.
Box 2: " Microsoft.Support/*"
The action Microsoft.Support/* enables creating and management of support tickets.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/tutorial-custom-role-powershell
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles

QUESTION 124
HOTSPOT
You plan to deploy 20 Azure virtual machines by using an Azure Resource Manager template. The virtual machines will run the latest version of Windows Server 2016 Datacenter by using an Azure Marketplace image.
You need to complete the storageProfile section of the template.
How should you complete the storageProfile section? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

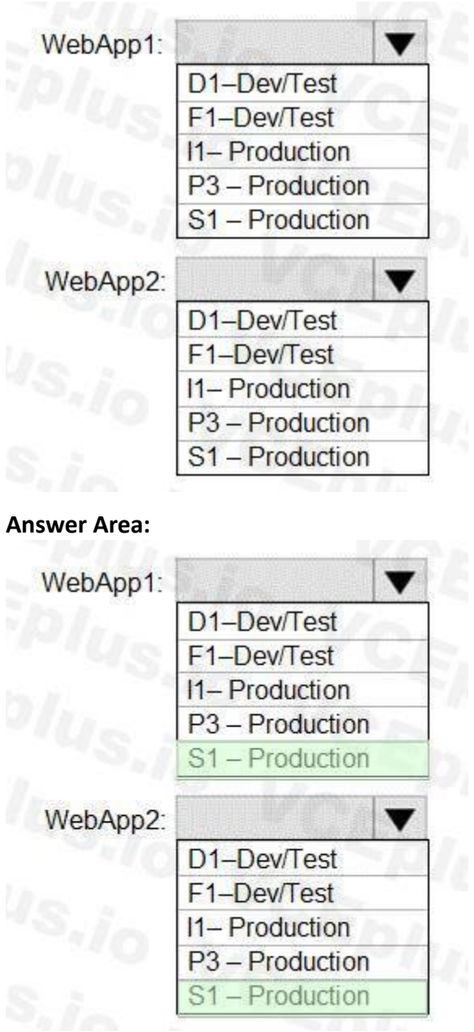
```
"storageProfile": {
    "imageReference": {
        "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
        "offer": [▼]
                 "2016-Datacenter",
                 "WindowsClient",
                 "Windows-Hub",
                 "WindowsServer",
                 "WindowsServerEssentials",
                 "WindowsServerSemiAnnual",
        "sku": [▼]
               "2016-Datacenter",
               "WindowsClient",
               "Windows-Hub",
               "WindowsServer",
               "WindowsServerEssentials",
               "WindowsServerSemiAnnual",
        "version":"latest"
    }
...
```

Answer Area:

Section:
Explanation:
... "
storageProfile": {
"imageReference": {
"publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
"offer": "WindowsServer",
"sku": "2016-Datacenter",
"version": "latest"
},
...
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/rest/api/compute/virtualmachines/createorupdate

QUESTION 125
HOTSPOT
You need to deploy two Azure web apps named WebApp1 and WebApp2. The web apps have the following requirements:
WebApp1 must be able to use staging slots
WebApp2 must be able to access the resources located on an Azure virtual network
What is the least costly plan that you can use to deploy each web app? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:

Section:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-au/pricing/details/app-service/windows/
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/pricing/details/app-service/plans/

QUESTION 126
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?

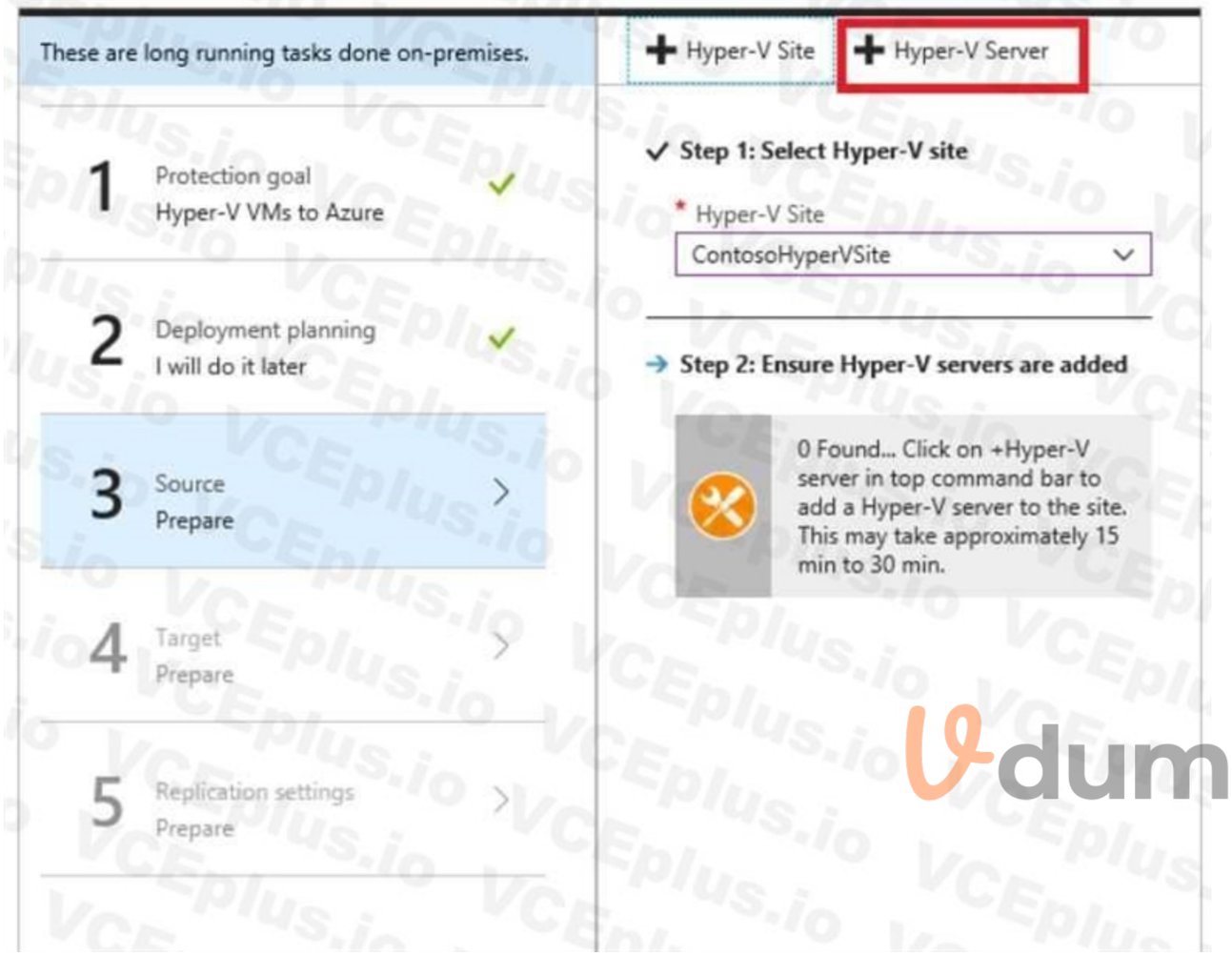
A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns

QUESTION 127
You have an on-premises network that contains a Hyper-V host named Host1. Host1 runs Windows Server 2016 and hosts 10 virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016.
You plan to replicate the virtual machines to Azure by using Azure Site Recovery.
You create a Recovery Services vault named ASR1 and a Hyper-V site named Site1.
You need to add Host1 to ASR1.
What should you do?

A. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
Download the vault registration key.
Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on Host1 and register the server.
B. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
Download the storage account key.
Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on Host1 and register the server.
C. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
Download the vault registration key.
Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on each virtual machine and register the virtual machines.
D. Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider.
Download the storage account key.
Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on each virtual machine and register the virtual machines.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Below are the steps you need to perform in this scenario. Refer the link mentioned in the reference section.
Download the installation file for the Azure Site Recovery Provider
To set up the source environment, you create a Hyper-V site and add to that site the Hyper-V hosts containing VMs that you want to replicate. Then, you download and install the Azure Site Recovery Provider and the Azure Recovery Services agent on each host, and register the Hyper-V site in the vault.

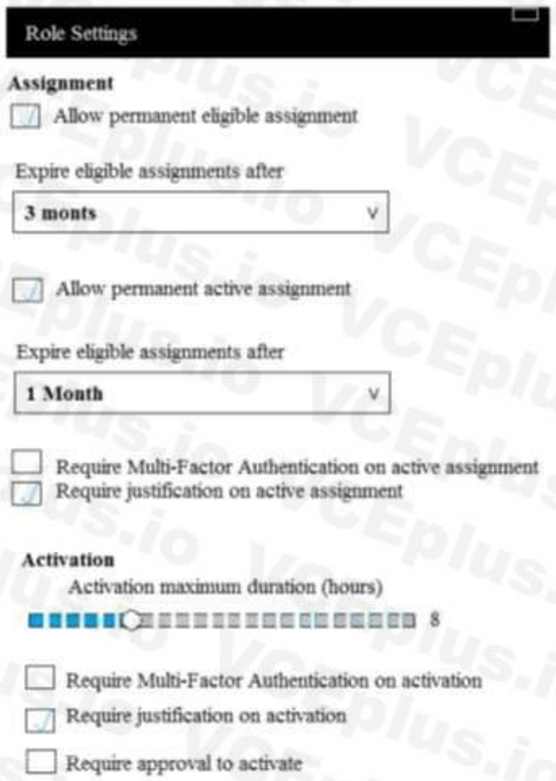


Download the vault registration key

Download the Vault registration key. You need this when you install the Provider. The key is valid for five days after you generate it.

Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider on Host1.
Install the downloaded setup file (AzureSiteRecoveryProvider.exe) on each Hyper-V host that you want to add to the Hyper-V site. Setup installs the Azure Site Recovery Provider and Recovery Services agent on each Hyper-V host.
Register the server
In Registration, after the server is registered in the vault, select Finish.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-tutorial

QUESTION 128
HOTSPOT
From Azure Active Directory (AD) Privileged Identify Management, you configure the Role settings for the Owner role of an Azure subscription as shown in the following exhibit.



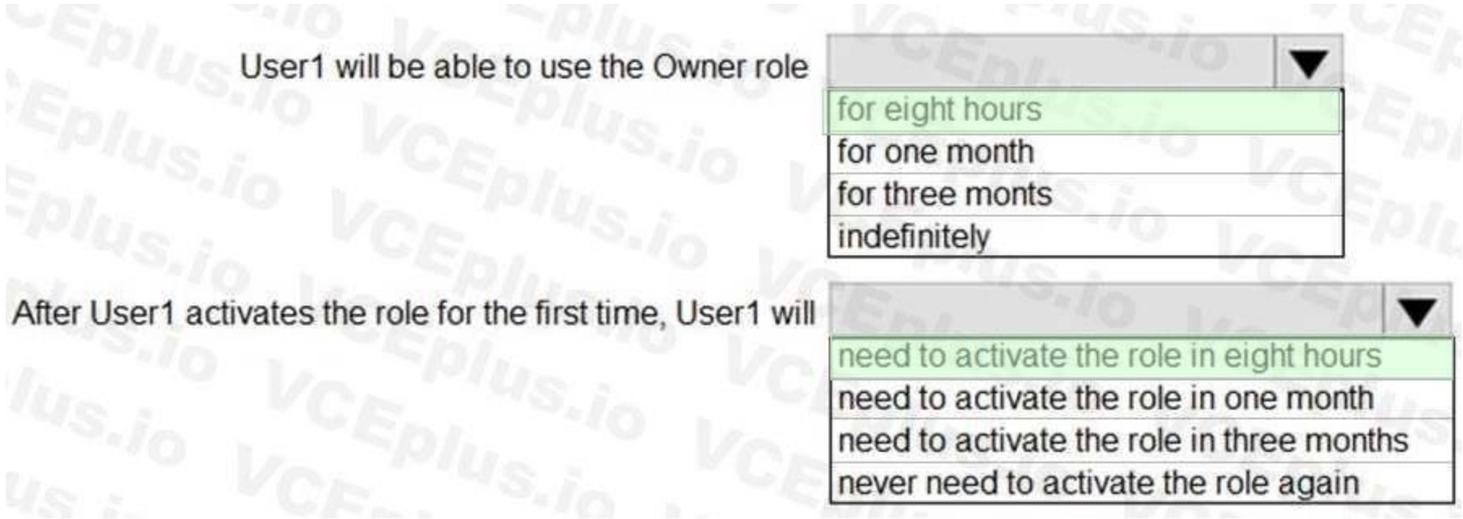
From Azure AD Privileged Identify Management, you assign the Owner role for the subscription to a user named User1, and you set the Assignment type to Active and Permanently eligible.
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

User1 will be able to use the Owner role ▼
- for eight hours
- for one month
- for three monts
- indefinitely

After User1 activates the role for the first time, User1 will ▼
- need to activate the role in eight hours
- need to activate the role in one month
- need to activate the role in three months
- never need to activate the role again

Answer Area:



Section:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pimhow-to-add-role-to-user?tabs=new

QUESTION 129
You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual networks named VNET1 and VNET2 and the users shown in the following table:
Larger image

Name	Subscription role	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) role
User1	Owner	*None*
User2	Network Contributor	*None*
User3	*None*	Global administrator

You need to identify which users can configure peering between VNET1 and VNET2.
Which users should you identify?

A. User1 only
B. User3 only
C. User1 and User2 only
D. User1 and User3 only
E. User1, User2 and User3

Correct Answer: E
Section:
Explanation:
Owner: An owner can configure peering.
A Global administrator can configure peering.
Network Contributor:
The accounts you use to work with virtual network peering must be assigned to the following roles:
ß Network Contributor: For a virtual network deployed through Resource Manager.
ß Classic Network Contributor: For a virtual network deployed through the classic deployment model.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cloud-adoption-framework/govern/resourceconsistency/ governance-multiple-teams

QUESTION 130
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the virtual networks in the following table.

Name	Address space	Subnet name	Subnet address range
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	Subnet1	10.1.1.0/24
VNet2	10.10.0.0/16	Subnet2	10.10.1.0/24
VNet3	172.16.0.0/16	Subnet3	172.16.1.0/24

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table:

Name	Network	Subnet	IP address
VM1	VNet1	Subnet1	10.1.1.4
VM2	VNet2	Subnet2	10.10.1.4
VM3	VNet3	Subnet3	172.16.1.4

The firewalls on all the virtual machines are configured to allow all ICMP traffic.
You add the peerings in the following table.

Virtual network	Peering network
VNet1	VNet3
VNet2	VNet3
VNet3	VNet1

For each of the following statements, select Yest if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:
Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can ping VM3.	○	○
VM2 can ping VM3.	○	○
VM2 can ping VM1.	○	○

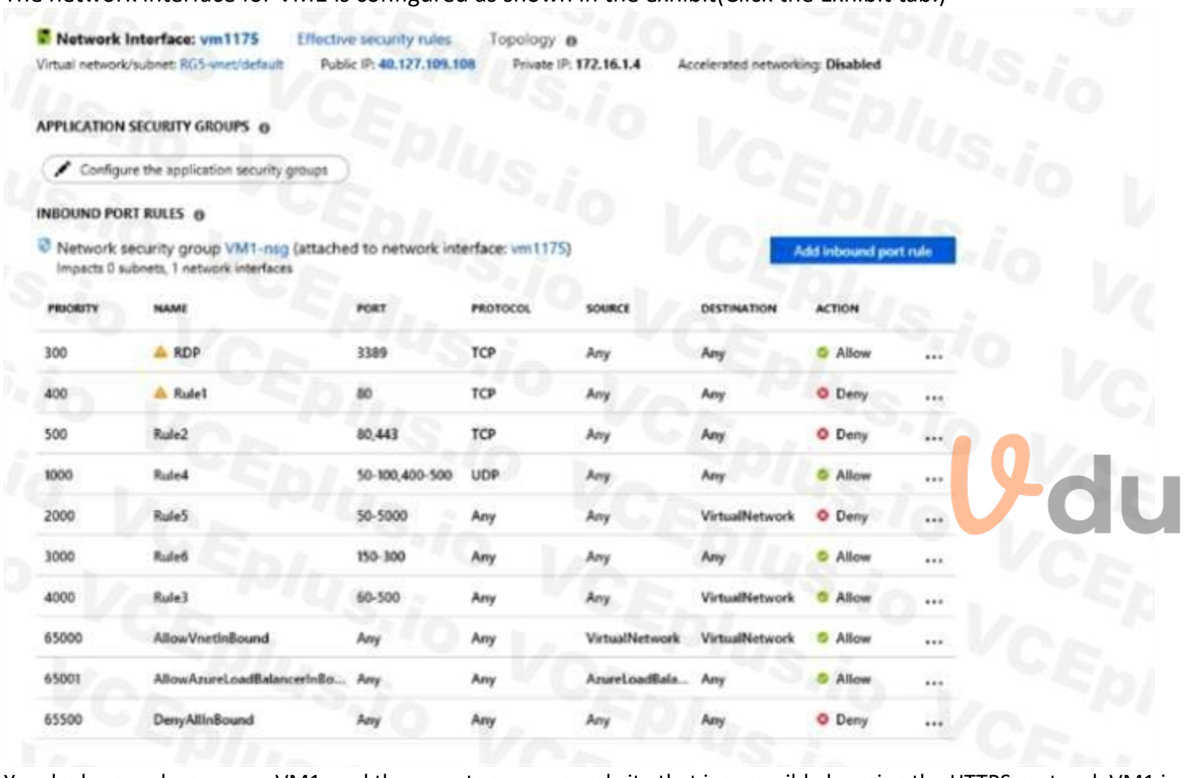
Answer Area:
Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can ping VM3.	○	○
VM2 can ping VM3.	○	○
VM2 can ping VM1.	○	○

Section:
Explanation:
Statement 1: Yes

Vnet1 and Vnet3 are peers.
Statement 2: No
Statement 3: No
Peering connections are non-transitive.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/hybridnetworking/hub-spoke

QUESTION 131
You have an A2ure virtual machine named VMV
The network interface for VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit(Click the Exhibit tab.)



You deploy a web server on VM1. and then create a secure website that is accessible by using the HTTPS protocol. VM1 is used as a web server only.
You need to ensure that users can connect to the website from the internet.
What should you do?

A. For Rule4. change the protocol from UDP to Any
B. Modify the protocol of Rule4.
C. Modify the action of Rule1.
D. Change the priority of Rute3 to 450

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Rule 2 is blocking HTTPS access (port 443) and has a priority of 500.
Changing Rule 3 (ports 60-500) and giving it a lower priority number will allow access on port 443.
Note: Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops.
Incorrect Answers:

A: HTTPS uses port 443. Rule6 only applies to ports 150 to 300.
C, D: Rule 1 blocks access to port 80, which is used for HTTP, not HTTPS.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview

QUESTION 132
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
ASG1	Application security group
NSG1	Network security group (NSG)
Subnet1	Subnet
VNet1	Virtual network
NIC1	Network interface
VM1	Virtual machine

Subnet1 is associated to VNet1. NIC1 attaches VM1 to Subnet1.
You need to apply ASG1 to VM1.
What should you do?

