Microsoft

Exam Questions AZ-104

Microsoft Azure Administrator

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NEW QUESTION 1
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that connects to a virtual network named VNet1. VM1 has the following configurations:
? Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
? Availability set: AVSet
? Network security group (NSG): None
? Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
? Public IP address: 40.90.219.6 (dynamic)
You deploy a standard, Internet-facing load balancer named slb1. You need to configure slb1 to allow connectivity to VM1.
Which changes should you apply to VM1 as you configure slb1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:
- Create and assign an NSG to VM1
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:
- Create and configure an NSG
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Answer:

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:
- Create and assign an NSG to VM1
- **Remove the public IP address from VM1**
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:
- **Create and configure an NSG**
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1
If the Public IP on VM1 is set to Dynamic, that means it is a Public IP with Basic SKU because Public IPs with Standard SKU have Static assignments by default, that cannot be changed. We cannot associate Basic SKUs IPs with Standard SKUs LBs. One cannot create a backend SLB pool if the VM to be associated has a Public IP. For Private IP it doesn't matter weather it is dynamic or static, still we can add the such VM into the SLB backend pool.
Box 2: Create and configure an NSG
Standard Load Balancer is built on the zero trust network security model at its core. Standard Load Balancer secure by default and is part of your virtual network. The virtual network is a private and isolated network. This means Standard Load Balancers and Standard Public IP addresses are closed to inbound flows unless opened by Network Security Groups. NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you do not have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource. To learn more about NSGs and how to apply them for your scenario, see Network Security Groups. Basic Load Balancer is open to the internet by default.

NEW QUESTION 2
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Load Balancer named LB1.
You assign a user named User1 the roles shown in the following exhibit.

User1 assignments - LB1

Assignments for the selected user, group, service principal, or managed identity at this scope or inherited to this scope.

Search by assignment name or description

Answer Area

User1 can [answer choice] LB1.
- delete
- create a NAT rule for
- assign access to other users for

User1 can [answer choice] the resource group.
- delete a virtual machine from
- modify the load balancing rules in
- deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster to

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
User Access Administrator can only assign access to other users
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory- admin-roles
Virtual Machine Contributor can Manage VMs, which includes deleting VMs too. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/350635/can-virtual-machine-contributor-create-vm.html

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 5)
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 Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.
You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.
Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Logic App Operator role only grants the ability to read, enable, disable, and run logic apps. It does not grant the ability to create logic apps. To create logic apps, you need to assign the Logic App Contributor role or a higher-level role such as Owner or Contributor. Then, References: [Built-in roles for Azure resources] [Azure Logic Apps permissions and access control]

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 You create an Azure load balancer.
You plan to create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2.
Which two additional load balance resources should you create before you can create the load balancing rule? Each correct answer presents part of the solution
MOTL Each correct selection 5 worth one point.

A. a frontend IP address
B. a backend pool
C. a health probe
D. an inbound NAT rule
E. a virtual network

Answer: AC

Explanation:
To create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2, you need to create two additional load balance resources: a frontend IP address and a health probe.
A frontend IP address is the IP address that the clients use to access the load balancer. It can be either public or private, depending on the type of load balancer. A frontend IP address is required for any load balancing rule1.
A health probe is used to monitor the health and availability of the backend instances. It can be either TCP, HTTP, or HTTPS, depending on the protocol of the load balancing rule. A health probe is required for any load balancing rule1.
A backend pool is a group of backend instances that receive the traffic from the load balancer. You already have a backend pool that contains VM1 and VM2, so you don't need to create another one.
An inbound NAT rule is used to forward traffic from a specific port on the frontend IP address to a specific port on a backend instance. It's not required for a load balancing rule, but it can be used to access individual instances for troubleshooting or maintenance purposes1.
A virtual network is a logical isolation of Azure resources within a region. It's not a load balance resource, but it's required for creating an internal load balancer or connecting virtual machines to a load balancer2.

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 5)
You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server. The virtual machines are in a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 is in a virtual network named VNet1. You need to prevent VM1 from accessing VM2 on port 3389.
What should you do?

A. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny destination port 3389 and apply the NSG to the network interface of VM1.
B. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.
C. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.
D. Configure Azure Bastion in VNet1.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that uses the public IP addresses shown in the following table.

Name	IP version	SKU	IP address assignment	Availability zone
IP1	IPv6	Basic	Static	Not applicable
IP2	IPv6	Basic	Dynamic	Not applicable
IP3	IPv6	Standard	Static	Zone-redundant

You need to create a public Azure Standard Load Balancer. Which public IP addresses can you use?

A. IP1 and IP3 only
B. IP1, IP2, and IP3
C. IP2 only
D. IP3 only

Answer: D

Explanation:
A Basic Load Balancer can use the Basic SKU Public IP address's, but a Standard load balancer requires a Standard SKU Public IP address.
Excerpt from link below:
The standard SKU is required if you associate the address to a standard load balancer. For more information about standard load balancers, see Azure load balancer standard SKU.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/virtual-network-public-ip- address
Excerpt from link below:
Key scenarios that you can accomplish using Azure Standard Load Balancer include:
-Enable support for load-balancing of IPv6.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview#why-use-azure-load-balancer

NEW QUESTION 7
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription 1 and Subscription2. Subscription! has following virtual networks:

Name	Address space	Region
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 range	In virtual network
Subnet11	10.10.10.0/24	VNET1
Subnet21	172.16.0.0/18	VNET2
Subnet22	172.16.128.0/18	VNET2

Subscnption2 contains the following virtual network:
- Name: VNETA
• Address space: 10.10.128.0/17
• Region: 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.

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.	○	○

Answer:

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.	◯	◯

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You need to configure a new Azure App Service app named WebApp1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
• WebApp1 must be able to verify a custom domain name of app.contoso.com.
• WebApp1 must be able to automatically scale up to eight instances.
• Costs and administrative effort must be minimized.
Which pricing plan should you choose, and which type of record should you use to verify the domain? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Pricing plan: Standard ▼
Basic
Free
Shared
Standard

Record type: TXT ▼
A
AAAA
PTR
TXT

Answer:

Answer Area

Pricing plan: Standard ▼
Basic
Free
Shared
Standard

Record type: TXT ▼
A
AAAA
PTR
TXT

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1.
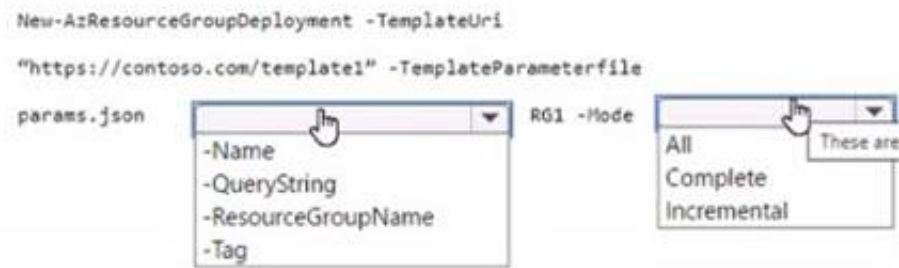You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template named template1 to deploy resources. The solution must meet the following requirements:
• Deploy new resources to RG1.
• Remove all the existing resources from RG1 before deploying the new resources.
How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -TemplateUri
"https://contoso.com/template1" -TemplateParameterfile
params.json [_____▼]    RG1 -Mode [_____▼]
             -Name                          All          These are
             -QueryString                   Complete
             -ResourceGroupName             Incremental
             -Tag
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new- azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-9.3.0#-resourcegroupname Specifies the name of the resource group to deploy.
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new- azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-9.3.0#-mode
Specifies the deployment mode. The acceptable values for this parameter are:
-Complete: In complete mode, Resource Manager deletes resources that exist in the resource group but are not specified in the template.
- Incremental: In incremental mode, Resource Manager leaves unchanged resources that
                    exist in the resource group but are not specified in the template.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 5)
You have the Azure virtual networks shown in the following table.

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

To which virtual networks can you establish a peering connection from VNet1?

A. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4
B. VNet2only
C. VNet3 and VNet4 only
D. VNet2 and VNet3 only

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
You have 100 Azure virtual machines.
You need to quickly identify underutilized virtual machines that can have their service tier changed to a less expensive offering.
Which blade should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Advisor dashboard displays personalized recommendations for all your subscriptions. You can apply filters to display recommendations for specific subscriptions and resource types. The recommendations are divided into five categories:
Reliability (formerly called High Availability): To ensure and improve the continuity of your business-critical applications. For more information, see Advisor Reliability recommendations.
Security: To detect threats and vulnerabilities that might lead to security breaches. For more information, see Advisor Security recommendations.
Performance: To improve the speed of your applications. For more information, see Advisor Performance recommendations.
                    Cost: To optimize and reduce your overall Azure spending. For more information, see Advisor Cost recommendations.
Operational Excellence: To help you achieve process and workflow efficiency, resource manageability and deployment best practices. . For more information, see Advisor Operational Excellence recommendations.

NEW QUESTION 14
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
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.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Topic 5)
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 Traffic Manager Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1

A. Yes
B. NO

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Traffic Manager Contributor role is not related to Traffic Analytics. Traffic Manager is a service that provides DNS-based load balancing and traffic routing
across different regions and endpoints. Traffic Manager Contributor is a role that allows you to create and manage Traffic Manager profiles, endpoints, and
geographies1.
Traffic Analytics is a service that provides visibility into user and application activity in your cloud networks. Traffic Analytics analyzes Azure Network Watcher
network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud. With Traffic Analytics, you can visualize network activity, identify hot
spots, secure your network, optimize your network deployment, and pinpoint network misconfigurations2.
To enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you need to have a role that grants you the following permissions at the subscription level:
? Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/read

? Microsoft.Network/connections/read
? Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read
? Microsoft.Network/localNetworkGateways/read
? Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read
? Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read
? Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read
? Microsoft.Network/routeTables/read
? Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/read
? Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read
? Microsoft.OperationalInsights/workspaces/*

Some of the built-in roles that have these permissions are Owner, Contributor, or Network Contributor3. However, these roles also grant other permissions that may not be necessary or desirable for enabling Traffic Analytics. Therefore, the best practice is to use the principle of least privilege and create a custom role that only has the required permissions4. for enabling Traffic Analytics4.

Therefore, to meet the goal of ensuring that an Azure AD user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you should create a custom role with the required permissions and assign it to Admin1 at the subscription level.

NEW QUESTION 22
HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)
You need to ensure that User1 can create initiative definitions, and User4 can assign initiatives to RG2. The solution must meet the technical requirements.
Which role should you assign to each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

User1:
- Contributor for RG1
- Contributor for Sub1
- Security Admin for RG1
- Resource Policy Contributor for Sub1

User4:
- Contributor for RG2
- Contributor for Sub1
- Security Admin for Sub1
- Resource Policy Contributor for RG2

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

User1:
- Contributor for RG1
- Contributor for Sub1
- Security Admin for RG1
- *Resource Policy Contributor for Sub1*

User4:
- Contributor for RG2
- Contributor for Sub1
- Security Admin for Sub1
- *Resource Policy Contributor for RG2*

NEW QUESTION 23
- (Topic 4)
You need to identify which storage account to use for the flow logging of IP traffic from VM5. The solution must meet the retention requirements.
Which storage account should you identify?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Topic 4)
You need to ensure that you can grant Group4 Azure RBAC read-only permissions to all the A2ure file shares. What should you do?

A. On storagel and storage4, change the Account kind type to StorageV2 (general purpose v2).
B. Recreate storage2 and set Hierarchical namespace to Enabled.
C. On storage2, enable identity-based access for the file shares.
D. Create a shared access signature (SAS) for storagel, storage2, and storage4.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Topic 3)
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

Answer: D

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. References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal

NEW QUESTION 34
- (Topic 3)

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 ke
D. Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
E. Use Azure Storage Explorer to copy the files.

Answer: D

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.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science- process/move-data-to-azure-blob-using-azure-storage-explorer

NEW QUESTION 39
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
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.

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.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 data. 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.

NEW QUESTION 43
DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)
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		Answer Area
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.**		

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
* 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 .
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/quickstart-create-templates-use-the-portal

NEW QUESTION 45
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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.

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.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION 49
- (Topic 2)
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.