A. Modify the properties of NSG1.
B. Modify the properties of ASG1.
C. Associate NIC1 to ASG1.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Application Security Group can be associated with NICs.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview#application-securitygroups

QUESTION 133
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.
The network interface for VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Network Interface: vm1175 Effective security rules Topology

Virtual network/subnet: RG5-vnet/default Public IP: **40.127.109.108** Private IP: **172.16.1.4** Accelerated networking: **Disabled**

APPLICATION SECURITY GROUPS

Configure the application security groups

INBOUND PORT RULES

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: vm1175)
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
300	RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Any	Allow
400	Rule1	80	TCP	Any	Any	Deny
500	Rule2	80,443	TCP	Any	Any	Deny
1000	Rule4	50-100,400-500	UDP	Any	Any	Allow
2000	Rule5	50-5000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	Deny
3000	Rule6	150-300	Any	Any	Any	Allow
4000	Rule3	60-500	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBo...	Any	Any	AzureLoadBala...	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

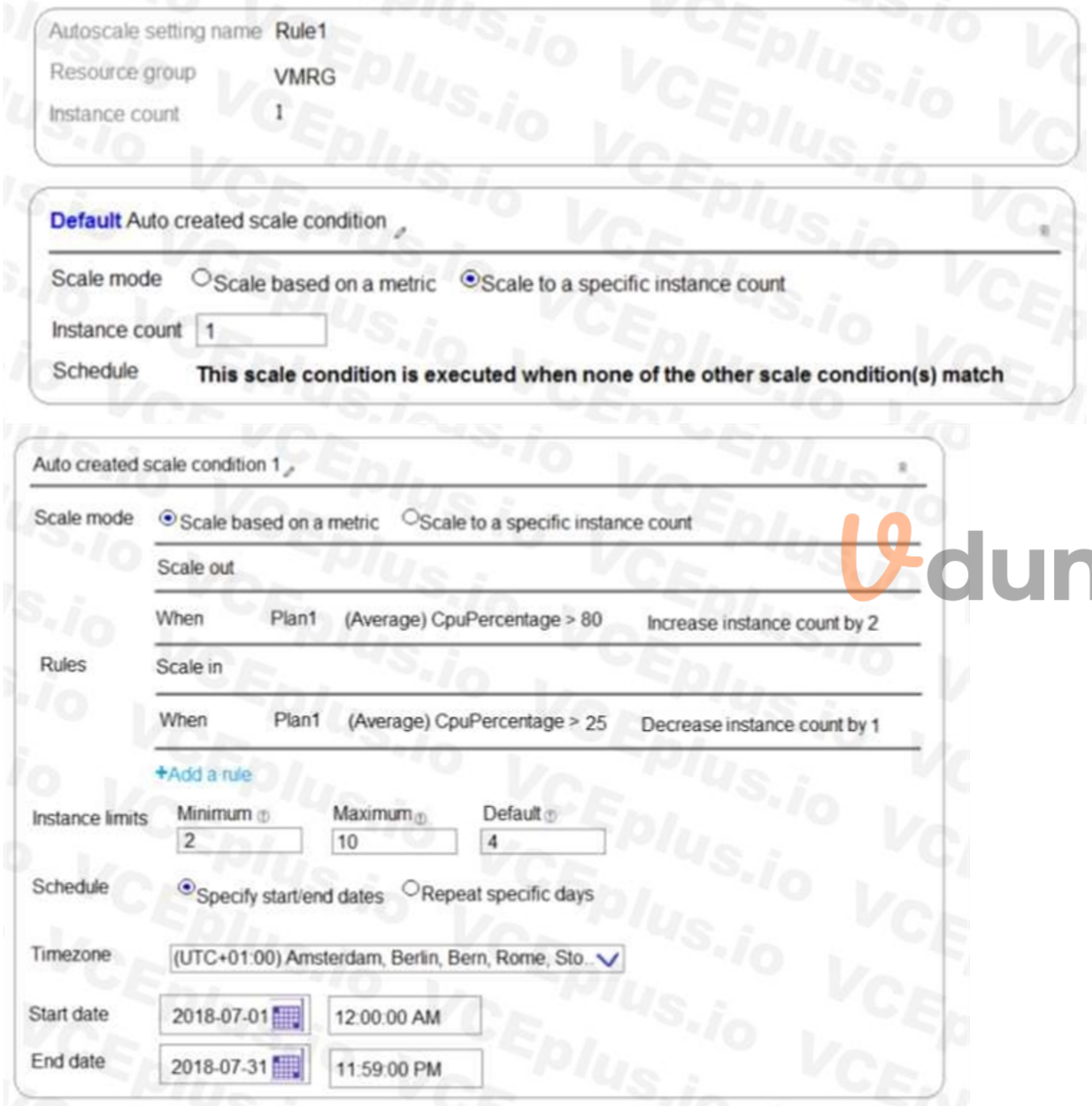
You deploy a web server on VM1, and then create a secure website that is accessible by using the HTTPS protocol. VM1 is used as a web server only.
You need to ensure that users can connect to the website from the internet.
What should you do?

A. Create a new inbound rule that allows TCP protocol 443 and configure the protocol to have a priority of 501.
B. For Rule5, change the Action to Allow and change the priority to 401.
C. Delete Rule1.
D. Modify the protocol of Rule4.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Rule 2 is blocking HTTPS access (port 443) and has a priority of 500.
Changing Rule 5 (ports 50-5000) and giving it a lower priority number will allow access on port 443.
Note: Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops.
Reference:

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

QUESTION 134
HOTSPOT
You create an Azure web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 has the autoscale settings shown in the following exhibit.



The scale out and scale in rules are configured to have a duration of 10 minutes and a cool down time of five minutes.
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

If on August 8, 2018, WebApp1 is used at more than 85 percent for 15 minutes, WebApp1 will be running **[answer choice]**.

- one instance
- two instances
- four instances
- six instances
- ten instances

If on July8, 2018, WebApp1 is used at less than 15 percent for 60 minutes, WebApp1 will be running **[answer choice]**.

- one instance
- two instances
- three instances
- four instances
- six instances

Answer Area:

If on August 8, 2018, WebApp1 is used at more than 85 percent for 15 minutes, WebApp1 will be running **[answer choice]**.

- one instance
- two instances
- four instances
- six instances
- ten instances

If on July8, 2018, WebApp1 is used at less than 15 percent for 60 minutes, WebApp1 will be running **[answer choice]**.

- one instance
- two instances
- three instances
- four instances
- six instances

Section:

Explanation:

Box 1: one instance

Refer to scaling condition provided in the question, August 8, 2018 is outside the schedule of the scale condition 1, and Default instance count is 1.

Box 2: two instances

The default instance count is important because autoscale scales your service to that count when metrics are not available. Therefore, select a default instance count that's safe for your workloads.

The Default instance count of scale condition 1 is 4, and the Scale in rule decreases the count with 1.

So initial instance count before scale in condition met = 4

CPU utilization was at 15% for 60 mins so after first 10 mins (The scale out and scale in rules are configured to have a duration of 10 minutes)instance count reduces by 1 hence after first 10 mins instance count is 4-1=3

Now cool down period is 5 mins , after first 15 mins instance count is 3 .

After next 15 mins , instance count will be 3-1=2.

After next 15 mins , instance count will be =2 because minimum instance count must be 2 , it can't get reduced beyond 2.

So after 60 mins instance count will be at 2.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-best-practices

QUESTION 135

You have 100 Azure subscriptions. All the subscriptions are associated to the same Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You are a global administrator.

You plan to create a report that lists all the resources across all the subscriptions.
You need to ensure that you can view all the resources in all the subscriptions.
What should you do?

A. From the Azure portal, modify the profile settings of your account.
B. From Windows PowerShell, run the Add-AzureADAdministrativeUnitMember cmdlet.
C. From Windows PowerShell, run the New-AzureADUserAppRoleAssignment cmdlet.
D. From the Azure portal, modify the properties of the Azure AD tenant.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
The New-AzureADUserAppRoleAssignment cmdlet assigns a user to an application role in Azure
Active Directory (AD). Use it for the application report.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azuread/newazureaduserapproleassignment?view=azureadps-2.0

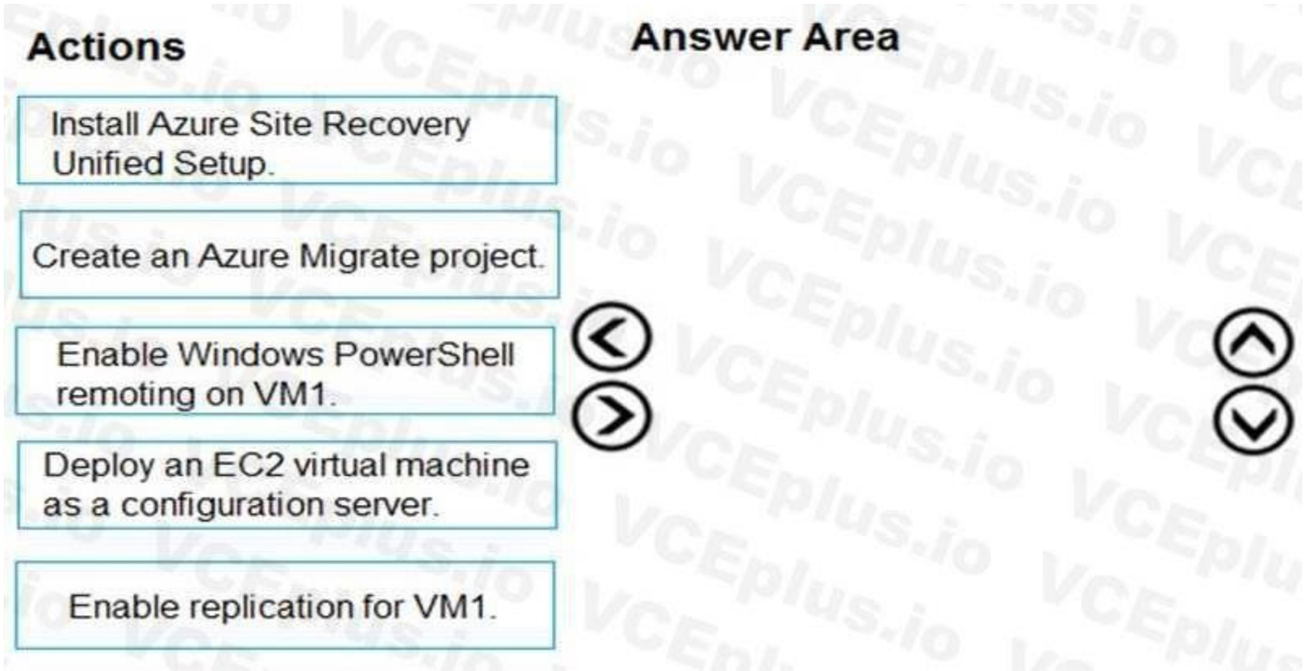
QUESTION 136
You have a Microsoft SQL Server Always On availability group on Azure virtual machines. You need to configure an Azure internal load balancer as a listener for the availability group. What should you do?

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.

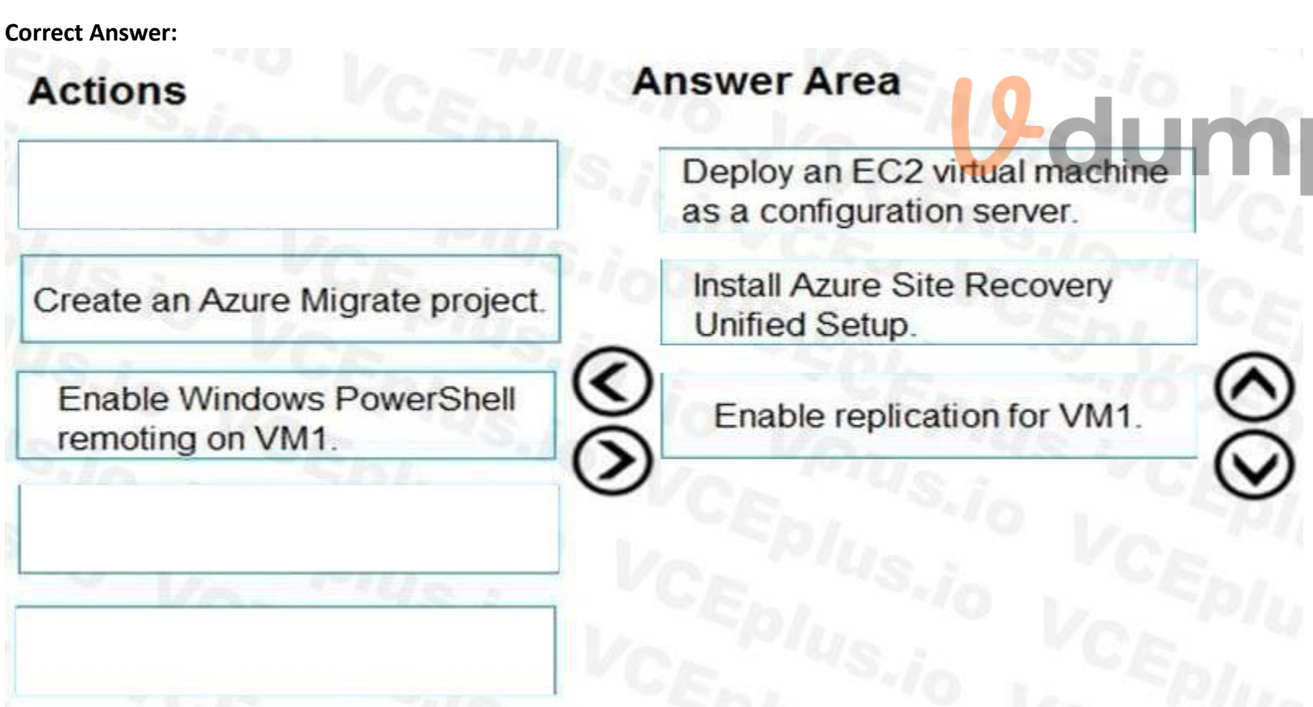
Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/sql/virtual-machines-windowsportal-sql-alwayson-int-listener

QUESTION 137
DRAG DROP
You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:
• a virtual network named VNet1
• a replication policy named ReplPolicy1
• a Recovery Services vault named Vault1
• an Azure Storage account named Storage1
You have an Amazon Web Services (AWS) EC2 virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.
You need to migrate VM1 to VNet1 by using Azure Site Recovery.
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.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Section:

Explanation:

Step 1: Deploy an EC2 virtual machine as a configuration server

Prepare source include:

Use an EC2 instance that's running Windows Server 2012 R2 to create a configuration server and register it with your recovery vault.

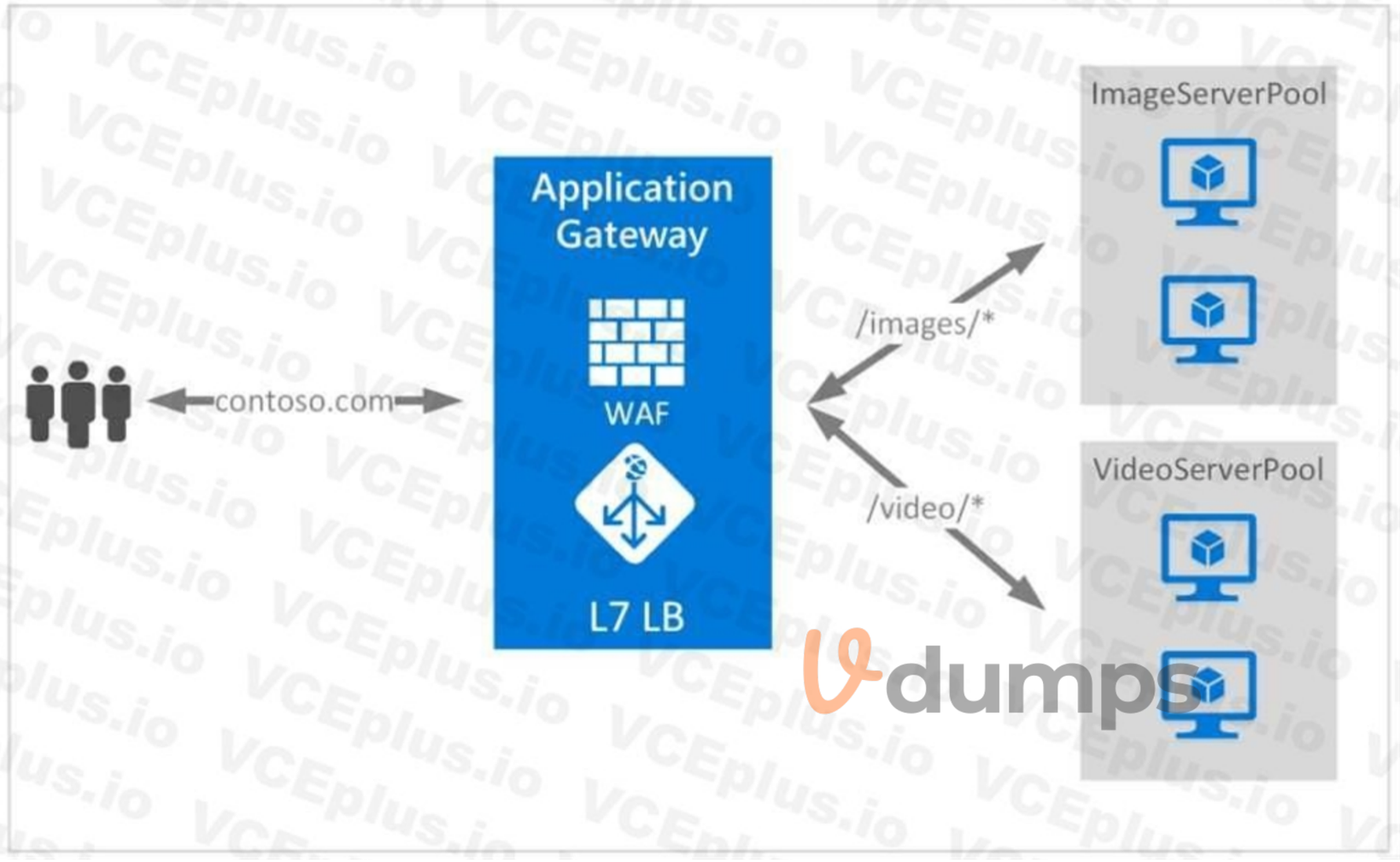
Configure the proxy on the EC2 instance VM you're using as the configuration server so that it can access the service URLs.

Step 2: Install Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup.
Download Microsoft Azure Site Recovery Unified Setup. You can download it to your local machine and then copy it to the VM you're using as the configuration server.
Step 3: Enable replication for VM1.
Enable replication for each VM that you want to migrate. When replication is enabled, Site Recovery automatically installs the Mobility service.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/migrate-tutorial-aws-azure

QUESTION 138
You deploy an Azure Application Gateway.
You need to ensure that all the traffic requesting https://adatum.com/internal resources is directed to an internal server pool and all the traffic requesting https://adatum.com/external resources is directed to an external server pool.
What should you configure on the Application Gateway?

A. URL path-based routing
B. multi-site listeners
C. basic routing
D. SSL termination

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
URL Path Based Routing allows you to route traffic to back-end server pools based on URL Paths of the request.
In the question there are two different path from where the traffic is getting generated as below
https://adatum.com/internal
https://adatum.com/external
So in this case we can use URL path-based routing feature of Application Gateway.



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/url-route-overview

QUESTION 139
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

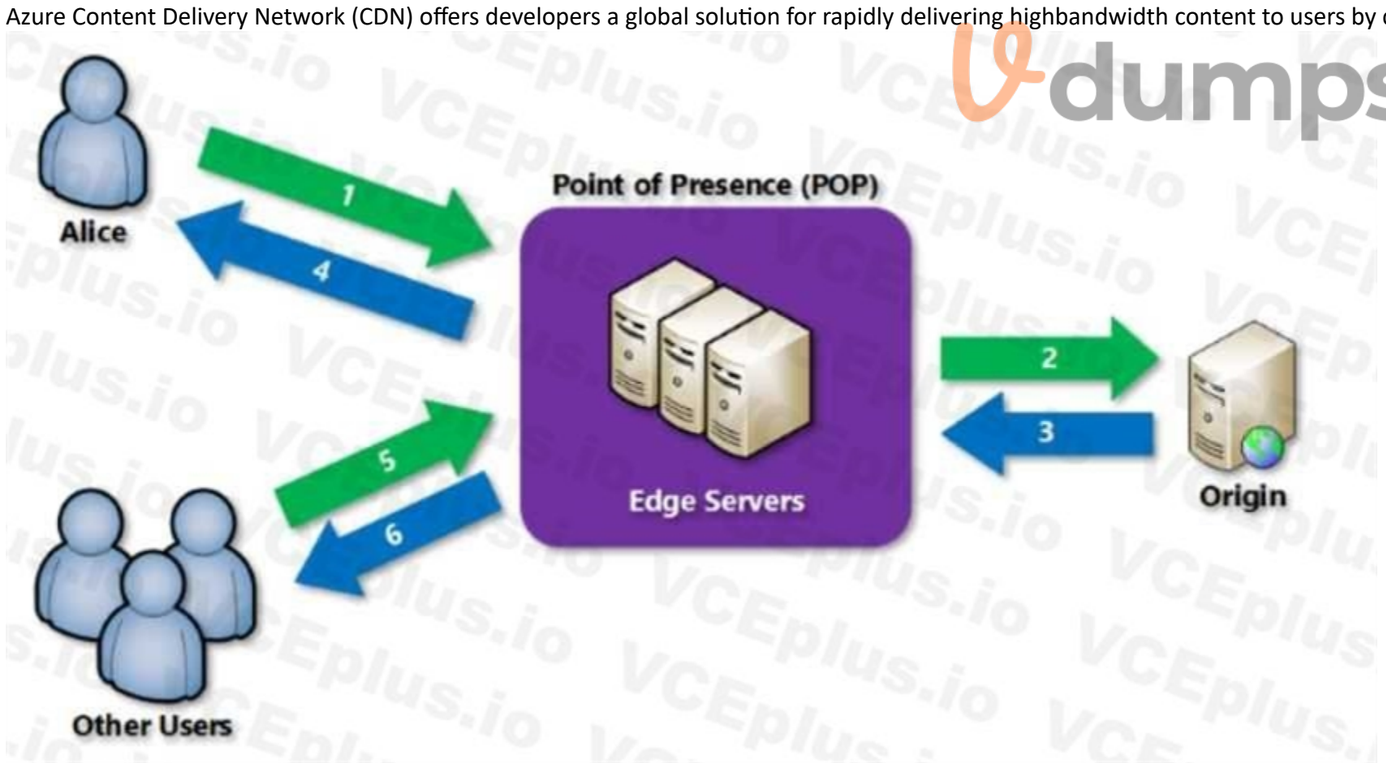
Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Azure Functions runs in two different modes: Consumption plan and Azure App Service plan. the Consumption plan automatically allocates compute power when your code is running. Your app is scaled out when needed to handle load, and scaled down when code is not running.

Incorrect Answers:
B: When you run in an App Service plan, you must manage the scaling of your function app.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-functions/functions-create-first-azure-function

QUESTION 140
You have an Azure web app named App1 that streams video content to users. App1 is located in the East US Azure region.
Users in North America stream the video content without any interruption.
Users in Asia and Europe report that the video buffer often and do not play back smoothly.
You need to recommend a solution to improve video streaming to the European and Asian users.
What should you recommend?

A. Scale out the App Service plan.
B. Scale up the App Service plan.
C. Configure an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) endpoint.
D. Configure Azure File Sync.

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
A content delivery network (CDN) is a distributed network of servers that can efficiently deliver web content to users. CDNs' store cached content on edge servers in point-of-presence (POP) locations that are close to end users, to minimize latency.
Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) offers developers a global solution for rapidly delivering highbandwidth content to users by caching their content at strategically placed physical nodes across the world.



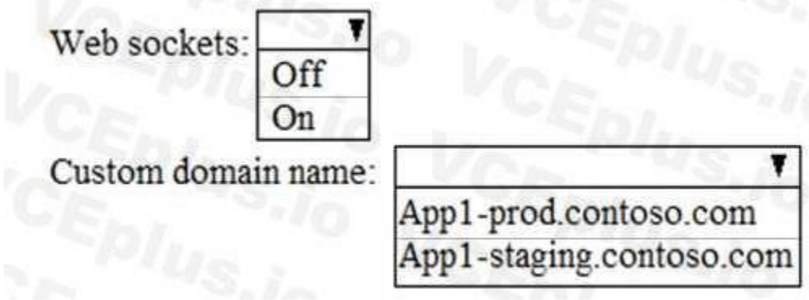
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-overview

QUESTION 141
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure web app named App1 that has two deployment slots named Production and Staging. Each slot has the unique settings shown in the following table.

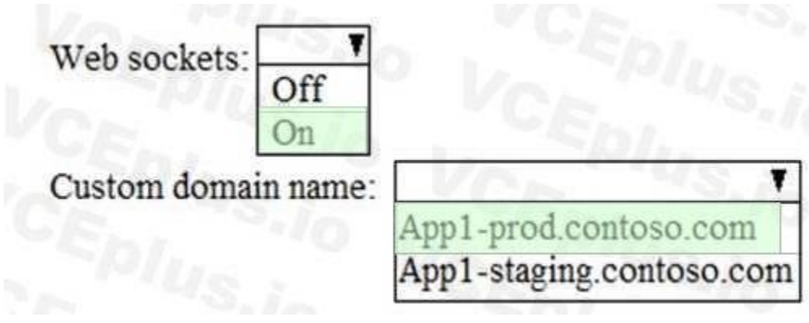
Setting	Production	Staging
Web sockets	Off	On
Custom domain name	App1-prod.contoso.com	App1-staging.contoso.com

You perform a slot swap.
What are the configurations of the Production slot after the swap? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correction is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:



Section:
Explanation:
Which settings are swapped?
When you clone configuration from another deployment slot, the cloned configuration is editable.
Some configuration elements follow the content across a swap (not slot specific), whereas other configuration elements stay in the same slot after a swap (slot specific). The following lists show the settings that change when you swap slots.
Box 1 : On
Settings that are swapped:
General settings, such as framework version, 32/64-bit, web sockets
App settings (can be configured to stick to a slot)
Connection strings (can be configured to stick to a slot)
Handler mappings
Public certificates
WebJobs content
Hybrid connections *
Virtual network integration *

Service endpoints *
Azure Content Delivery Network *
Features marked with an asterisk (*) are planned to be unswapped.
So web sockets settings will be swapped. So Production will have web sockets settings from "Off" to "On" after the swap slot.
Box 2: App1-prod.contoso.com
Settings that aren't swapped:
Publishing endpoints
Custom domain names
Non-public certificates and TLS/SSL settings
Scale settings
WebJobs schedulers
IP restrictions
Always On
Diagnostic settings
Cross-origin resource sharing (CORS)
So Custom domain names will not be swapped. So Production will have Custom domain names of its own after the swap slot.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots#what-happens-during-aswap

QUESTION 142
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet 1 has two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2. VNet1 is in the West Europe Azure region.
The subscription contains the virtual machines in the following table.

Name	Connected to
VM1	Subnet1
VM2	Subnet1
VM3	Subnet2

You need to deploy an application gateway named AppGW1 to VNet1.
What should you do first?

A. Add a service endpoint.
B. Add a virtual network.
C. Move VM3 to Subnet1.
D. Stop VM1 and VM2.

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
If you have an existing virtual network, either select an existing empty subnet or create a new subnet in your existing virtual network solely for use by the application gateway.
Verify that you have a working virtual network with a valid subnet. Make sure that no virtual machines or cloud deployments are using the subnet. The application gateway must be by itself in a virtual network subnet.
Reference:
https://social.msdn.microsoft.com/Forums/azure/en-US/b09367f9-5d01-4cda-9127-b7a506a0a151/cant-create-application-gateway?forum=WAVirtualMachinesVirtualNetwork
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/application-gateway-create-gateway

QUESTION 143
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 WebApp1 and deploy the web application to WebApp1.
You need to disable anonymous access to WebApp1.
What should you configure?

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

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Anonymous access is an authentication method. It allows users to establish an anonymous connection.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/biztalk/core/guidelines-for-resolving-iis-permissions-problems

QUESTION 144
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine
AppGW1	Application gateway

VM1 and VM2 run the websites in the following table.

Name	Host header
Default	Not applicable
Web1	Site1.contoso.com
Web2	Site2.contoso.com

AppGW1 has the backend pools in the following table.

Name	Virtual machines
Pool1	VM1
Pool2	Vm2

DNS resolves site1.contoso.com, site2.contoso.com, and site3.contoso.com to the IP address of AppGW1.
AppGW1 has the listeners in the following table.

Name	Protocol	Associated rule	Host name
Listener1	HTTP	*Not applicable*	Site1.contoso.com
Listener2	HTTP	Rule2	Site2.contoso.com
Listener3	HTTP	Rule3	*Not applicable*

AppGW1 has the rules in the following table.

Name	Type	Listener	Backend pool
Rule2	Basic	Listener2	Pool1
Rule3	Basic	Listener3	Pool2

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If you browse to site1.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	○	○
If you browse to site2.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	○	○
If you browse to site3.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	○	○

Answer Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If you browse to site1.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	○	○
If you browse to site2.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	○	○
If you browse to site3.contoso.com from the Internet, you will be directed to VM1.	○	○

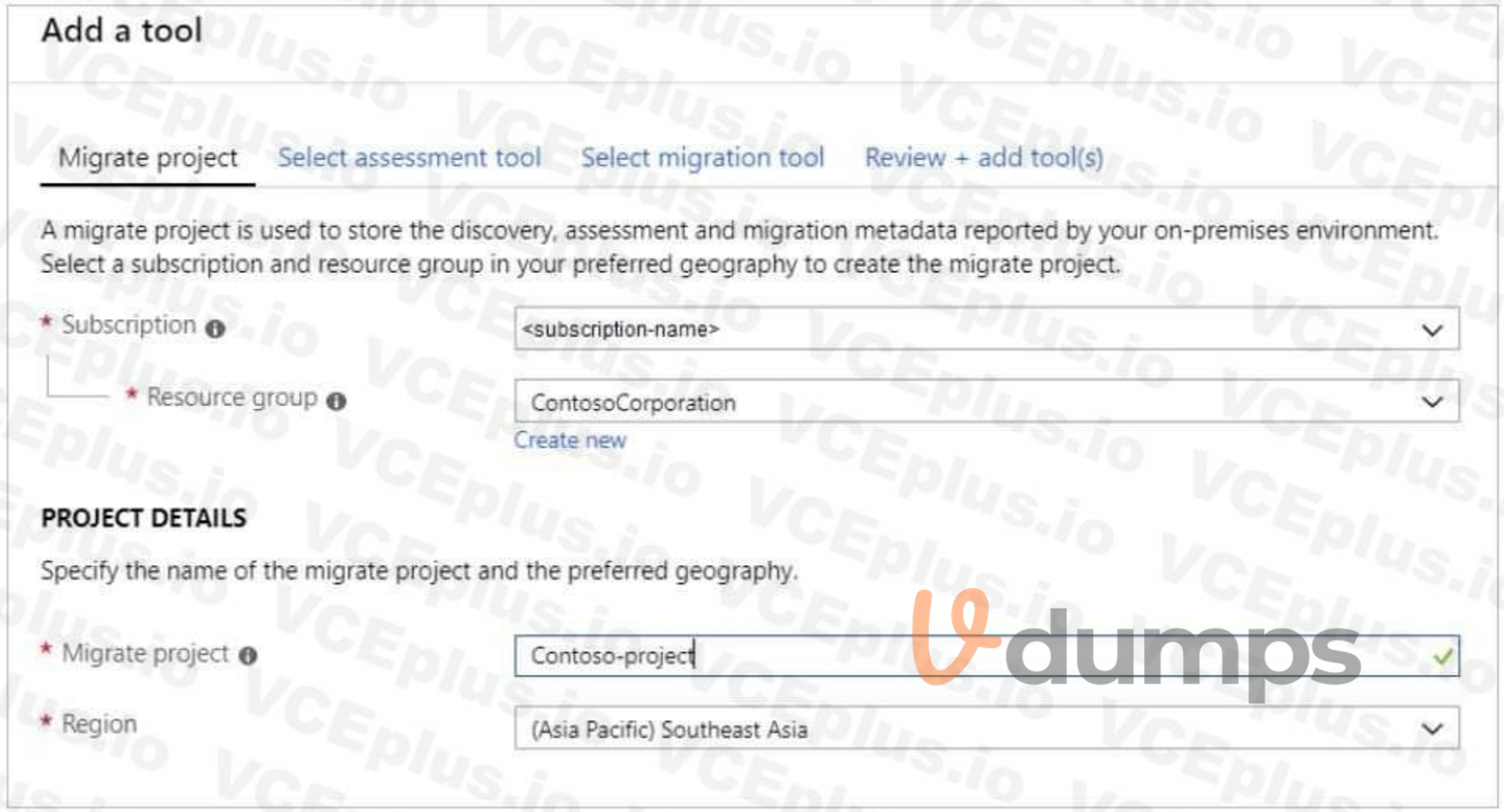
Section:
Explanation:
Vm1 is in Pool1. Rule2 applies to Pool1, Listener 2, and site2.contoso.com

QUESTION 145
Your company has a main office in Australia and several branch offices in Asia.
The company's data center uses a VMware virtualization infrastructure to host several virtualized servers.
You purchase an Azure subscription and plan to move all virtual machines to Azure to a resource group in the Australia Southeast location.
You need to create an Azure Migrate migration project.
Which geography should you select?

A. Central India
B. Australia Central
C. Australia Southeast
D. United States

Correct Answer: C

Section:
Explanation:
In Project Details, specify the project name, and geography in which you want to create the project.
Review supported geographies for public and government clouds.

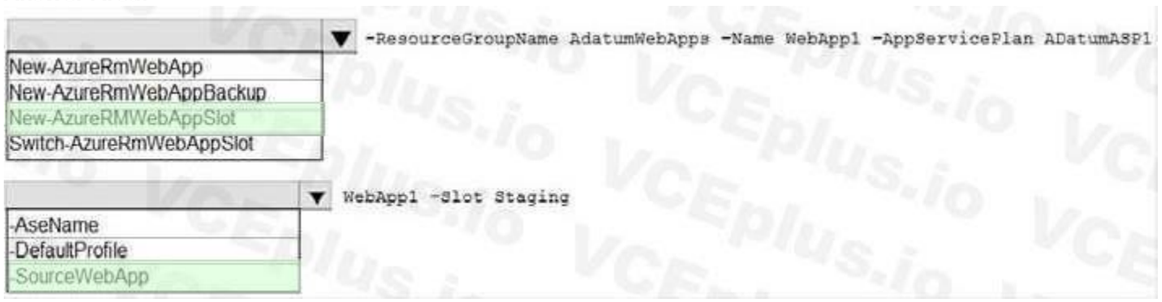


Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/migrate/how-to-add-tool-first-time

QUESTION 146
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure web app named WebApp1.
You need to provide developers with a copy of WebApp1 that they can modify without affecting the production WebApp1. When the developers finish testing their changes, you must be able to switch the current line version of WebApp1 to the new version.
Which command should you run prepare the environment? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

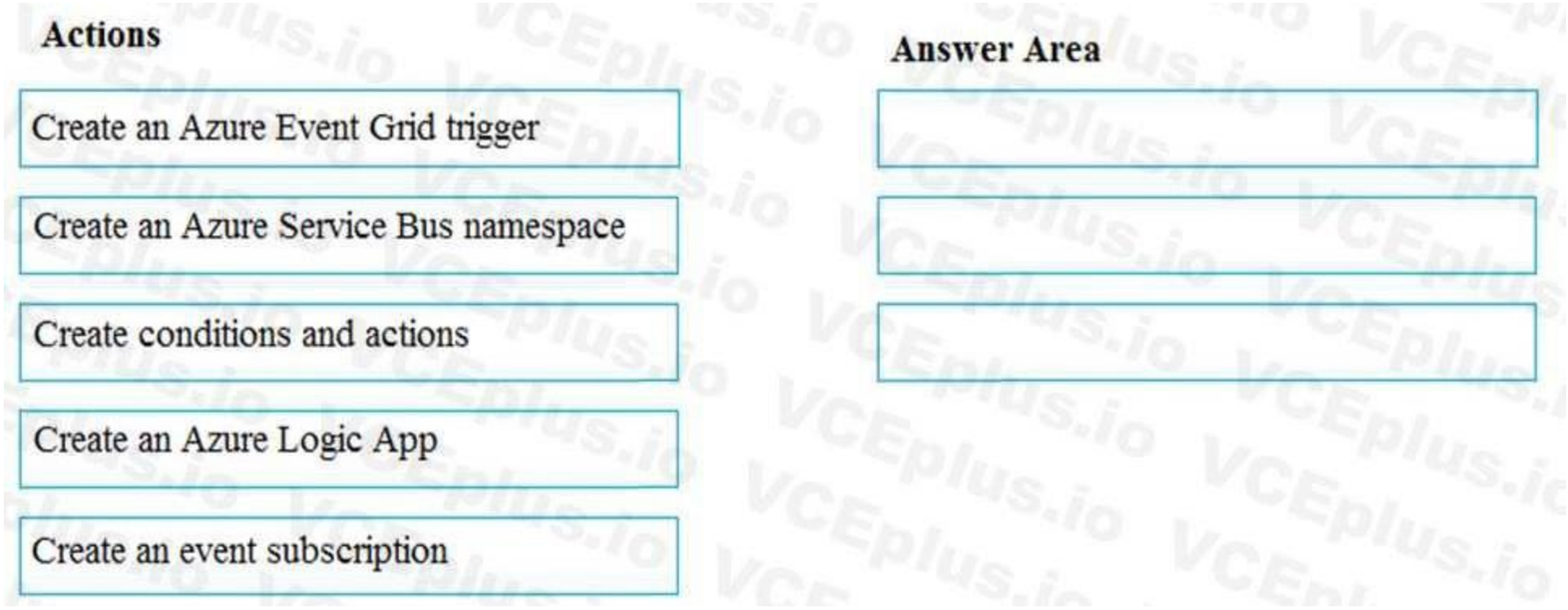
Answer Area:



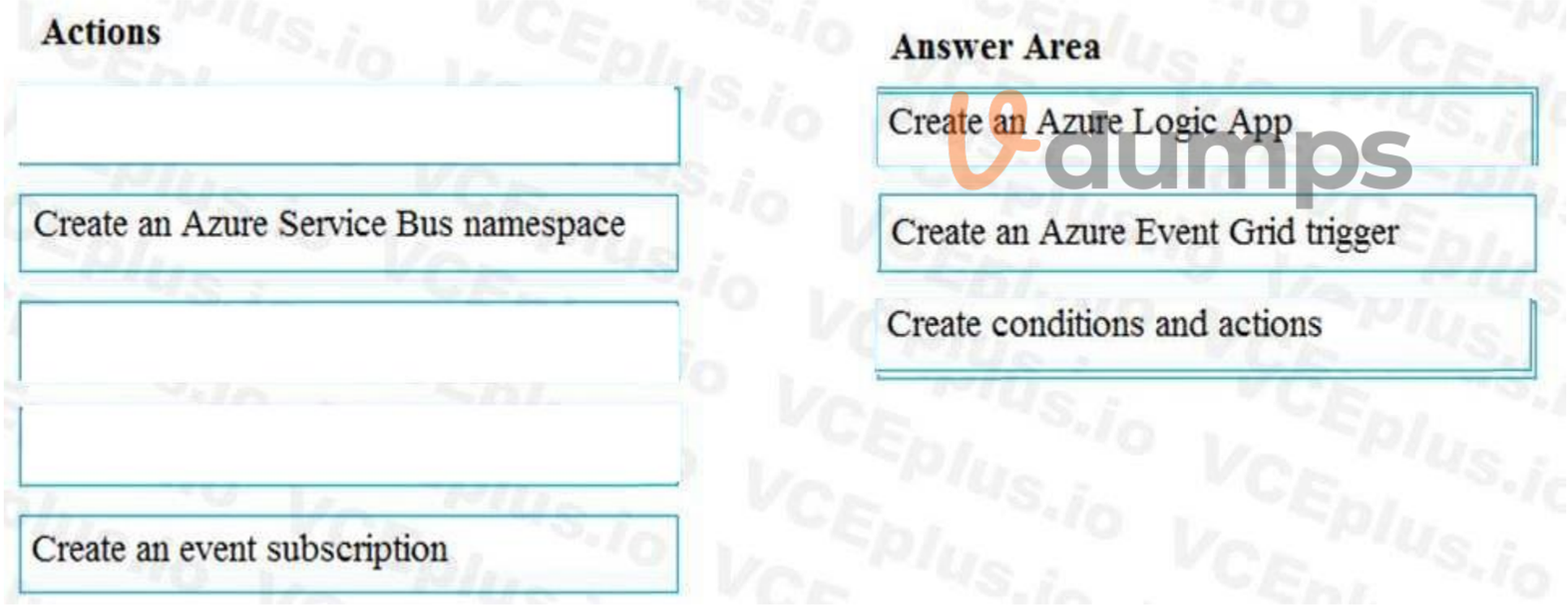
Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: New-AzureRmWebAppSlot
The New-AzureRmWebAppSlot cmdlet creates an Azure Web App Slot in a given a resource group that uses the specified App Service plan and data center.
Box 2: -SourceWebApp
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.websites/new-azurermwebappslot

QUESTION 147
DRAG DROP
You are configuring serverless computing in Azure.
You need to receive an email message whenever a resource is created in or deleted from a resource group. 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.