Answer: B

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-groups-resolve-problems

NEW QUESTION 53
- (Topic 2)
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.

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 54
- (Topic 1)
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

Answer: E

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.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify- overview
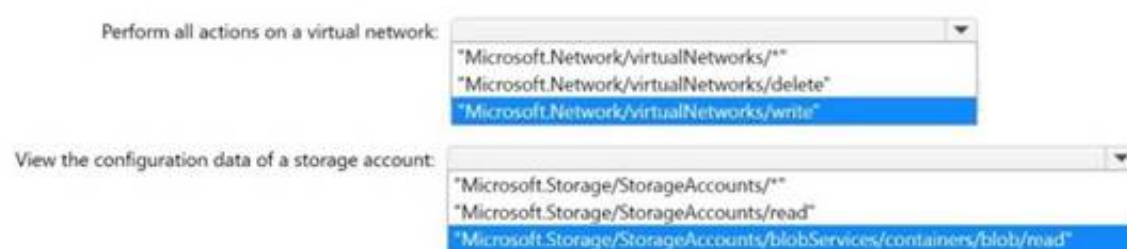

NEW QUESTION 56
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to create a role definition to meet the following requirements:
• Users must be able to view the configuration data of a storage account.
• Users must be able to perform all actions on a virtual network.
• The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
What should you include in the role definition for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Perform all actions on a virtual network:
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/*"
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/delete"
"Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/write"

View the configuration data of a storage account:
"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/*"
"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read"
"Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/blobServices/containers/blob/read"

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Perform all actions on a virtual network: "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/*"
View the configuration data of a storage account: "Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read"
To perform all actions on a virtual network, you need to use the wildcard () character in the action string, which grants access to all actions that match the string. The action string for virtual networks is "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/". To view the configuration data of a storage account, you need to use the read action substring in the action string, which enables read actions (GET). The action string for storage accounts is "Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read". References:
? https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions
? https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles

NEW QUESTION 58
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1. You need to configure cluster autoscaler for AKS1.
Which two tools should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution, NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

A. the set-AzAKs cmdlet
B. the Azure portal

C. The az aks command
D. the kubect1 command
E. the set Azure cmdlet

Answer: BC

Explanation:
AKS clusters can scale in one of two ways: - The cluster autoscaler watches for pods that can't be scheduled on nodes because of resource constraints. The cluster then automatically increases the number of nodes. - The horizontal pod autoscaler uses the Metrics Server in a Kubernetes cluster to monitor the resource demand of pods. If an application needs more resources, the number of pods is automatically increased to meet the demand. Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler

NEW QUESTION 60
- (Topic 5)
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

Answer: D

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory- admin-roles#:~:text=The%20User%20Access%20Administrator%20role%20enables%20the%20u ser%20to%20grant,Azure%20subscriptions%20and%20management%20groups.

NEW QUESTION 63
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Location
VNet1	West Europe
VNet2	Southeast Asia
VNet3	South Central US

The subscription contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network	Service endpoint
Subnet1	VNet1	None
Subnet2	VNet2	Microsoft.Storage
Subnet3	VNet3	Microsoft.Storage
Subnet4	VNet3	None

The subscription contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Kind
storage1	West Europe	StorageV2
storage2	South Central US	BlobStorage
storage3	Southeast Asia	StorageV2

You create a service endpoint policy named policy1 in the South Central US Azure region to allow connectivity to all the storage accounts in the subscription.
Fow each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.	○	○
Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2.	○	○
Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.	⊙	○
Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2.	○	⊙
Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3.	○	⊙

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3. = YES
? Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2. = NO
? Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3. = Yes
? According to the Microsoft documentation, a service endpoint policy can be applied to any subnet in a virtual network that has a service endpoint enabled for the same service as the policy. In your scenario, Subnet3 has a service endpoint enabled for Microsoft.Storage, which is the same service as policy1. Therefore, policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.
? According to the Microsoft documentation, when you configure network rules for a
storage account, you can limit access to your storage account to requests that come from specified IP addresses, IP ranges, subnets in an Azure virtual network, or resource instances of some Azure services. In your scenario, storage1 and storage2 have network rules that allow access from Subnet1 and Subnet2 respectively. However, this does not mean that only these subnets can access the storage accounts. Other subnets or resources that have the same IP range or resource ID as Subnet1 or Subnet2 can also access the storage accounts. For example, Subnet4 in VNet2 has the same IP range as Subnet1 in VNet1, so it can also access storage1. Similarly, Subnet5 in VNet3 has the same IP range as Subnet2 in VNet1, so it can also access storage2. Therefore, only storage1 and storage2 cannot be accessed from VNet2.
? According to the Microsoft documentation, when you create a private endpoint for
a storage account, you assign a private IP address from your virtual network to the storage account. This enables secure traffic between your virtual network and the storage account over a private link. In your scenario, you have created a private endpoint for storage2 in Subnet6 of VNet3. This means that only Subnet6 can access storage2 over the private link. However, this does not mean that only Subnet6 can access storage2 at all. Other subnets or resources that have the same IP range or resource ID as Subnet6 can also access storage2 over the public endpoint of the storage account. For example, Subnet7 in VNet4 has the same IP range as Subnet6 in VNet3, so it can also access storage2 over the public endpoint. Therefore, only storage2 cannot be accessed from VNet3.

NEW QUESTION 67
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains The storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Region
storage1	StorageV2	Central US
storage2	BlobStorage	West US
storage3	BlockBlobStorage	West US
storage4	FileStorage	East US

You deploy a web app named Appl to the West US Azure region. You need to back up Appl. The solution must minimize costs.
Which storage account should you use as the target for the backup?

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
To back up a web app, you need to configure a custom backup that specifies a storage account and a container as the target for the backup1. The storage account must be in the same subscription as the web app, and the container must be accessible by the web app2. The backup size is limited to 10 GB, and the backup frequency can be configured to minimize costs.
According to the table, storage1 is the only storage account that meets these requirements. Storage1 is in the same subscription and region as the web app, and it is a general- purpose v2 account that supports custom backups. Storage2 and storage3 are in a different region than the web app, which may incur additional costs for data transfer. Storage4 is a FilesStorage account, which does not support custom backups.
Therefore, you should use storage1 as the target for the backup of your web app. To configure a custom backup, you can follow these steps:
? In your app management page in the Azure portal, in the left menu, select
Backups.
? At the top of the Backups page, select Configure custom backups.
? In Storage account, select storage1. Do the same with Container.
? Specify the backup frequency, retention period, and database settings as needed.
? Click Configure.
? At the top of the Backups page, select Backup Now.