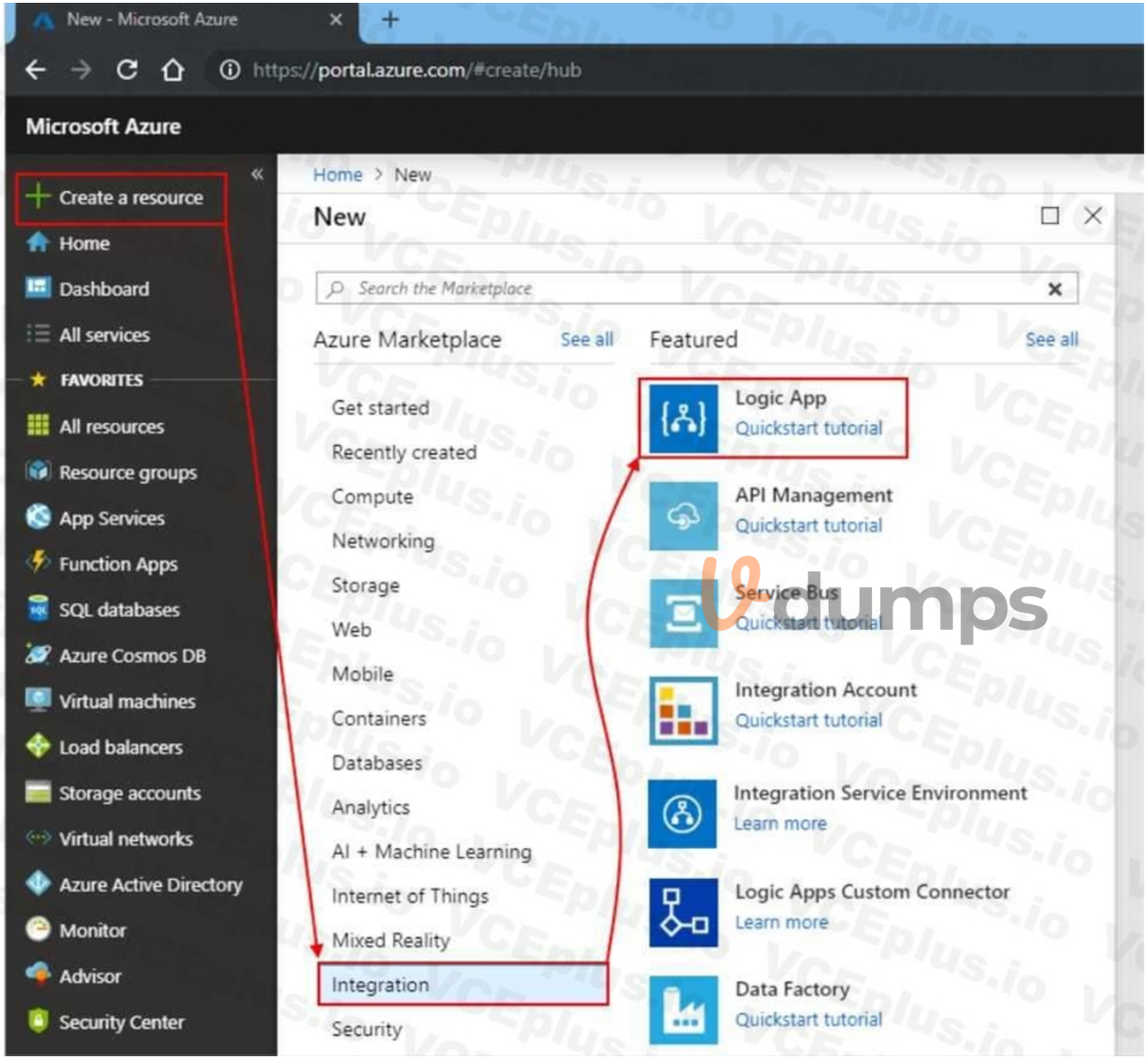
Select and Place:



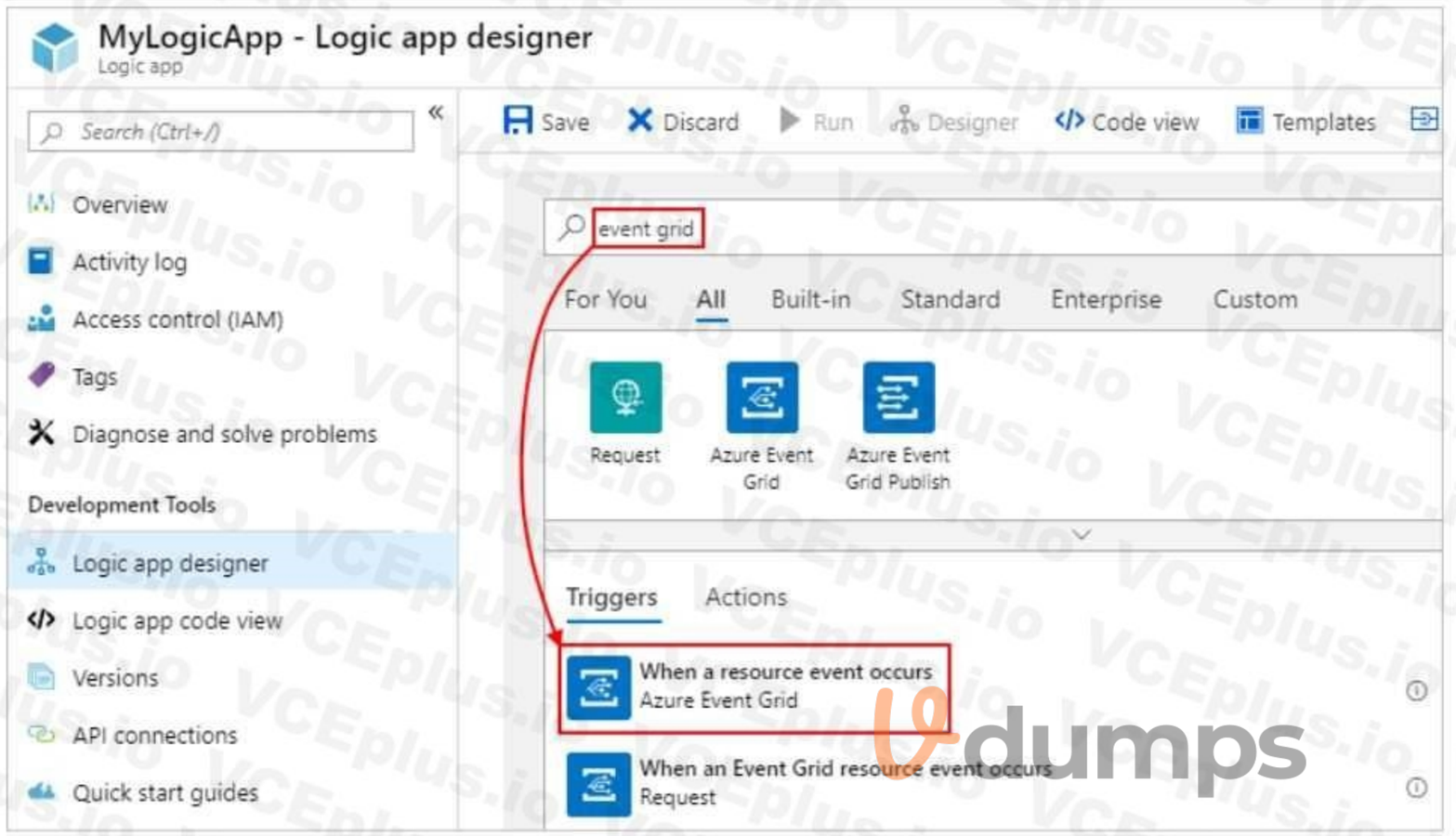
Correct Answer:



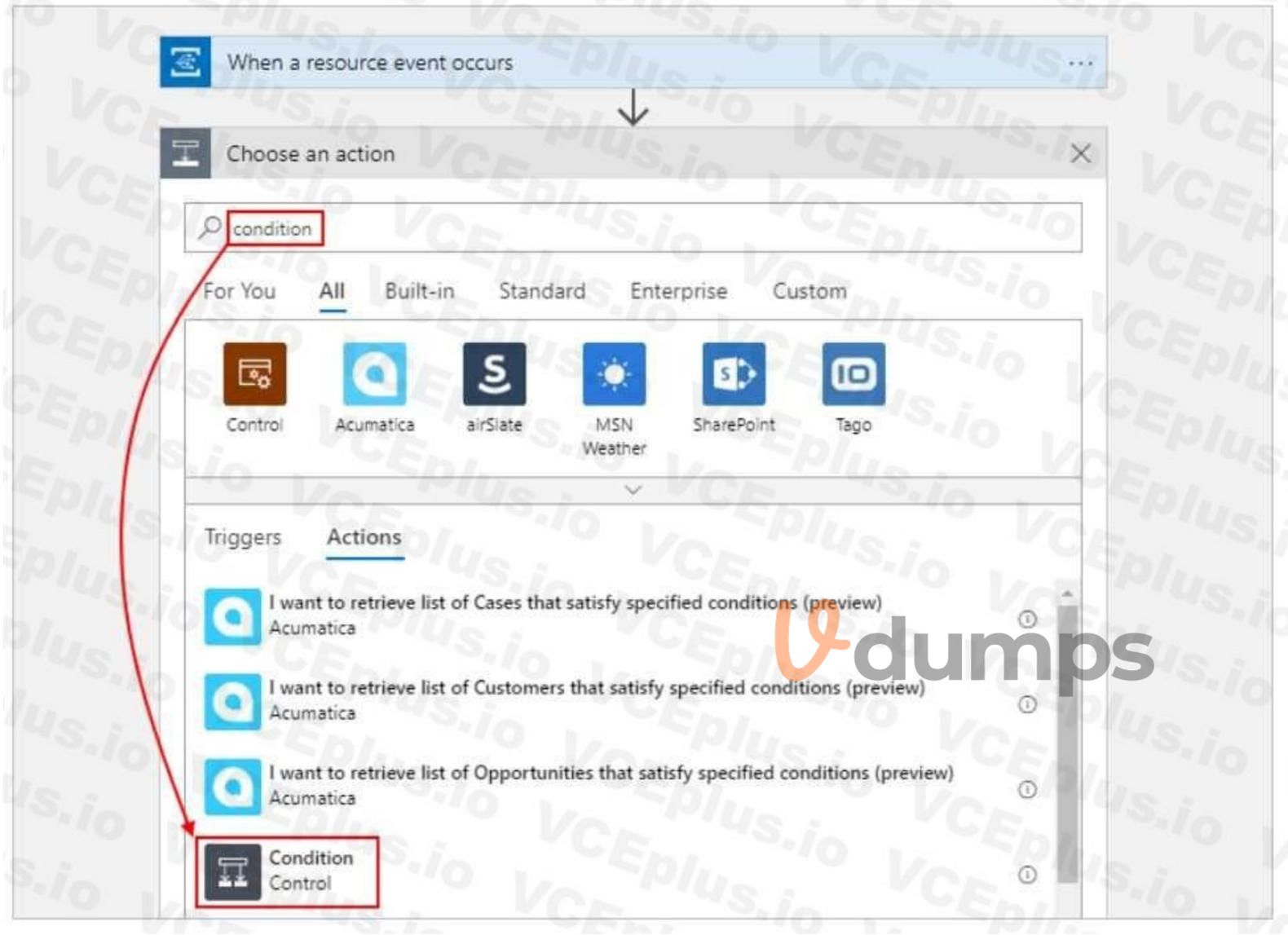
Section:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/monitor-virtual-machine-changes-event-gridlogic-app
Action 1: Create an Azure Logic App



Action 2: Create an Azure Event Grid Trigger



Action 3: Create conditions and actions



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/monitor-virtual-machine-changes-event-gridlogic-app

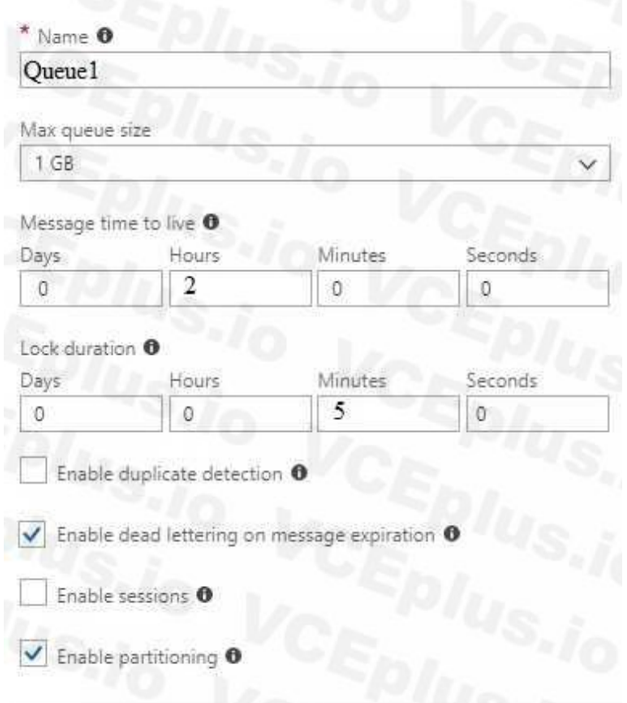
QUESTION 148
DRAG DROP
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Service Bus named Bus1.
Your company plans to deploy two Azure web apps named App1 and App2. The web apps will create messages that have the following requirements:
Each message created by App1 must be consumed by only a single consumer
Each message created by App2 will be consumed by multiple consumers.
Which resource should you create for each web app? To answer, drag the appropriate resources to the correct web apps. Each resource 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.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Correct Answer:

Section:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/service-bus-queues-topicssubscriptions

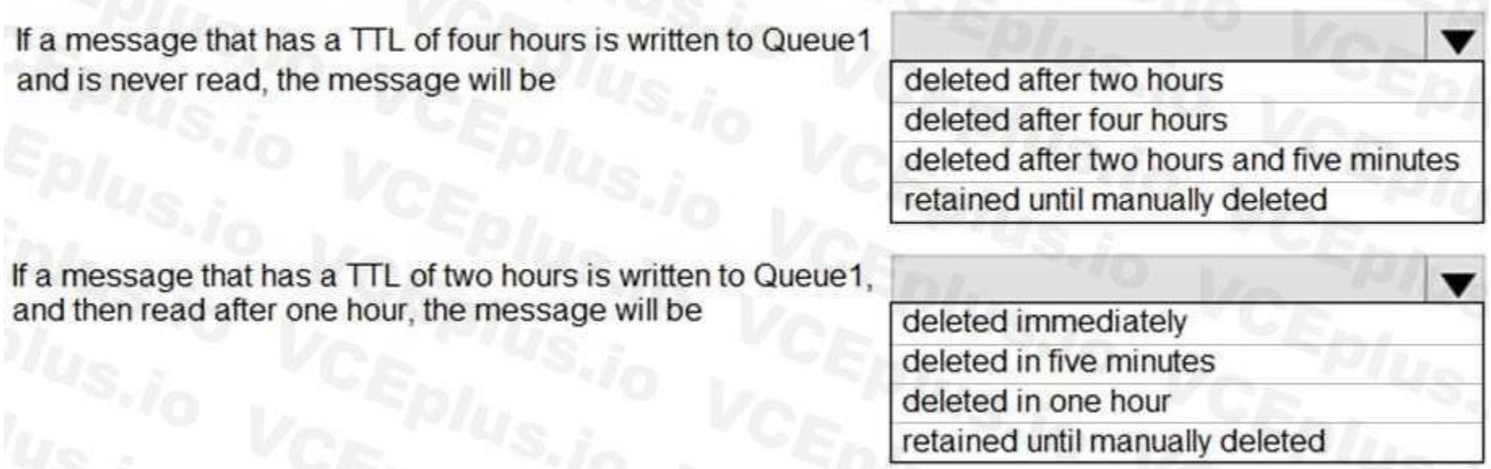
QUESTION 149
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure Service Bus.
You create a queue named Queue1. Queue1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



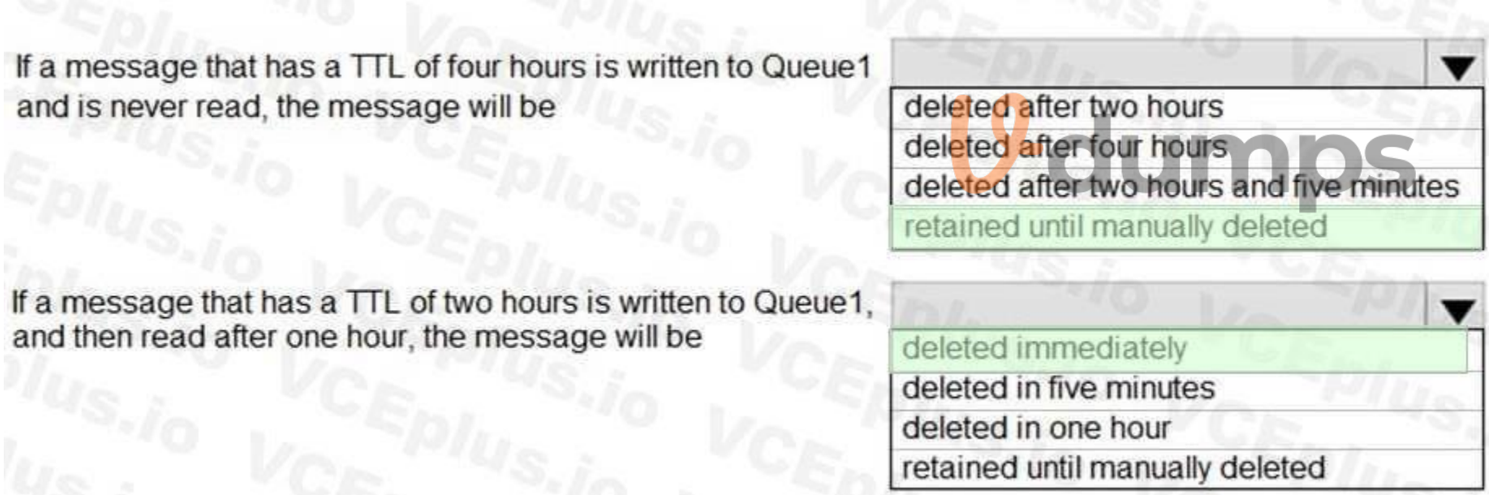
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:



Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: retained until manually deleted
Since by default PeekLock shall be enabled in Queue, so it will move to DeadLetter after 2hours and stays there until manually deleted. Messages in the dead letter queue should be deleted manually.
Box 2: deleted immediately
Once a message is pulled, it will be deleted immediately. It does not make sense to keep the message further 5 minutes "locked" in the queue. Locking the message makes sense, for the case, when processing the message from a receiver, to lock the message, to avoid processing/receiving the message simultaneously by another receiver.
The receiving client initiates settlement of a received message with a positive acknowledgment when it calls Complete at the API level. This indicates to the broker that the message has been successfully processed and the message is removed from the queue or subscription.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/message-expiration
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/service-bus-messaging/message-transfers-locks-settlement

QUESTION 150

You are configuring Azure Active Directory (AD) Privileged Identity Management.
You need to provide a user named Admm1 with read access to a resource group named RG1 for only one month.
The user role must be assigned immediately.
What should you do?

A. Assign an active role.
B. Assign an eligible role.
C. Assign a permanently active role.
D. Create a custom role and a conditional access policy.

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Azure AD Privileged Identity Management introduces the concept of an eligible admin. Eligible admins should be users that need privileged access now and then, but not all-day, every day. The role is inactive until the user needs access, then they complete an activation process and become an active admin for a predetermined amount of time.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pimconfigure

QUESTION 151
You have an Azure App Service plan named AdatumASP1 that hosts several Azure web apps.
You discover that the web apps respond slowly.
You need to provide additional memory and CPU resources to each instance of the web apps.
What should you do?

A. Add continues WebJob that use the multi-instance scale
B. Scale out AdatumASP1
C. Add a virtual machine scale set
D. Scale up AdatumASP1

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/app-service/web-sites-scale.md
Scale up : Correct Choice
Scale up: Get more CPU, memory, disk space, and extra features like dedicated virtual machines (VMs), custom domains and certificates, staging slots, autoscaling, and more. You scale up by changing the pricing tier of the App Service plan that your app belongs to.
Scale out : Incorrect Choice
Scale out: Increase the number of VM instances that run your app. You can scale out to as many as 30 instances, depending on your pricing tier. App Service Environments in Isolated tier further increases your scale-out count to 100 instances. For more information about scaling out, see Scale instance count manually or automatically.
Add continuous WebJobs : Incorrect Choice
WebJobs is a feature of Azure App Service that enables you to run a program or script in the same instance as a web app, API app, or mobile app. Add continuous WebJobs will Starts immediately when the WebJob is created. To keep the job from ending, the program or script typically does its work inside an endless loop. If the job does end, you can restart it.Starts only when triggered manually or on a schedule.
Add a virtual machine scale set : Incorrect Choice
A virtual machine scale set allows you to deploy and manage a set of identical, autoscaling virtual machines. You can scale the number of VMs in the scale set manually. You can also define rules to autoscale based on resource usage such as CPU, memory demand, or network traffic. It will not increase the slowness of the apps.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-scale-up
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/webjobs-create#webjob-types

QUESTION 152
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
Cluster1	Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)
Registry1	Azure Container Registry
Application1	Container image

You need to deploy Application1 to Cluster1.
Which command should you run?

A. az acr build
B. az aks create
C. docker build
D. kubectl apply

Correct Answer: A
Section:

QUESTION 153
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016.
You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System event log on VM1 within an hour.
Solution: You create an Azure storage account and configure shared access signatures (SASs). You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the storage account as the source.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Instead: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview

QUESTION 154
HOTSPOT
You have the App Service plans shown in the following table.

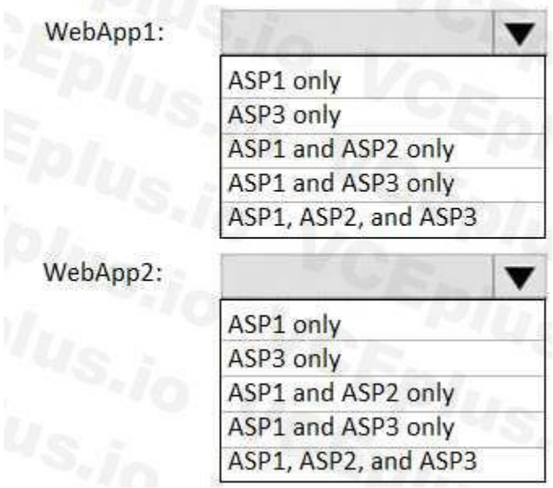
Name	Operating system	Location
ASP1	Windows	West US
ASP2	Windows	Central US
ASP3	Linux	West US

You plan to create the Azure web apps shown in the following table.

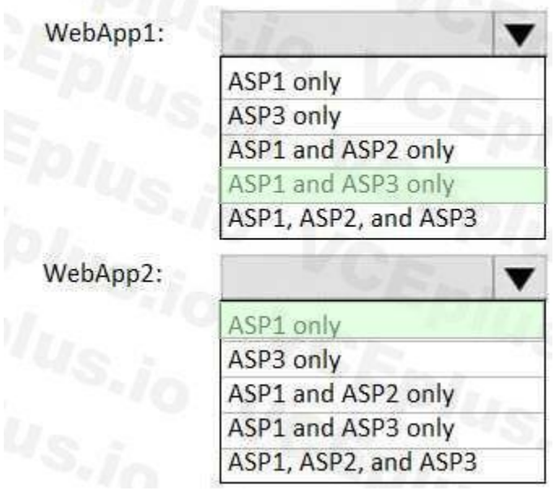
Name	Runtime stack	Location
WebApp1	.NET Core 3.0	West US
WebApp2	ASP.NET 4.7	West US

You need to identify which App Service plans can be used for the web apps.
What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:

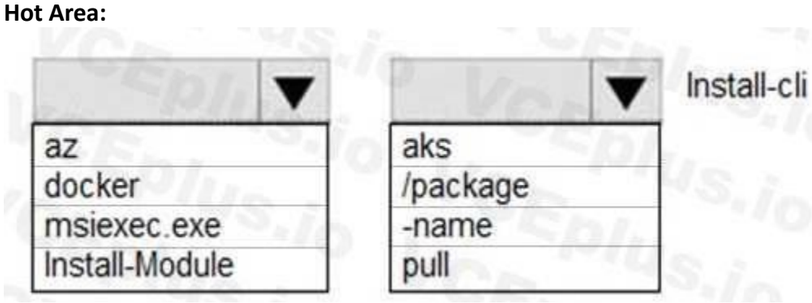


Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: ASP1 ASP3
Asp1, ASP3: ASP.NET Core apps can be hosted both on Windows or Linux.
Not ASP2: The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in.
Box 2: ASP1
ASP.NET apps can be hosted on Windows only.

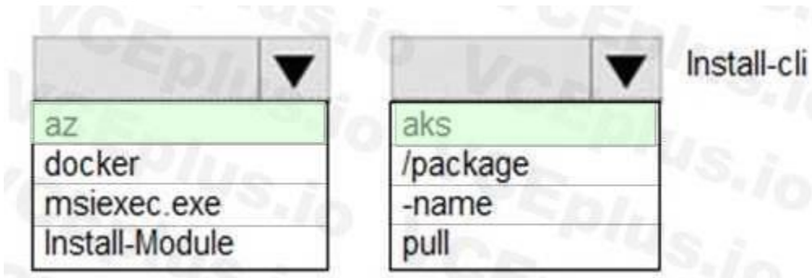
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/quickstart-dotnetcore?pivots=platform-linux
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage#

QUESTION 155
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1 and a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 that has the Azure CLI installed.
You need to install the kubectl client on Computer1.
Which command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



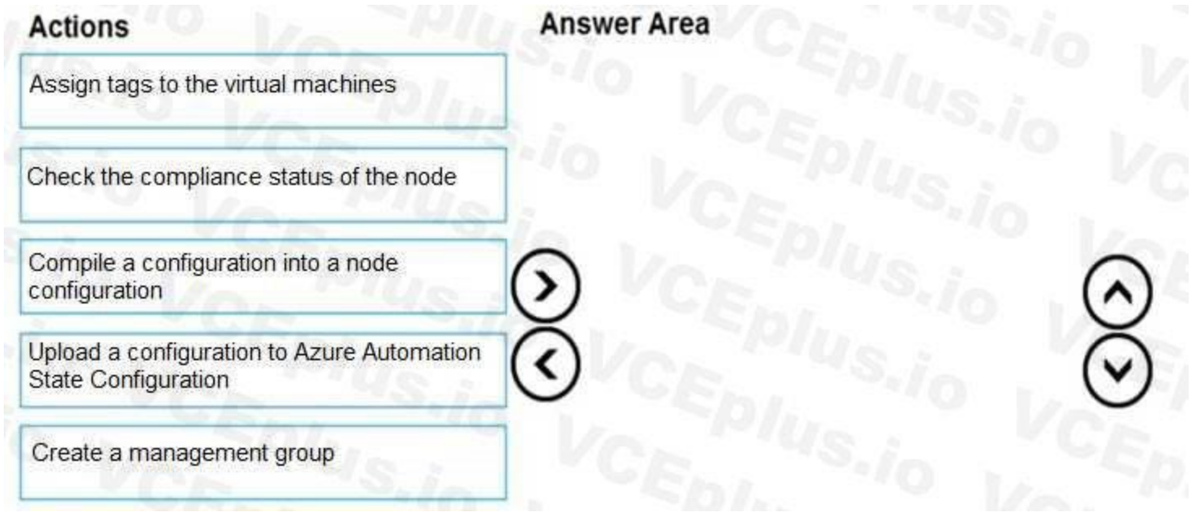
Answer Area:



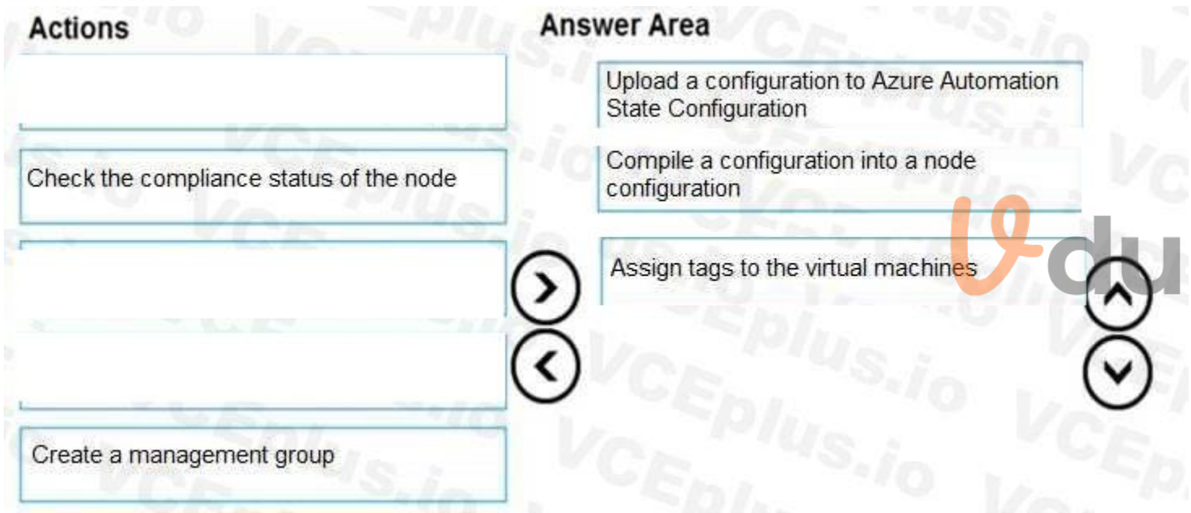
Section:
Explanation:
To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command:
az aks install-cli
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough

QUESTION 156
DRAG DROP
You onboard 10 Azure virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.
You need to use Azure Automation State Configuration to manage the ongoing consistency of the virtual machine configurations.
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.
NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Section:

Explanation:

Step 1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Import the configuration into the Automation account.

Step 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration.

A DSC configuration defining that state must be compiled into one or more node configurations (MOF document), and placed on the Automation DSC Pull Server.

Step 3: Assign the node configuration

Step 4: Check the compliance status of the node

Each time Azure Automation State Configuration performs a consistency check on a managed node, the node sends a status report back to the pull server. You can view these reports on the page for that node.

On the blade for an individual report, you can see the following status information for the corresponding consistency check:

The report status ó whether the node is "Compliant", the configuration "Failed", or the node is "Not Compliant"

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/automation/automation-dsc-getting-started

QUESTION 157

You have an Azure Resource Manager hat is used to deploy an Azure virtual machine.
Template1 contains the following text:

```
"location": {
    "type": "String",
    "defaultValue": "eastus",
    "allowedValues": [
        "canadacentral",
        "eastus",
        "westeurope",
        "westus" ]
}
```

The variables section in Template1 contains the following text:
"location": "westeurope"
The resources section in Template1 contains the following text:

```
"type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
"apiVersion": "2018-10-01",
"name": "[variables('vmName')]",
"location": "westeurope",
```

You need to deploy the virtual machine to the West US location by using Template1.
What should you do?

A. Modify the location in the resource section to westus
B. Select West US during the deployment
C. Modify the location in the variables section to westus

Correct Answer: A
Section:

QUESTION 158
You plan to move a distributed on-premises app named App1 to an Azure subscription.
After the planned move, App1 will be hosted on several Azure virtual machines.
You need to ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance.
What should you create?

A. one virtual machine scale set that has 10 virtual machines instances
B. one Availability Set that has three fault domains and one update domain
C. one Availability Set that has 10 update domains and one fault domain
D. one virtual machine scale set that has 12 virtual machines instances

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
An update domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that can undergo maintenance or be rebooted at the same time. As you create VMs within an availability set, the Azure platform automatically distributes your VMs across these update domains. This approach ensures that at least one instance of your application always remains running as the Azure platform undergoes periodic maintenance.
Reference:
http://www.thatlazyadmin.com/azure-fault-update-domains/

QUESTION 159
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription that contains the file shares shown in the following table.

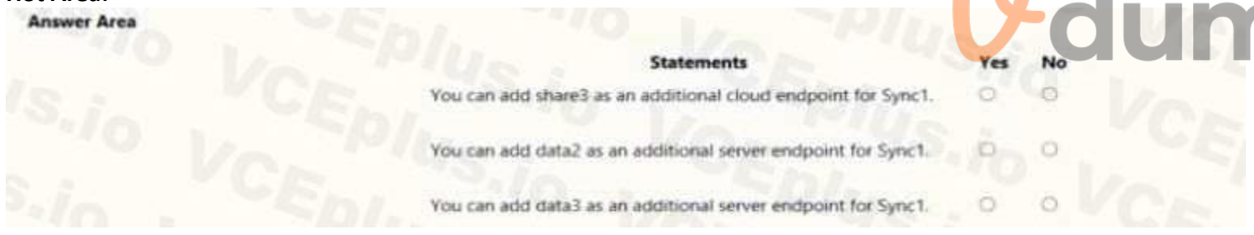
Name	Location
share1	West US
share2	West US
share3	East US

You have the on-premises file shares shown in the following table.

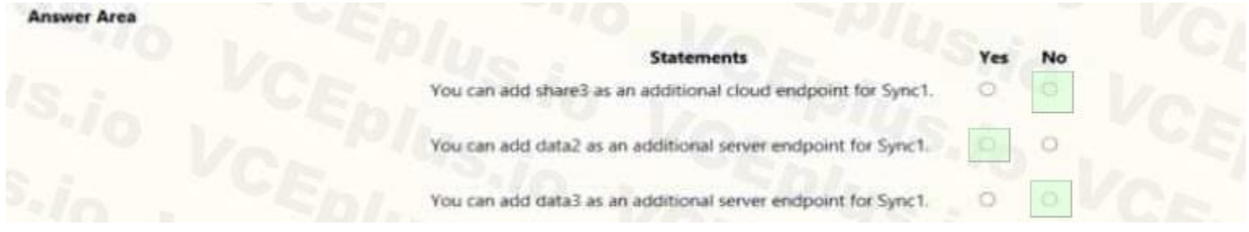
Name	Server	Path
data1	Server1	D:\Folder1
data2	Server2	E:\Folder2
data3	Server3	E:\Folder2

You create an Azure file sync group named Sync1 and perform the following actions:
Add share1 as the cloud endpoint for Sync1.
Add data1 as a server endpoint for Sync1.
Register Server1 and Server2 to Sync1.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:



Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: No
A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints.
Box 2: Yes
Data2 is located on Server2 which is registered to Sync1.
Box 3: No
Data3 is located on Server3 which is not registered to Sync1.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment guide?tabs=azure-portal%2Cproactive-portal#create-a-sync-group-and-a-cloud-endpoint

QUESTION 160
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription that contains the hierarchy shown in the following exhibit.

You create an Azure Policy definition named Policy1.
To which Azure resources can you assign Policy and which Azure resources can you specify as exclusions from Policy1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer
NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

You can assign Policy1 to:

- Subscription1 and RG1 only
- ManagementGroup1 and Subscription1 only
- Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, and Subscription1 only
- Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, and RG1 only
- Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

You can exclude Policy1 from:

- VM1 only
- RG1 and VM1 only
- Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only
- ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only
- Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

Answer Area:

Answer Area

You can assign Policy1 to:

- Subscription1 and RG1 only
- ManagementGroup1 and Subscription1 only
- Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, and Subscription1 only
- Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, and RG1 only
- Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

You can exclude Policy1 from:

- VM1 only
- RG1 and VM1 only
- Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only
- ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only
- Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

Section:
Explanation:

QUESTION 161
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.
javascript:void(0)

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	*None*	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:
• Name: LB1
• Type internal
• SKU: Standard

• Virtual network VNET1
You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.
Solution: You create a Basic SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then start VM1.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
A Backend Pool configured by IP address has the following limitations:
Standard load balancer only
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management
You can only attach virtual machines in the same region and that have a standard SKU public IP configuration or no public IP configuration. All IP configurations must be on the same virtual network.

QUESTION 162
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.
javascript:void(0)

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	*None*	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:
• NameLB1
• Type: internal
• SKU: Standard
• Virtual network: VNET1
You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.
Solution: You disassociate the public IP address from the network interface of VM2.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
You can only attach virtual machines in the same region and that have a standard SKU public IP configuration or no public IP configuration. All IP configurations must be on the same virtual network.

QUESTION 163
You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to deploy an Azure Kubernetes Services (AKS) cluster to support an app named APP1. Onpremises clients connect to App1 by using the IP address of the pod.
For the AKS cluster, you need to choose a network type that will support App1.
What should you choose?

A. Azure Private Link
B. Hybrid Connection endpoints

C. Kubenet
D. Azure Container Networking Interface (CNI)

Correct Answer: D
Section:
Explanation:
With Azure CNI, every pod gets an IP address from the subnet and can be accessed directly. These IP addresses must be unique across your network space.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-network#azure-virtual-networks

QUESTION 164
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account storageaccount1.
You export storage account as an Azure Resource Manager template. The template contains the following sections.

For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/templates/microsoft.storage/storageaccounts?tabs=json

Hot Area:

Statements	Yes	No
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1	○	○
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier	○	○
Global administrations in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials	○	○

Answer Area:

Statements	Yes	No
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1	○	○
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier	○	○
Global administrations in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials	○	○

Section:
Explanation:

QUESTION 165
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.
The network interface for VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)
You deploy a web server on VM1, and then created a secure website that is accessible by using the HTTPS protocol. VM1 is used as a web server only.
You need to ensure that users can connect to the website from the internet.
What should you do?

A. Modify the action of Rule1.
B. Change the priority of Rule6 to 100.
C. For Rule4, change the protocol from UDP to Any.
D. / For Rule5, change the Action to Allow and change the priority to 401.