NEW QUESTION 70
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a web app named webapp1. You need to add a custom domain named www.contoso.com to webapp1. What should you do first?

A. Upload a certificate.
B. Add a connection string.

C. Stop webapp1.
D. Create a DNS record.

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can use either a CNAME record or an A record to map a custom DNS name to App Service. You should use CNAME records for all custom DNS names except root domains (for example, contoso.com). For root domains, use A records. Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/Azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom- domain

NEW QUESTION 75
- (Topic 5)
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 connection monitor. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
 https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview

NEW QUESTION 78
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription That contains a Recovery Services vault named Vault1. You need to enable multi-user authorization (MAU) for Vaultl.
Which resource should you create first?

A. a managed identity
B. a resource guard
C. an administrative unit
D. a custom Azure role

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization?tabs=azure-portal&pivots=vaults-recovery-services-vault#before-you-start
Before you start
Ensure the Resource Guard and the Recovery Services vault are in the same Azure region.
Ensure the Backup admin does not have Contributor permissions on the Resource Guard. You can choose to have the Resource Guard in another subscription of the same directory or in another directory to ensure maximum isolation.
Ensure that your subscriptions containing the Recovery Services vault as well as the Resource Guard (in different subscriptions or tenants) are registered to use the providers - Microsoft.RecoveryServices and Microsoft.DataProtection . For more information, see Azure

NEW QUESTION 80
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
storage1	Storage account
Workspace1	Log Analytics workspace
DB1	Azure SQL database

You plan to create a data collection rule named DCRI in Azure Monitor.
Which resources can you set as data sources in DCRI, and which resources can you set as destinations in DCRI? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Data sources:

VM1 only
VM1 and storage1 only
VM1, storage1, and DB1 only
VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:

storage1 only
Workspace1 only
Workspace1 and storage1 only
Workspace1, storage1, and DB1 only1

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Data Sources: VM1 only Destination: Workspace1 Only

NEW QUESTION 83
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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.

WebApp1:

ASP1 only
ASP3 only
ASP1 and ASP2 only
ASP1 and ASP3 only
ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

WebApp2:

ASP1 only
ASP3 only
ASP1 and ASP2 only
ASP1 and ASP3 only
ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION 87
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users. You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.
Solution: You create a Power Shell script that runs the New-MgUser cmdlet for each user.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. NO

Answer: B

Explanation:
The New-MgUser cmdlet is part of the Microsoft Graph PowerShell SDK, which is a module that allows you to interact with the Microsoft Graph API. The Microsoft Graph API is a service that provides access to data and insights across Microsoft 365, such as users, groups, mail, calendar, contacts, files, and more1.
The New-MgUser cmdlet can be used to create new users in your Azure AD tenant, but it has some limitations and requirements. For example, you need to have the Global Administrator or User Administrator role in your tenant, you need to authenticate with the Microsoft Graph API using a certificate or a client secret, and you need to specify the required parameters for the new user, such as userPrincipalName, accountEnabled, displayName, mailNickname, and passwordProfile2.
However, the New-MgUser cmdlet does not support creating guest user accounts in your Azure AD tenant. Guest user accounts are accounts that belong to external users from other organizations or domains. Guest user accounts have limited access and permissions in your tenant, and they are typically used for collaboration or sharing purposes3.
To create guest user accounts in your Azure AD tenant, you need to use a different cmdlet: New-AzureADMSInvitation. This cmdlet is part of the Azure AD PowerShell module, which is a module that allows you to manage your Azure AD resources and objects. The New- AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet can be used to create and send an invitation email to an external user, which contains a link to join your Azure AD tenant as a guest user. You can also specify some optional parameters for the invitation, such as the invited user display name, message info, redirect URL, or send invitation message.
Therefore, to meet the goal of creating guest user accounts for 500 external users from a CSV file, you need to use a PowerShell script that runs the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet for each user, not the New-MgUser cmdlet.

NEW QUESTION 91
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table:

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

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

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

To RG6, you apply the tag: RGroup: RG6.
You deploy a virtual network named VNET2 to RG6.
Which tags apply to VNET1 and VNET2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

VNET1:

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

VNET2:

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/tag-policies

NEW QUESTION 94
- (Topic 5)
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. VM1 was deployed by using a custom
Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.
You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance. You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.
Solution: From the Update management blade, you click Enable. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 96
- (Topic 5)
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
     4
C: 12

Answer: C

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.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview#default-security- rules

NEW QUESTION 98
- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that has the public IP addresses shown in the following table.

Name	IP version	SKU	Tier	IP address assignment
IP1	IPv4	Standard	Regional	Static
IP2	IPv4	Standard	Global	Static
IP3	IPv4	Basic	Regional	Dynamic
IP4	IPv4	Basic	Regional	Static
IP5	IPv6	Standard	Regional	Static

You plan to deploy an instance of Azure Firewall Premium named FW1. Which IP addresses can you use?

A. IP2 Only
B. IP1 and IP2 only
C. IP1, IP2, and IP5 only
D. IP1, IP2, IP4, and IP5 only

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#at- a-glance
Azure Firewall
- Dynamic IPv4: No
- Static IPv4: Yes

Dynamic IPv6: No
- Static IPv6: No

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip- firewall
Azure Firewall is a cloud-based network security service that protects your Azure Virtual Network resources. Azure Firewall requires at least one public static IP address to be configured. This IP or set of IPs are used as the external connection point to the firewall. Azure Firewall supports standard SKU public IP addresses. Basic SKU public IP address and public IP prefixes aren't supported.

NEW QUESTION 100
- (Topic 5)
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. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.
You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance. You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.
Solution: From the Redeploy blade, you click Redeploy. Does this meet the goal?