Correct Answer: D
Section:

QUESTION 166
You have an Azure subscription that contains the identifies shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Member of
User1	User	None
User2	User	Group1
Principal1	Managed identity	None
Principal2	Managed identity	Group1

User1, Principle, and Group1 are assigned the Monitoring Reader role.
An action an alert rule named Alert1 that uses AG1.
You need to identify who will receive an email notification when Alert1 is triggered.
Who should you identity?

A. User1, User2, Principle, and Principle2
B. User1 and Principle only
C. User1 only
D. User1 and User2 only

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Email will only be sent to Azure AD user members of the Monitoring Reader role. Email will not be sent to Azure AD groups or service principals.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/action-groups

QUESTION 167
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.
Solution: You assign the Network Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:
Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq

QUESTION 168
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.
Solution: You assign the Owner role at the subscription level to Admin1.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:
Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq

QUESTION 169
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.
Solution: You assign the Reader role at the subscription level to Admin1.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:
Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq

QUESTION 170
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 VNet1 only
B. the subnets on VNet2 only
C. the subnets on VNet3 only
D. the subnets on VNet2. VNet2, and VNet3
E. the subnets on VNet2 and VNet3 only

Correct Answer: C
Section:
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 171
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	VNET2	Contoso.com
VM2	VNET2	*None*
VM3	VNET2	Adatum.com

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	○	○
When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	○	○
When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.	○	○

Answer Area:

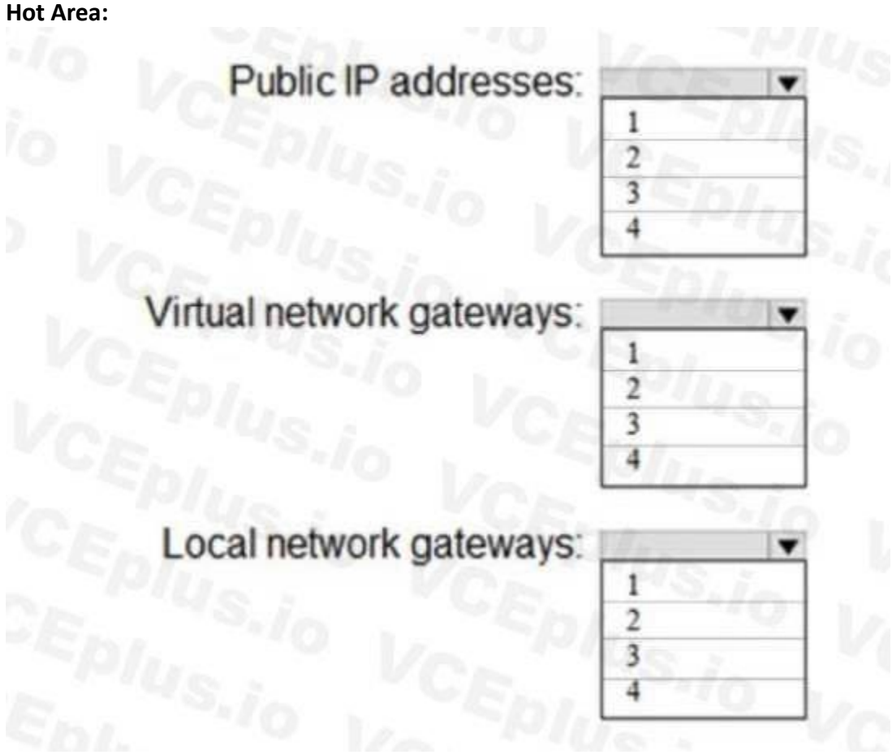
Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	○	○
When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	○	○
When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.	○	○

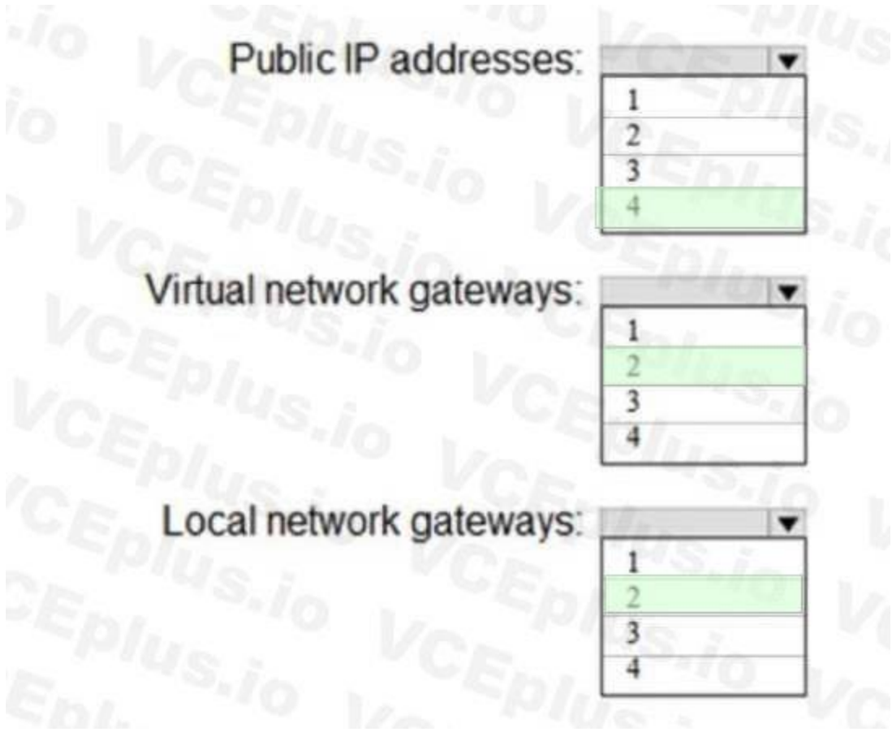
Section:
Explanation:

QUESTION 172
HOTSPOT
You have an on premises data center and an Azure subscription. The data center contains two VPN devices. The subscription contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains a gateway subnet.
You need to create a site-to-site VPN. The solution must ensure that if a single instance of an Azure
VPN gateway fails, or a single on-premises VPN device fails, the failure will not cause an interruption that is longer than two minutes.
What is the minimum number of public IP addresses, virtual network gateways, and local network gateways required in Azure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:



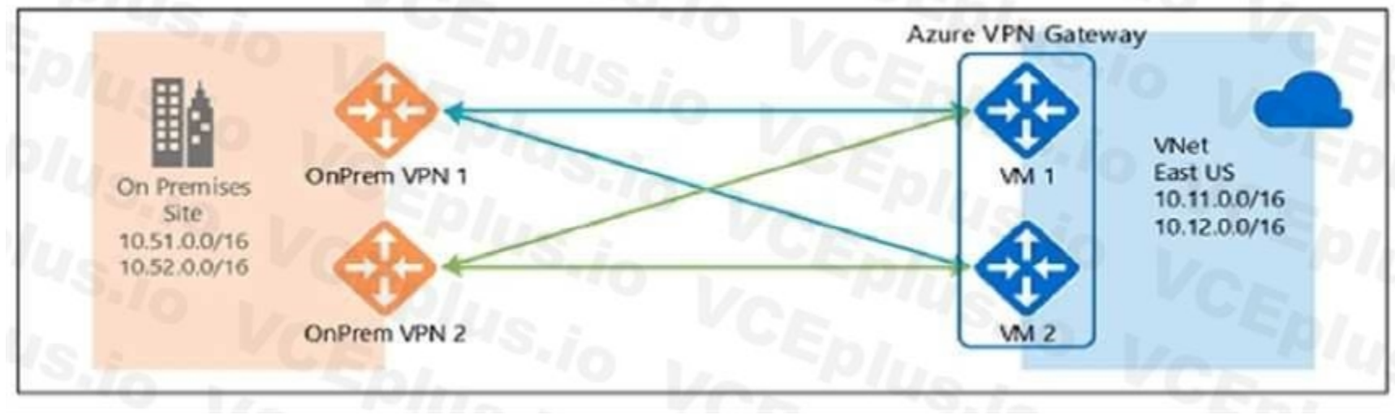
Section:

Explanation:

Box 1: 4

Two public IP addresses in the on-premises data center, and two public IP addresses in the VNET.

The most reliable option is to combine the active-active gateways on both your network and Azure, as shown in the diagram below.



Box 2: 2

Every Azure VPN gateway consists of two instances in an active-standby configuration. For any planned maintenance or unplanned disruption that happens to the active instance, the standby instance would take over (failover) automatically, and resume the S2S VPN or VNet-to-VNet connections.

Box 3: 2

Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable

QUESTION 173

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription 1 that contains two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains a VPN gateway named VPNGW1 that uses static routing.
There is a site-to-site VPN connection between your on-premises network and VNet1.
On a computer named Client1 that runs Windows 10, you configure a point to site VPN connection to VNet1.
You configure virtual network peering between VNet1 and VNet2. You verify that you can connect to VNet2 from the on premises network. Client1 is unable to connect to VNet2.
You need to ensure that you can connect Client1 to VNet2.
What should you do?

A. Select Allow gateway transit on VNet2.
B. Select Allow gateway transit on VNet1.
C. Download and te-install the VPN client configuration package on Client1.
D. Enable BGP on VPNGW1

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-about-point-to-site-routing

QUESTION 174
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resource groups in the following table.

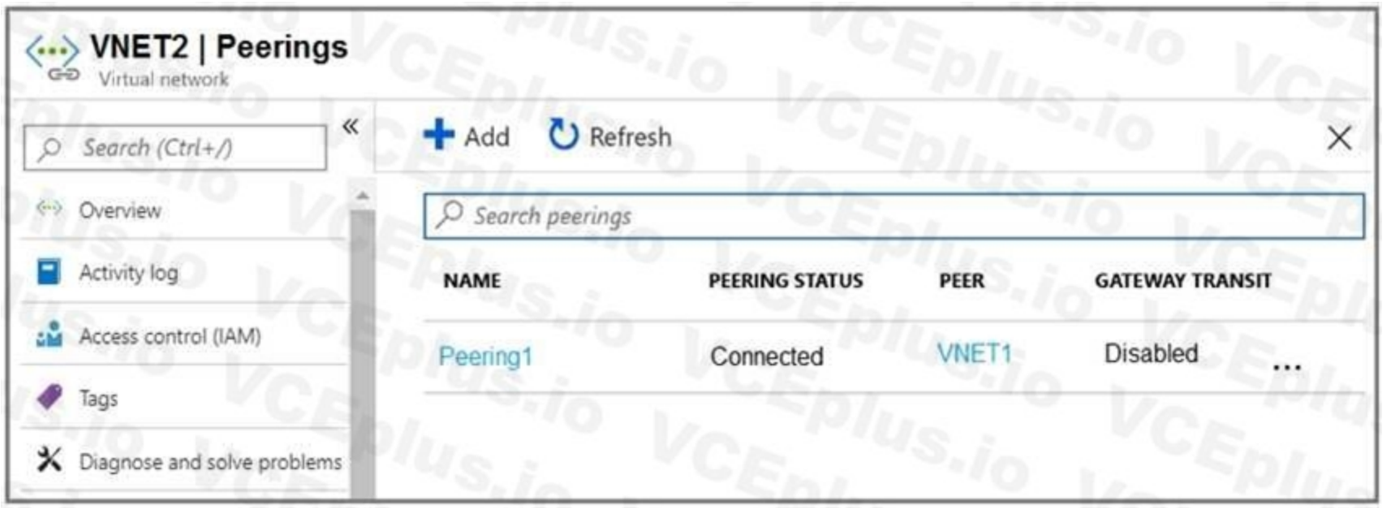
Name	Azure region	Policy
RG1	West Europe	Policy1
RG2	North Europe	Policy2
RG3	France Central	Policy3

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?

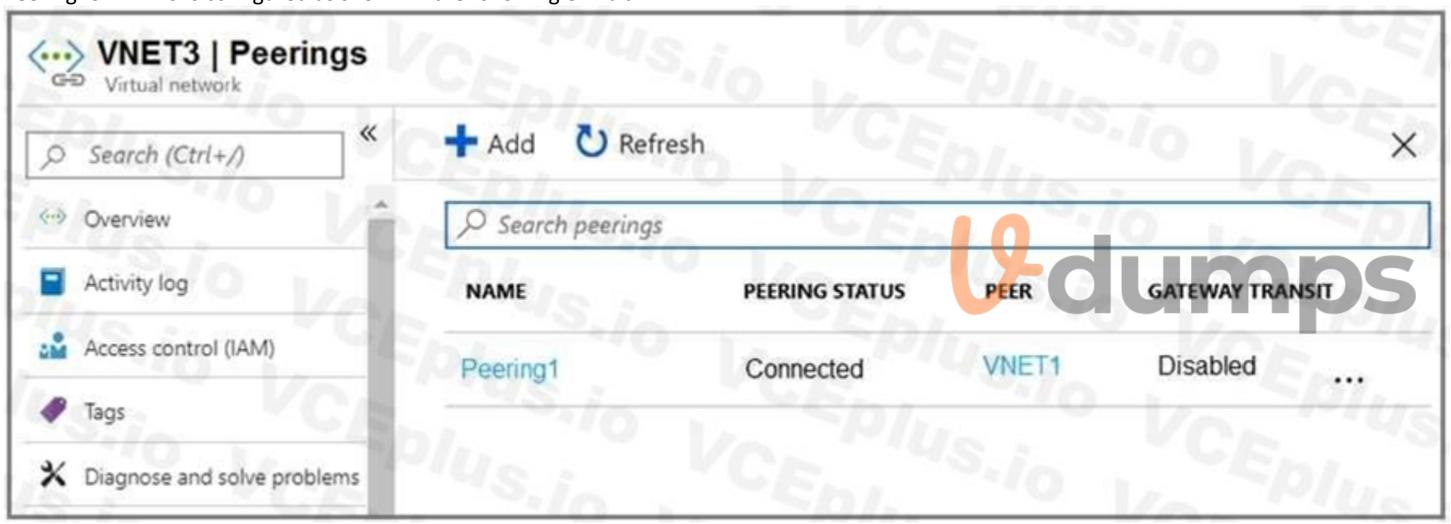
A. The App Service plan to WebApp1 moves to North Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
B. The App Service plan to WebApp1 moves to North Europe. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.
C. The App Service plan to WebApp1 remains to West Europe. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
D. The App Service plan to WebApp1 remains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

Correct Answer: C
Section:
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.
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/app-service-plan-manage

QUESTION 175
HOTSPOT
Peering for VNET2 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



Peering for VNET3 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



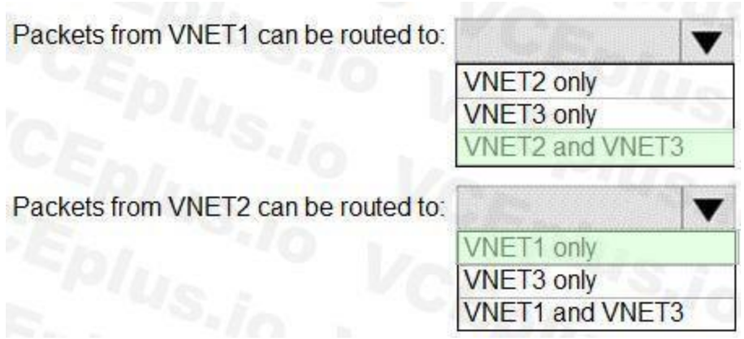
How can packets be routed between the virtual networks? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:
- VNET2 only
- VNET3 only
- VNET2 and VNET3

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:
- VNET1 only
- VNET3 only
- VNET1 and VNET3

Answer Area:



Section:
Explanation:
Box 1. VNET2 and VNET3
Box 2: VNET1
Gateway transit is disabled.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview

QUESTION 176
You have an existing Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual machines.
You need to monitor the latency between your on-premises network and the virtual machines.
What should you use?

A. Service Map
B. Connection troubleshoot
C. Network Performance Monitor
D. Effective routes

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
Network Performance Monitor is a cloud-based hybrid network monitoring solution that helps you monitor network performance between various points in your network infrastructure. It also helps you monitor network connectivity to service and application endpoints and monitor the performance of Azure ExpressRoute.
You can monitor network connectivity across cloud deployments and on-premises locations, multiple data centers, and branch offices and mission-critical multitier applications or microservices. With Performance Monitor, you can detect network issues before users complain.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/insights/network-performance-monitor

QUESTION 177
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	*None*	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

Name: LB1
Type: Internal
SKU: Standard
Virtual network: VNET1
You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.
Solution: You create a Standard SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then stop VM2.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
A Backend Pool configured by IP address has the following limitations:
Standard load balancer only
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management

QUESTION 178
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. You have a virtualization environment that contains the virtualization server in the following table.

Name	Hypervisor	Run virtual machine
Server1	Hyper-V	VM1, VM2, VM3
Server2	VMWare	VMA, VMB, VMC

The virtual machines are configured as shown on the following table.

Name	Generation	Memory	Operating System (OS) disk	Data disk	OS
VM1	1	4 GB	200 GB	800 GB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VM2	1	12 GB	12 GB	200 GB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VM3	2	32 GB	100 GB	1 TB	Windows Server 2016
VMA	*Not applicable*	8 GB	100 GB	2 TB	Windows Server 2012 R2
VMB	*Not applicable*	16 GB	150 GB	1 TB	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.2
VMC	*Not applicable*	24 GB	500 GB	6 TB	Windows Server 2016

All the virtual machines use basic disks. VM1 is protected by using BitLocker Drive Encryption (BitLocker). You plan to use Azure Site Recovery to migrate the virtual machines to Azure.
Which virtual machines can you migrate? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Virtual machines taht can be migrated from Server1.

VM1 only
VM2 only
VM3 only
VM1 and VM2 only
VM1 and VM3 only
VM1, VM2, and VM3

Virtual machines taht can be migrated from Server2.

VMA only
VMB only
VMC only
VMA and VMB only
VMA and VMC only
VMA, VMB, and VMC

Answer Area:

Virtual machines taht can be migrated from Server1.

VM1 only
VM2 only
VM3 only
VM1 and VM2 only
VM1 and VM3 only
VM1, VM2, and VM3

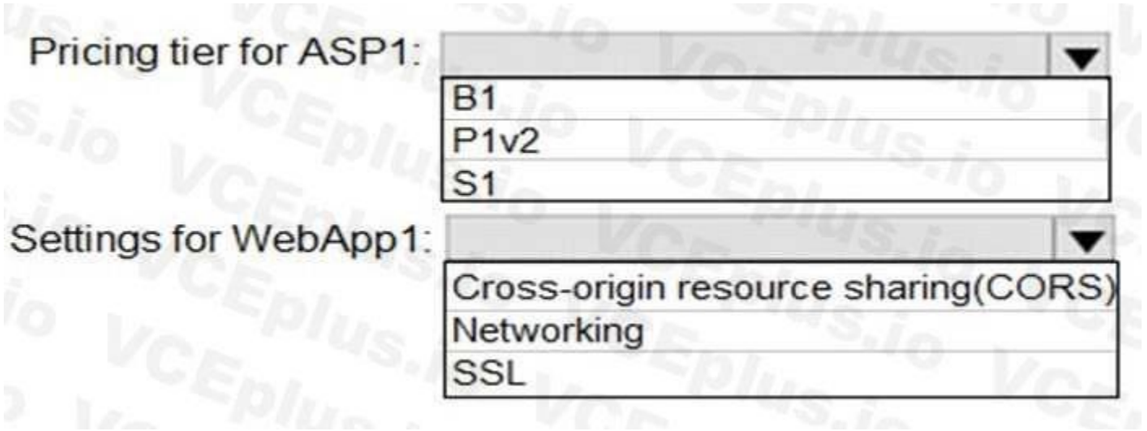
Virtual machines taht can be migrated from Server2.