A: Yes
B: No

Answer: A

Explanation:
Redeploying the virtual machine moves it to a new host within the same region and availability set. This can help resolve any underlying issues with the current host. Redeploying the virtual machine does not affect the configuration or data on the virtual machine. Then, References: [Redeploy Windows VM to new Azure node]

NEW QUESTION 101
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
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.

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.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.	○	[○]

NEW QUESTION 105

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains two users named User1 and User2.

You need to assign role-based access control (RBAC) roles to User1 and User2. The users must be able to perform the following tasks in Sub1:

• User1 must view the data in any storage account.

• User2 must assign users the Contributor role for storage accounts. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which RBAC role should you assign to each user? To answer, drag the appropriate roles to the correct users. Each role may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

RBAC roles	Answer Area
Owner	User1: [ ]
Contributor	User2: [ ]
Reader and Data Access	
Storage Account Contributor	

A. Mastered
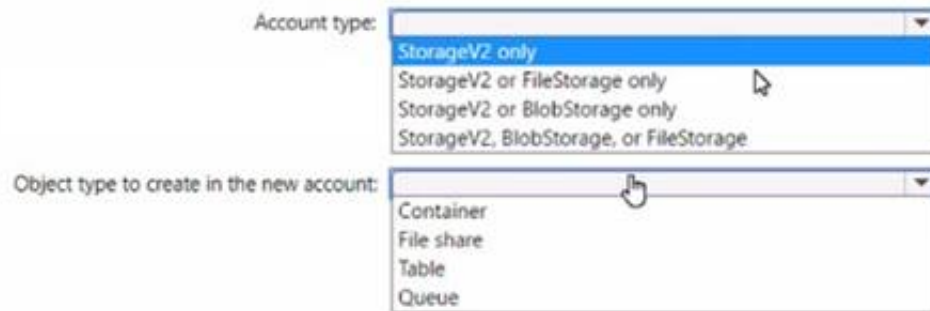B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

      ? User1: You should assign the Reader and Data Access role to User1. This role grants read access to Azure resources and data, including the data in any storage account1. This role is suitable for User1's task of viewing the data in any storage account, and it follows the principle of least privilege by not granting any write or delete permissions.

? User2: You should assign the Storage Account Contributor role to User2. This role grants full access to manage storage accounts and their data, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC2. This role is suitable for User2's task of assigning users the Contributor role for storage accounts, and it follows the principle of least privilege by not granting access to other types of resources.

NEW QUESTION 107

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that stores images.

You need to create a new storage account and replicate the images in storage1 to the new account by using object replication.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Account type: | StorageV2 only ▼ |
StorageV2 only
StorageV2 or FileStorage only
StorageV2 or BlobStorage only
StorageV2, BlobStorage, or FileStorage

Object type to create in the new account: | ▼ |
Container
File share
Table
Queue

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated
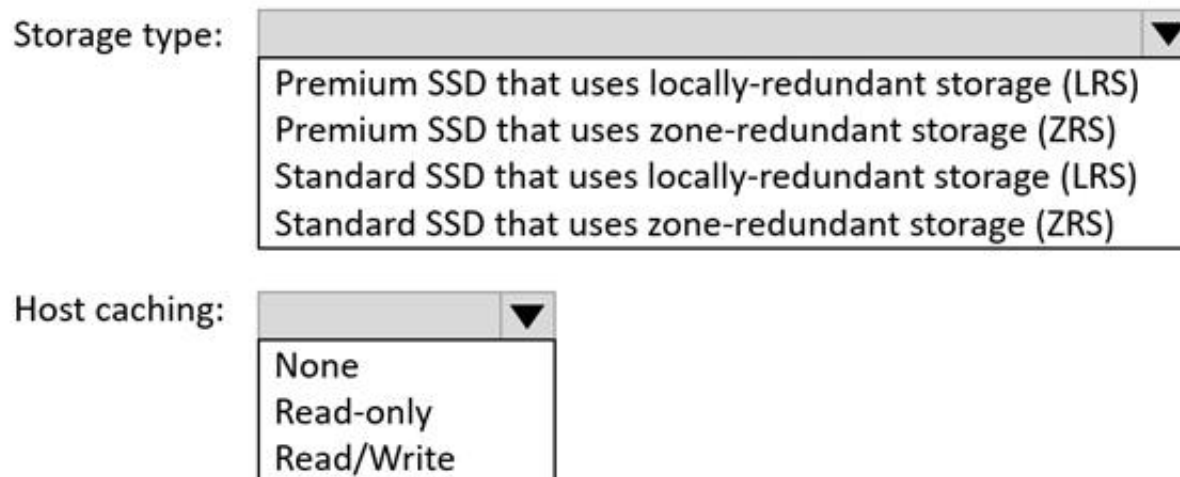
NEW QUESTION 109
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1.
To VM1, you plan to add a 1-TB data disk that meets the following requirements:
• Provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage.
• Provides the lowest latency and the highest performance.
• Ensures that no data loss occurs if a host fails.
You need to recommend which type of storage and host caching to configure for the new
data disk.

Answer Area

Storage type: | ▼ |
Premium SSD that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
Standard SSD that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Standard SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Host caching: | ▼ |
None
Read-only
Read/Write

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Storage Type: Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS) Host Caching: Read-only
The reasons for this recommendation are:
? Premium SSD disks provide the lowest latency and the highest performance among the available disk types12.
? Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage by replicating the data across three availability zones in the same region12.
? Read-only host caching can improve the read performance of the disk by using the VM's RAM and local SSD as a cache13. This can also reduce the impact of a host failure on the disk data, as the cached data is not lost4.
? Read/write host caching is not recommended for Premium SSD disks, as it can introduce additional latency and reduce the durability guarantees of the disk13.

NEW QUESTION 111
- (Topic 5)
You create an Azure VM named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019. VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit tab.)
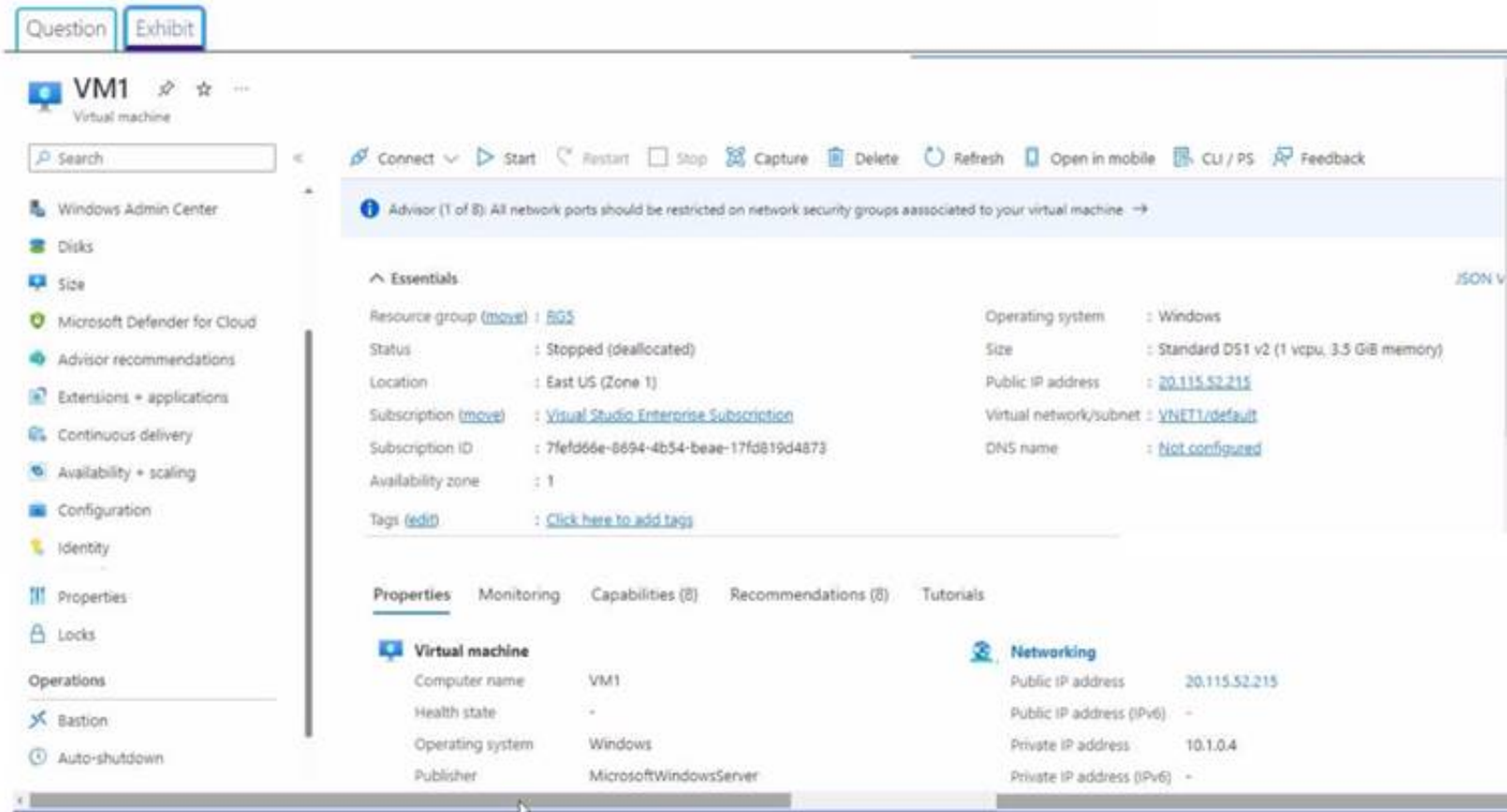
You need to enable Desired State Configuration for VM1. What should you do first?

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 112
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Subnet	Subnet-associated network security group (NSG)	Peered with
VNet1	Subnet1	NSG1	VNet2
VNet2	Subnet2	NSG2	VNet1

The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Connected to
VM1	Subnet1
VM2	Subnet2

The subscription contains the Azure App Service web apps shown in the following table.

Name	Description
WebApp1	Uses the Premium pricing tier and has virtual network integration with VNet1
WebApp2	Uses the Isolated pricing tier and is deployed to Subnet2

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 Area

Statements	Yes	No
WebApp1 can communicate with VM2.	○	○
NSG1 controls inbound traffic to WebApp1.	○	○
WebApp2 can communicate with VM1.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? WebApp1 can communicate with VM2. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, WebApp1 is integrated with VNet1, which has a peering connection with
VNet2. Therefore, WebApp1 cannot communicate with VM2
VNet2. However, VM2 is in VNet3, which is not peered with VNet1 or
across different virtual networks1.
? NSG1 controls inbound traffic to WebApp1. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, NSG1 is associated with Subnet1 in VNet1, which is integrated with
WebApp1. However, network security groups only control outbound traffic from App Service apps to virtual networks, not inbound traffic to App Service apps from
virtual networks2. Therefore, NSG1 does not control inbound traffic to WebApp1.
? WebApp2 can communicate with VM1. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, WebApp2 is integrated with VNet3, which has a peering connection with

VNet2. VM1 is in Subnet2 in VNet2, which has a network security group named NSG2 that allows inbound traffic from any source on port 803. Therefore, WebApp2 can communicate with VM1 on port 80 across peered virtual networks.

NEW QUESTION 115
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure key vault named Vault1. On VM1, you plan to configure Azure Disk Encryption to use a key encryption key (KEK) You need to prepare Vault! for Azure Disk Encryption.
Which two actions should you perform on Vault1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
                    NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Create a new key.
B. Select Azure Virtual machines for deployment
C. Configure a key rotation policy.
D. Create a new secret.
E. Select Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption

Answer: AC

Explanation:
To prepare Vault1 for Azure Disk Encryption, you need to perform the following actions on Vault1:
? Create a new key. A key encryption key (KEK) is an encryption key that is used to
encrypt the encryption secrets before they are stored in the key vault. You can create a new KEK by using the Azure CLI, the Azure PowerShell, or the Azure portal1. You can also import an existing KEK from another source, such as a hardware security module (HSM)2. The KEK must be a 2048-bit RSA key or a 256-bit AES key3.
? Select Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption. This is an advanced access
policy setting that enables Azure Disk Encryption to access the keys and secrets in the key vault. You can select this setting by using the Azure CLI, the Azure PowerShell, or the Azure portal4. You must also enable access to Microsoft Trusted Services if you have enabled the firewall on the key vault.