VMA only
VMB only
VMC only
VMA and VMB only
VMA and VMC only
VMA, VMB, and VMC

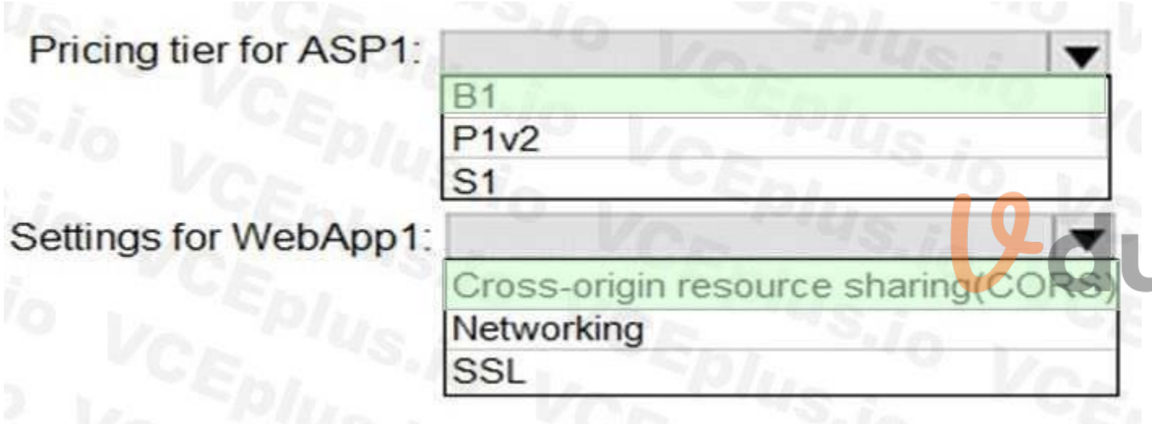
Section:
Explanation:
Not VM1 because it has BitLocker enabled.
Not VM2 because the OS disk is larger than 2TB.
Not VMC because the Data disk is larger than 4TB.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/hyper-v-azure-support-matrix#azure-vmrequirements

QUESTION 179
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure web app named WebApp1 that runs in an Azure App Service plan named ASP1.
ASP1 is based on the D1 pricing tier.
You need to ensure that WebApp1 can be accessed only from computers on your on-premises network. The solution must minimize costs.
What should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:

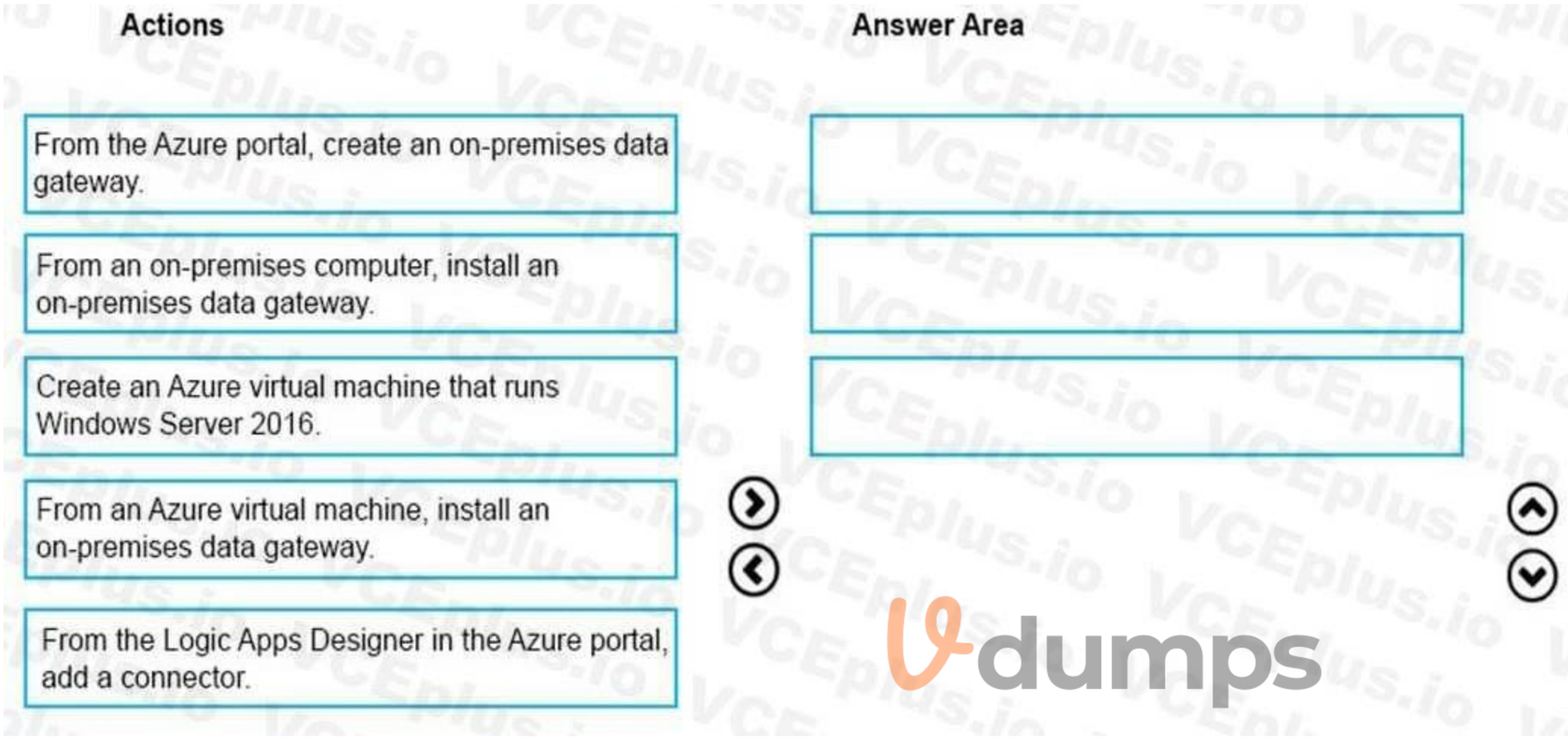


Section:
Explanation:
Box 1: B1
B1 (Basic) would minimize cost compared P1v2 (premium) and S1 (standard).
Box 2: Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS)
Once you set the CORS rules for the service, then a properly authenticated request made against the service from a different domain will be evaluated to determine whether it is allowed according to the rules you have specified.
Note: CORS (Cross Origin Resource Sharing) is an HTTP feature that enables a web application running under one domain to access resources in another domain. In order to reduce the possibility of cross-site scripting attacks, all modern web browsers implement a security restriction known as same-origin policy. This prevents a web page from calling APIs in a different domain. CORS provides a secure way to allow one origin (the origin domain) to call APIs in another origin.
Reference:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/pricing/details/app-service/windows/
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cdn/cdn-cors

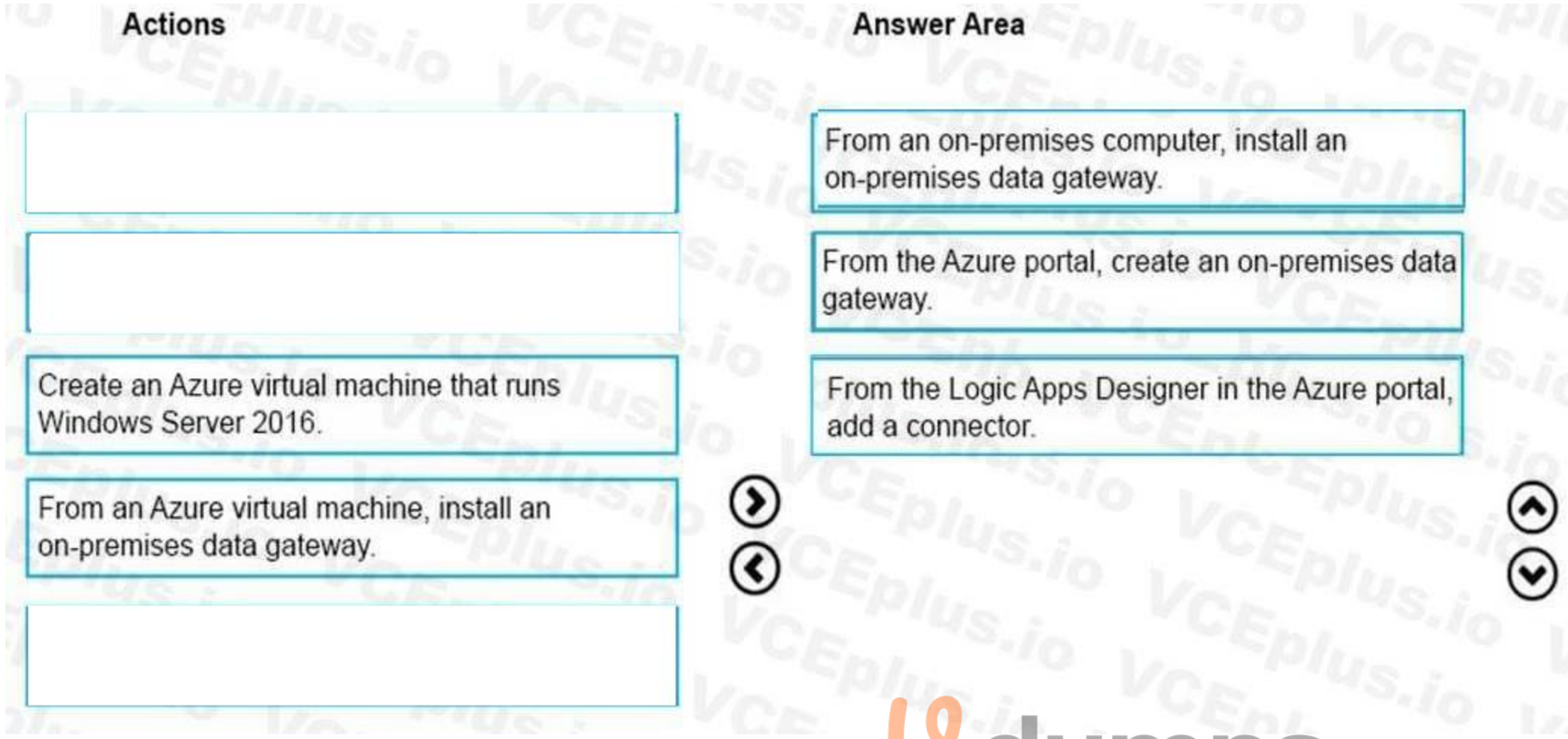
QUESTION 180
DRAG DROP
You have an on-premises network that includes a Microsoft SQL Server instance named SQL1.
You create an Azure Logic App named App1.
You need to ensure that App1 can query a database on SQL1.

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.

Select and Place:



Correct Answer:



Section:

Explanation:

To access data sources on premises from your logic apps, you can create a data gateway resource in Azure so that your logic apps can use the on-premises connectors.

Box 1: From an on-premises computer, install an on-premises data gateway.

Before you can connect to on-premises data sources from Azure Logic Apps, download and install the on-premises data gateway on a local computer.

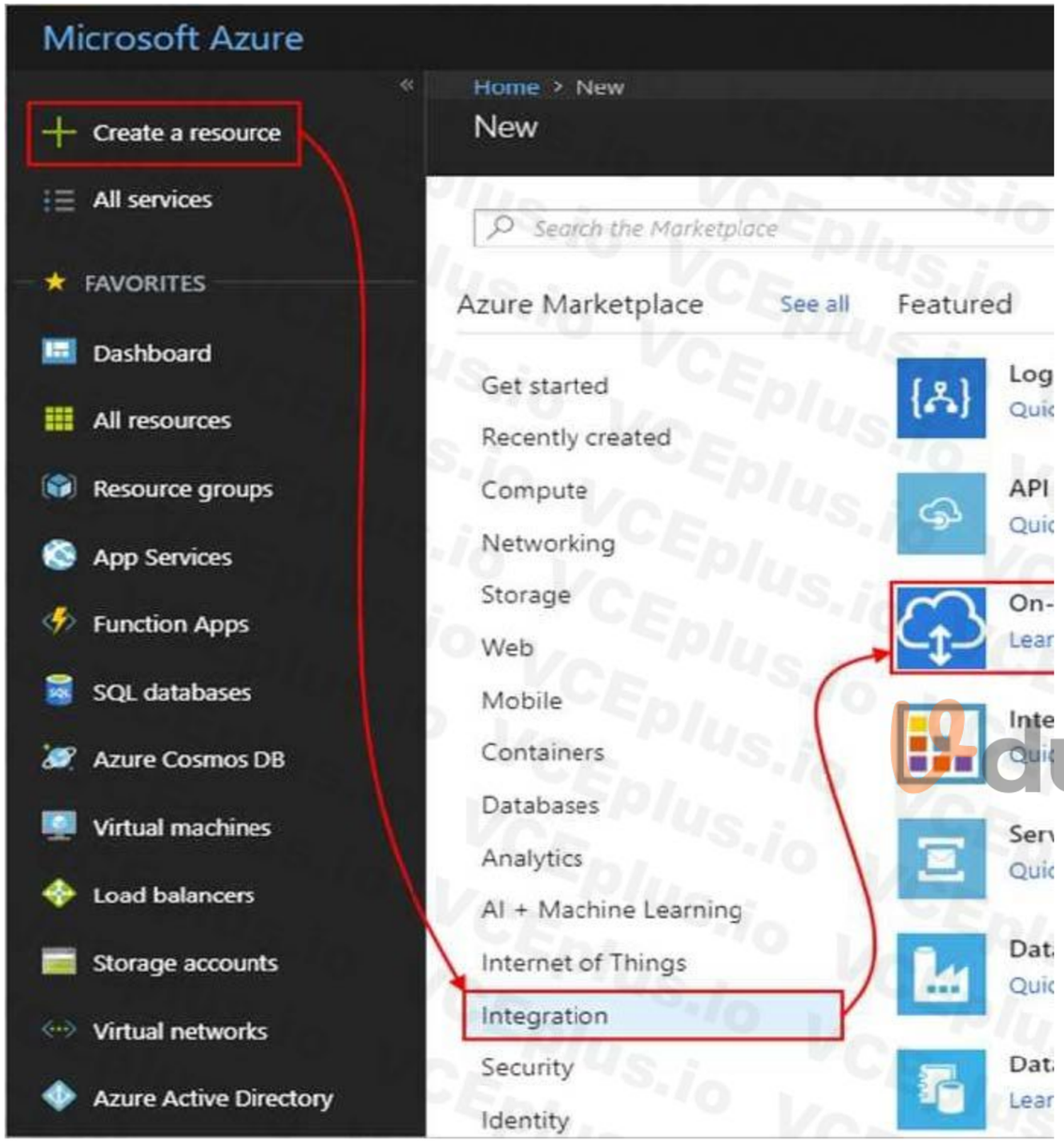
Box 2: From the Azure portal, create an on-premises data gateway

Create Azure resource for gateway

After you install the gateway on a local computer, you can then create an Azure resource for your gateway. This step also associates your gateway resource with your Azure subscription.

Sign in to the Azure portal. Make sure you use the same Azure work or school email address used to install the gateway.

On the main Azure menu, select Create a resource > Integration > On-premises data gateway.



On the Create connection gateway page, provide this information for your gateway resource.
To add the gateway resource to your Azure dashboard, select Pin to dashboard. When you're done, choose Create.
Box 3: From the Logic Apps Designer in the Azure portal, add a connector
After you create your gateway resource and associate your Azure subscription with this resource, you can now create a connection between your logic app and your on-premises data source by using the gateway.
In the Azure portal, create or open your logic app in the Logic App Designer.
Add a connector that supports on-premises connections, for example, SQL Server.
Set up your connection.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/logic-apps/logic-apps-gateway-connection

QUESTION 181
You are the global administrator for an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenet named adatum.com.
You need to enable two-step verification for Azure users.

What should you do?

A. Create a sign-in risk policy in Azure AD Identity Protection
B. Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management.
C. Create and configure the Identity Hub.
D. Configure a security policy in Azure Security Center.

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
Identity Protection analyzes signals from each sign-in, both real-time and offline, and calculates a risk score based on the probability that the sign-in wasn't performed by the user. Administrators can make a decision based on this risk score signal to enforce organizational requirements.
Administrators can choose to block access, allow access, or allow access but require multi-factor authentication.
If risk is detected, users can perform multi-factor authentication to self-remediate and close the risky sign-in event to prevent unnecessary noise for administrators.
With Azure Active Directory Identity Protection, you can:
require users to register for multi-factor authentication handle risky sign-ins and compromised users
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/identity-protection/flows

QUESTION 182
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
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 packet capture.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/general-availability-azure-network-watcher-connectionmonitor-inall-public-regions/

QUESTION 183
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
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

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
You should use Azure Network Watcher.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview

QUESTION 184
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure Subscription named Subcription1.has
Subcription1 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

Subcription1 contains the virtual machines 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, 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 Sybnet2.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statements is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

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 Area:

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.	○	○

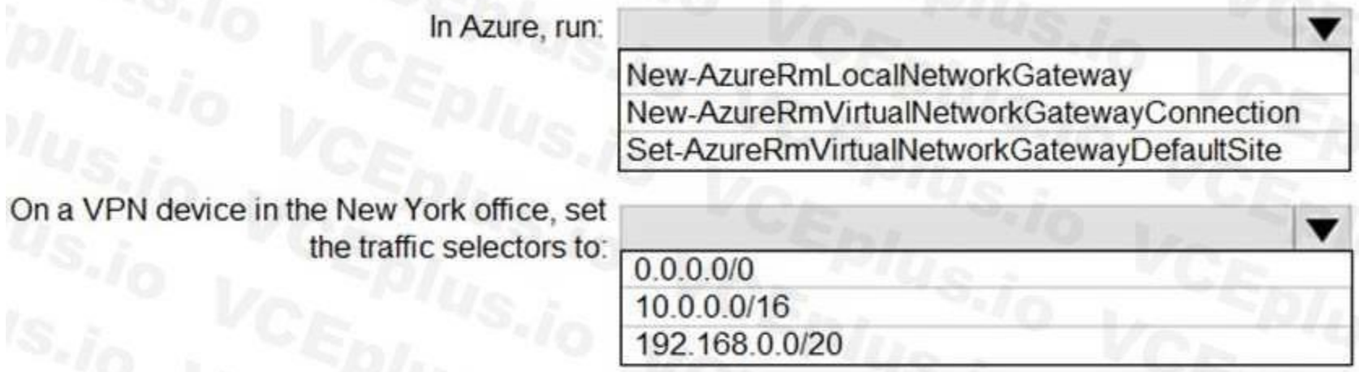
Section:
Explanation:
IP forwarding enables the virtual machine a network interface is attached to:
Receive network traffic not destined for one of the IP addresses assigned to any of the IP configurations assigned to the network interface.
Send network traffic with a different source IP address than 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 185
HOTSPOT
Your company has offices in New York and Los Angeles.
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. Each office has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.
Each network uses the address spaces shown in the following table.