NEW QUESTION 120
- (Topic 5)
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

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/delegate-subdomain

NEW QUESTION 123
- (Topic 5)

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 Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.
You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.
Solution: On Dev, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
 The Logic App Operator role only grants the ability to read, enable, disable, and run logic apps. It does not grant the ability to create logic apps. To create logic apps, you need to assign the Logic App Contributor role or a higher-level role such as Owner or Contributor. Then, References: [Built-in roles for Azure resources] [Azure Logic Apps permissions and access control]

NEW QUESTION 124
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
You deploy a virtual machine scale set that is configure as shown in the following exhibit.

Create a virtual machine scale set

Basics   Disks   Networking   **Scaling**   Management   Health   Advanced   Tags   Review + create

An Azure virtual machine scale set can automatically increase or decrease the number of VM instances that run your application. This automated and elastic behavior reduces the management overhead to monitor and optimize the performance of your application. Learn more about VMSS scaling

Instance

Initial instance count * ⓘ   [2]

Scaling

Scaling policy ⓘ   ○ Manual   ● Custom

Minimum number of VMs * ⓘ   [1]

Maximum number of VMs * ⓘ   [10]

Scale out

CPU threshold (%) * ⓘ   [75]

Duration in minutes * ⓘ   [10]

Number of VMs to increase by * ⓘ   [1]

Scale in

CPU threshold (%) * ⓘ   [25]

Number of VMs to decrease by * ⓘ   [1]

Diagnostic logs

Collect diagnostic logs from Autoscale ⓘ   ● Disabled   ○ Enabled

Scale-In policy

Configure the order in which virtual machines are selected for deletion during a scale-in operation.
Learn more about scale-in policies.

Scale-in policy   [Default - Balance across availability zones and fault domains, then delete V... ▾]

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

Answer Area

At 9:00 AM, the scale set starts and CPU utilization is 90 percent for 15 minutes. How many virtual machine instances will be running at 9:15 AM?   [2 / 3 / 4 / 5]

At 10:00 AM, the scale set has five virtual machine instances running and CPU utilization falls to less than 15 percent for 60 minutes. How many virtual machine instances will be running at 11:00 AM?   [1 / 2 / 3 / 4]

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box-1 : 3
Initial starts 2 VM's 15 minutes have passed. at 10 minutes 1 VM was added we now have 3 VM's. Cool down is 5 Minutes before another 10 minute wait cycle starts so the answer is 3.
Box-2: 1
Initial 5 VM's 60 minutes Pass. 1 VM removed every 15 minute cycle. 10 minutes wait timer plus 5 minute cool down equals 15 minutes cycle. Four 15 minute cycles pass equaling 60 minutes removing 4 VM's. We have 1 VM left.
Default Scale in and Out Default Durations are 10 minutes with 5 minute cool down. The default scale set settings in Azure are:
-Minimum number of instances 1
-Maximum number of instances 10
-Scale out CPU threshold (%) 75
-Duration in minutes10
-Number of instances to increase by 1
-Scale in CPU threshold (%) 25
-Number of instances to decrease by -1
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale- sets-autoscale-portal#create-a-rule-to-automatically-scale-in

NEW QUESTION 128
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2: IP1, VNET1, and storage1 ▼
- None
- IP1 only
- IP1 and storage1 only
- IP1 and VNET1 only
- **IP1, VNET1, and storage1**

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1: IP2, VNET2, and storage2 ▼
- None
- IP2 only
- IP2 and storage2 only
- IP2 and VNET2 only
- **IP2, VNET2, and storage2**

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 129
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
You create the following file named Deploy.json.

```
"sku": {
    "name": "Premium_LRS"
},
"kind": "StorageV2",
"properties": {},
"copy": {
    "name": "storagecopy",
    "count": 3
}
}

]
}
```

You connect to the subscription and run the following commands.

```
New-AzResourceGroup -Name RG1 -Location "centralus"
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -ResourceGroupName RG1 -TemplateFile "deploy.json"
```

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 Area

Statements	Yes	No
The commands will create four new resources.	○	○
The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region.	○	○
The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The commands will create four new resources.	⦿	○
The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region.	○	⦿
The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.	⦿	○

NEW QUESTION 130
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure AD tenant that is linked to 10 Azure subscriptions. You need to centrally monitor user activity across all the subscriptions. What should you use?

A. Activity log filters
B. Log Analytics workspace
C. access reviews
D. Azure Application Insights Profiler

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log?tabs=powershell#send-to-log-analytics-workspace Send the activity log to a Log Analytics workspace to enable the Azure Monitor Logs feature, where you: - Consolidate log entries from multiple Azure subscriptions and tenants into one location for analysis together.

NEW QUESTION 134
- (Topic 5)
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 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.
Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.
You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.
Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
A custom policy definition is a way to define your own rules for using Azure resources. You can use custom policies to enforce compliance, security, cost management, or organization-specific requirements. However, a custom policy definition alone is not enough to meet the goal of automatically blocking TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. You also need to create a policy assignment that applies the custom policy definition to the scope of the subscription. A policy assignment is the link between a policy definition and an Azure resource. Without a policy assignment, the custom policy definition will not take effect. Therefore, the solution does not meet the goal.
References:
? Tutorial: Create a custom policy definition
? Create and manage policies to enforce compliance

NEW QUESTION 135
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure App Service app named App1 that contains two running instances. You have an autoscale rule configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Criteria

Metric namespace *   Metric name

| Standard metrics ⌄ | Memory Percentage ⌄ |

1 minute time grain

Dimension Name	Operator	Dimension Values	Add
Instance	= ⌄	All values ⌄	+

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

```
70% ----------------------------------------------■
60%
50%
40% ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~......
     10:40 AM        10:45 AM              UTC-06:00
```

MemoryPercentage (Average)

| 39.28 % |

☐ Enable metric divide by instance count ⓘ

Operator *   Metric threshold to trigger scale action * ⓘ

| Greater than ⌄ | 70 |

%

Duration (minutes) * ⓘ   Time grain (minutes) ⓘ

| 15 ✓ | 1 |

Time grain statistic * ⓘ   Time aggregation * ⓘ

| Average ⌄ | Average ⌄ |

Action

Operation *   Cool down (minutes) * ⓘ

| Increase count by ⌄ | 5 |

instance count *

| 1 ✓ |

For the Instance limits scale condition setting, you set Maximum to 5. During a 30-minute period, App1 uses 80 percent of the available memory.
What is the maximum number of instances for App1 during the 30-minute period?

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 140
- (Topic 5)
You have an app named App1 that runs on an Azure web app named webapp1.
The developers at your company upload an update of App1 to a Git repository named GUI. Webapp1 has the deployment slots shown in the following table.

Name	Function
webapp1-prod	Production
webapp1-test	Staging

You need to ensure that the App1 update is tested before the update is made available to users.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Swap the slots
B. Deploy the App1 update to webapp1-prod, and then test the update
                        Stop webapp1-prod
C. Deploy the App1 update to webapp1-test, and then test the update
E. Stop webapp1-test

Answer: AD

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 141
- (Topic 5)
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

Answer: BC

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.
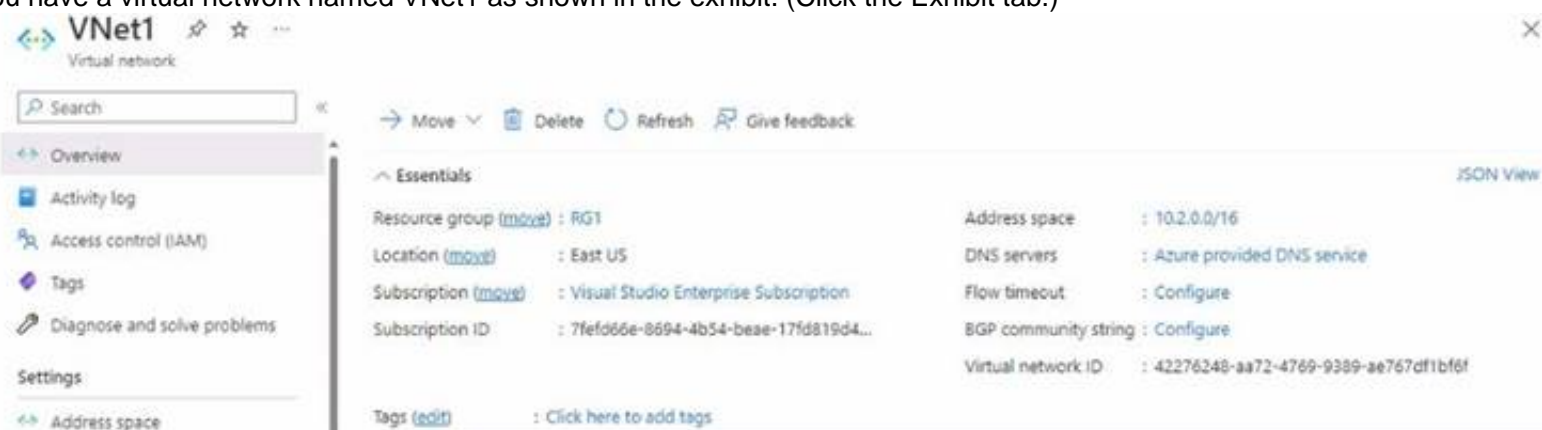When a group expires, all of its associated services (the mailbox, Planner, SharePoint site, etc.) are also deleted.
You can set up a rule for dynamic membership on security groups or Office 365 groups.

NEW QUESTION 145
- (Topic 5)
You have a virtual network named VNet1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

No devices are connected to VNet1.
You plan to peer VNet1 to another virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16.
You need to create the peering. What should you do first?

A. Configure a service endpoint on VNet2.
B. Modify the address space of VNet1.
C. Add a gateway subnet to VNet1.
D. Create a subnet on VNet1 and VNet2.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To create a peering between two virtual networks, the address spaces of the virtual networks must not overlap. VNet1 has an address space of 10.0.0.0/16, which overlaps with VNet2's address space of 10.2.0.0/16. Therefore, you need to modify the address space of VNet1 to a non-overlapping range, such as 10.1.0.0/16, before you can create the peering. You do not need to configure a service endpoint, add a gateway subnet, or create a subnet on either virtual network for the peering to work. Then, References: [Virtual network peering] [Modify a virtual network's address space]

NEW QUESTION 148
- (Topic 5)
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. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 153
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Kind	Redundancy
storage1	StorageV2	Geo-zone-redundant storage (GZRS)
storage2	BlobStorage	Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA-GRS)
storage3	BlockBlobStorage	Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

You need to identify which storage accounts support lifecycle management, and which storage accounts support moving data to the Archive access tier. What should you identify for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Lifecycle management: storage2 only
- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- storage1 and storage3 only
- storage2 and storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

The Archive access tier:

The Archive access tier: storage1, storage2, and storage3
- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- storage1 and storage3 only
- storage2 and storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
1) storage1, storage2, storage3
"Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general- purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts."
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview
2) storage2
"The archive tier isn't supported for ZRS, GZRS, or RA-GRS accounts." https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview#archive-access-tier

NEW QUESTION 155
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have the Azure resources shown on the following exhibit.

Tenant Root Group   MG1   Sub1

RG1   VM1

You plan to track resource usage and prevent the deletion of resources.
To which resources can you apply locks and tags? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Locks:
- RG1 and VM1 only
- Sub1 and RG1 only
- Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
- MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
- Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

Tags:
- RG1 and VM1 only
- Sub1 and RG1 only
- Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
- MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
- Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
You can lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources.
Box 2: Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only
You apply tags to your Azure resources, resource groups, and subscriptions.

NEW QUESTION 157
- (Topic 5)
You are configuring Azure AD authentication for an Azure Storage account named storage1.
You need to ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can upload files by using the Azure portal. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
Which two roles should you assign to Group1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Storage Blob Data Contributor
B: Reader
C. Storage Blob Data Reader
D. Contributor
E. Storage Account Contributor

Answer: AB

Explanation:
To ensure that the members of Group1 can upload files by using the Azure portal, they need to have both data access and management access to the storage account. Data access refers to the ability to read, write, or delete blob data in the storage account. Management access refers to the ability to view the storage account resources in the Azure portal, but not modify them. The Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC) system provides built