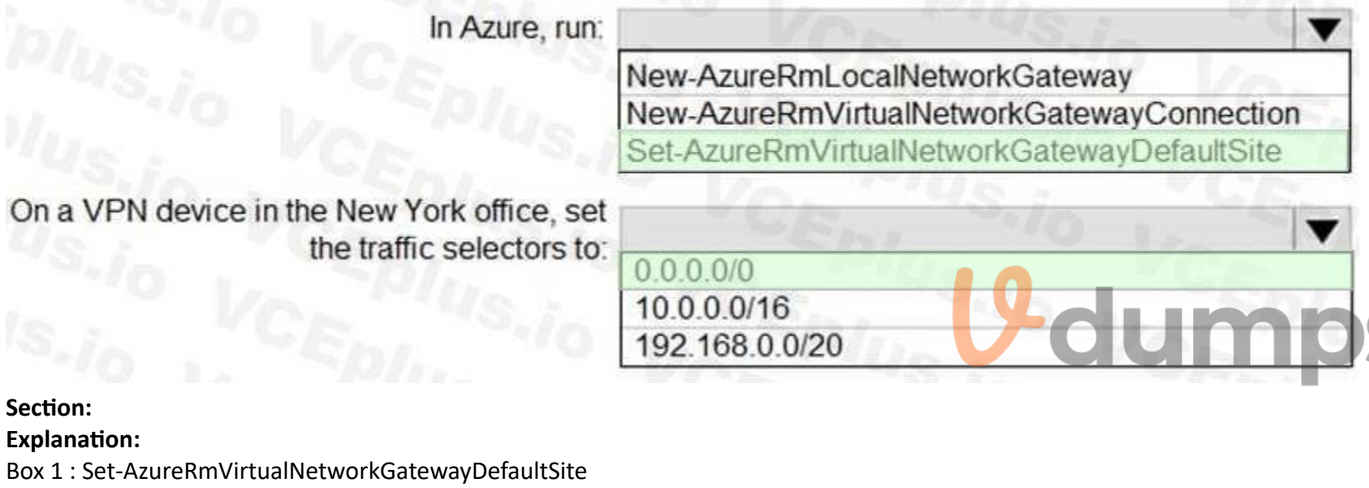
Location	IP address space
VNet1	192.168.0.0/20
New York	10.0.0.0/16
Los Angeles	10.10.0.0/16

You need to ensure that all Internet-bound traffic from VNet1 is routed through the New York office.
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:



Answer Area:



Section:

Explanation:

Box 1 : Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite

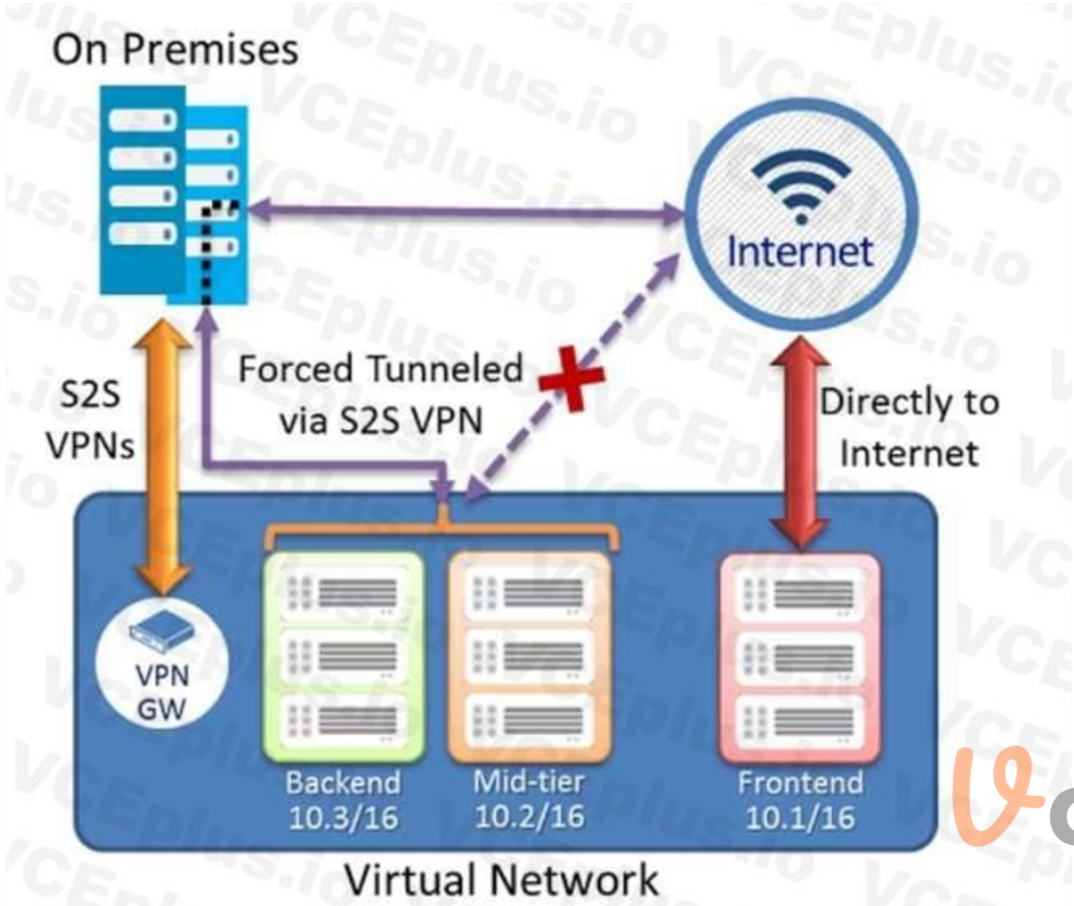
The Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite cmdlet assigns a forced tunneling default site to a virtual network gateway. Forced tunneling provides a way for you to redirect Internet-bound traffic from Azure virtual machines to your on-premises network; this enables you to inspect and audit traffic before releasing it. Forced tunneling is carried out by using a virtual private network (VPN) tunnel; this tunnel requires a default site, a local gateway where all the Azure Internet-bound traffic is redirected. Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite provides a way to change the default site assigned to a gateway.

Box 2 : 0.0.0.0/0

Forced tunneling must be associated with a VNet that has a route-based VPN gateway. You need to set a "default site" among the cross-premises local sites connected to the virtual network. Also, the on-premises VPN device must be configured using 0.0.0.0/0 as traffic selectors.

Forced Tunneling:

The following diagram illustrates how forced tunneling works



Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.network/setazurermvirtualnetworkgatewaydefaultsite?view=azurermps-6.13.0
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-forced-tunneling-rm

QUESTION 186
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 resource types Azure policy is assigned to RG1 and uses the following parameters:
-Microsoft.Network/virtualNetwork
- Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines
In RG1, you need to create a new virtual machine named VM2, and then connect VM2 to VNET1.
What should you do first?

A. Remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy
B. Create an Azure Resource Manager template
C. Remove Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines from the policy

D. Add a subnet to VNET1

Correct Answer: A
Section:
Explanation:

To create a new virtual machine named VM2 which is connected to VNET1 in RG1, you need to remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy. This is because the Not allowed resource types Azure policy denies the deployment of the specified resource types in the scope of the assignment. In this case, the policy is assigned to RG1 and uses the parameters Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks and Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines. This means that you cannot create or update any virtual networks or virtual machines in RG1. Therefore, to create VM2 and connect it to VNET1, you need to remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy parameters. This will allow you to create or update virtual networks in RG1, but still prevent you from creating or updating virtual machines. Alternatively, you can also exclude VNET1 from the policy assignment scope, but this will affect the compliance of the policy for the entire virtual network.

Not allowed resource types (Deny)

Create and manage policies to enforce compliance

QUESTION 187
HOTSPOT
You are creating an Azure load balancer.
You need to add an IPv6 load balancing rule to the load balancer.
How should you complete the Azure PowerShell script? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

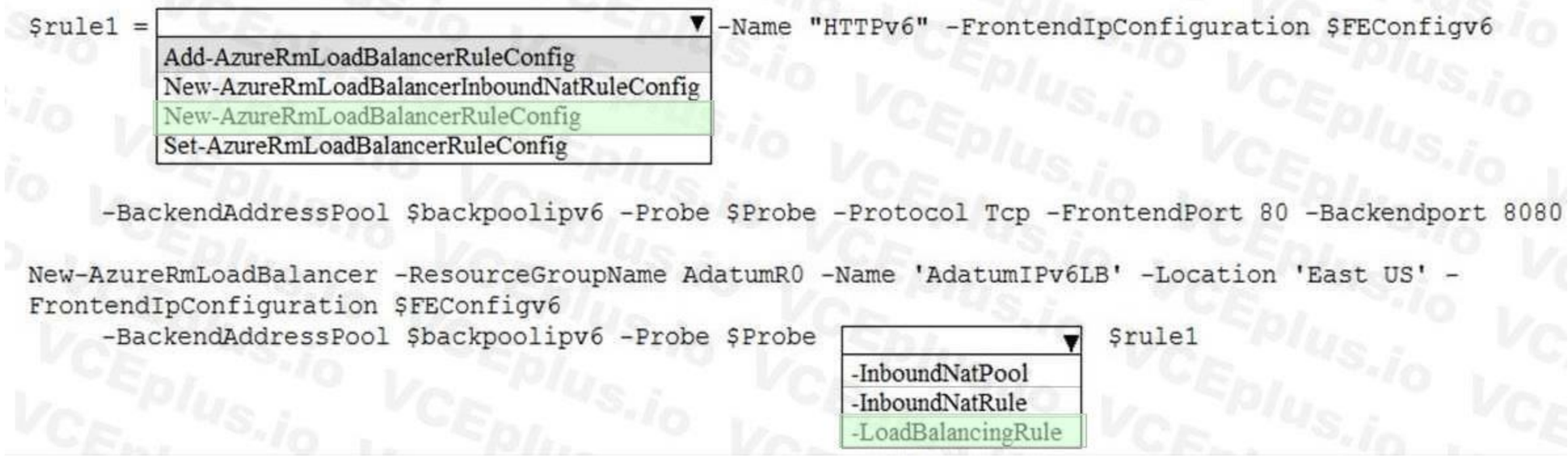
Hot Area:

```
$rule1 = [                                  ] -Name "HTTPv6" -FrontendIpConfiguration $FEConfigv6
         [ Add-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig ]
         [ New-AzureRmLoadBalancerInboundNatRuleConfig ]
         [ New-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig ]
         [ Set-AzureRmLoadBalancerRuleConfig ]

    -BackendAddressPool $backpoolipv6 -Probe $Probe -Protocol Tcp -FrontendPort 80 -Backendport 8080

New-AzureRmLoadBalancer -ResourceGroupName AdatumR0 -Name 'AdatumIPv6LB' -Location 'East US' -
FrontendIpConfiguration $FEConfigv6
    -BackendAddressPool $backpoolipv6 -Probe $Probe [                ] $rule1
                                                    [ -InboundNatPool ]
                                                    [ -InboundNatRule ]
                                                    [ -LoadBalancingRule ]
```

Answer Area:



Section:

Explanation:

Powershell command to create a load balancer rule (AzureRm module new version is AZ as given in below command):
$lbrule1v6 = New-AzLoadBalancerRuleConfig
-Name "HTTPv6"
-FrontendIpConfiguration $FEIPConfigv6
-BackendAddressPool $backendpoolipv6
-Probe $healthProbe
-Protocol Tcp
-FrontendPort 80
-BackendPort 8080
Powershell command to create the load balancer using the previously created objects :
New-AzLoadBalancer
-ResourceGroupName NRP-RG
-Name 'myNrpIPv6LB'
-Location 'West US'
-FrontendIpConfiguration $FEIPConfigv6
-InboundNatRule $inboundNATRule1v6
-BackendAddressPool $backendpoolipv6
-Probe $healthProbe
-LoadBalancingRule $lbrule1v6
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-ipv6-internet-ps

QUESTION 188

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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
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

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Modify the Name Server (NS) record.
A NS record would be created automatically and you cannot modify it (but you can add to it to support co-hosting domains). You can add additional name servers to this NS record set, to support co-hosting domains with more than one DNS provider. You can also modify the TTL and metadata for this record set. However, you cannot remove or modify the pre-populated Azure DNS name servers.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-delegate-domain-azure-dns

QUESTION 189
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	*None*	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

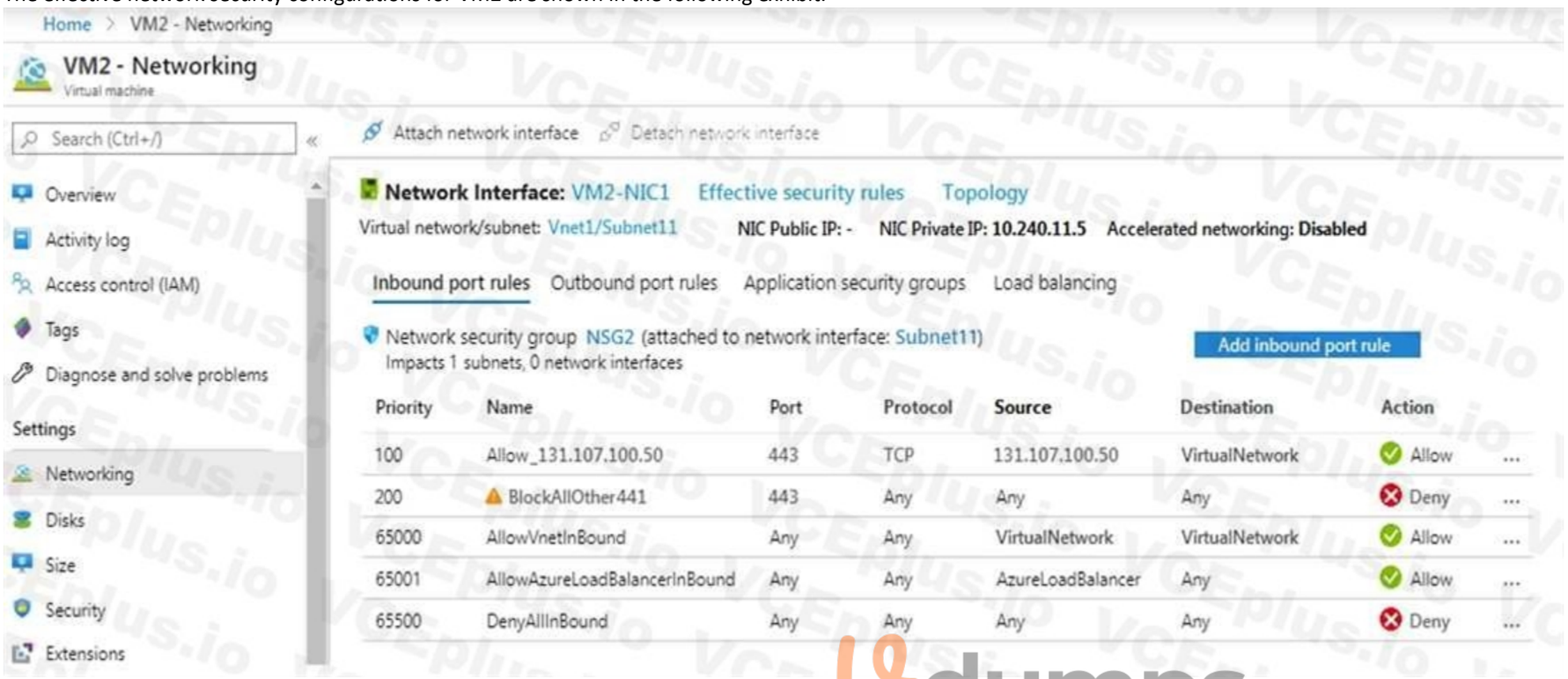
You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:
Name: LB1
Type: Internal
SKU: Standard
Virtual network: VNET1
You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.
Solution: You create two Standard public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
A Backend Pool configured by IP address has the following limitations:
Standard load balancer only
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/backend-pool-management

QUESTION 190
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.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.
Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.

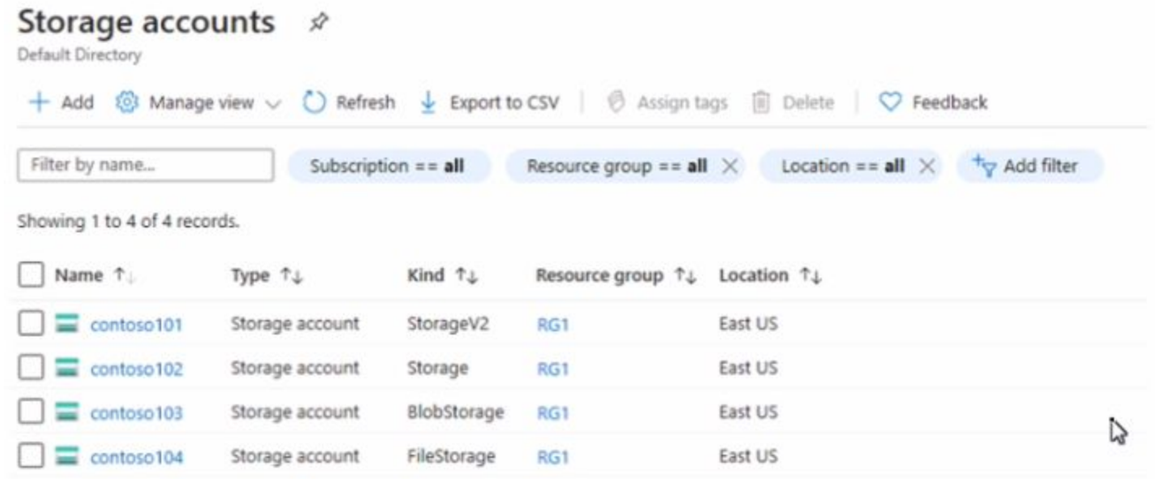


You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail.
You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.
You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.
Solution: You delete the BlockAllOther443 inbound security rule.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: B
Section:
Explanation:
Reference:
https://fastreroute.com/azure-network-security-groups-explained/
We have a higher priority rule which allows the traffic.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview

QUESTION 191
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following exhibit.



Hot Area:

Answer Area

You can create a premium file share in **[answer choice]**.

- contoso104 only
- contoso101 only
- **contoso104 only**
- contoso101 or contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, or contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, or contoso104

You can use the Archive access tier in **[answer choice]**.

- contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only
- contoso101 only
- contoso101 and contoso103 only
- **contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only**
- contoso101, contoso102, and contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, and contoso104

Answer Area:

Answer Area

You can create a premium file share in **[answer choice]**.

- contoso104 only
- contoso101 only
- **contoso104 only**
- contoso101 or contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, or contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, or contoso104

You can use the Archive access tier in **[answer choice]**.

- contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only
- contoso101 only
- contoso101 and contoso103 only
- **contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only**
- contoso101, contoso102, and contoso104 only
- contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, and contoso104

Section:

Explanation:

QUESTION 192
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 Azure policy to the subscription.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Correct Answer: A
Section:

QUESTION 193
HOTSPOT
You have an Azure subscription that has the Azure container registries shown in the following table.

Name	Service tier
ContReg1	Premium
ContReg2	Standard
ContReg3	Basic

You plan to use ACR Tasks and configure endpoint connections.

Hot Area:

Answer Area:

Section:
Explanation:

QUESTION 194
You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2022 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. A Microsoft intune device configuration profile
B. Microsoft entra Application proxy
C. Azure Custom Script Extension
D. Department Center in Azure App service

Correct Answer: C
Section:
Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-overview
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/tutorial-install-apps-template
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/samples/mspnp/samples/azure-well-architected-framework-sample-state-configuration
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/framework/devops/automation-configuration

QUESTION 195
You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Virtual network
VM1	10.0.0.4	VNET1
VM2	10.0.0.5	VNET1

VNET1 is linked to a private DNS zone and named contoso.com that contains the records shown in the following table.

Name	Type	TTL	Value	Auto registered
comp1	TXT	3600	10.0.0.5	False
comp2	A	3600	10.0.0.5	False
comp3	CNAME	3600	comp1.contoso.com	False
comp4	PTR	3600	10.0.0.5	False

You need to ping VM2 from VM1.
Which DNS names can you use to ping VM2.

A. comp2 contoso.com only
B. com1.contoso.com and comp2.contoso.com only
C. comp2.contoso.com and comp4.contoso.com only
D. comp1.contoso.com, comp2.contoso.com and comp4.contoso.con only
E. comp1.contoso.com comp2contoso.com.comp3.contoso.com and comp4.contoso.com

Correct Answer: E
Section:

QUESTION 196
You have a subnet named Subnet1 that contains Azure virtual machines. A network security group (NSG) named NSG1 is associated to Subnet1, NSG1 on default rules.
You need to create a rule in NSG1 to prevent the hosts on Subnet1 from connecting to the azure portal. The hosts must be able to connect to other ...
To what should you set Destination in the rule?

A. Service tag
B. IP addresses
C. Application security group
D. Any

Correct Answer: A
Section: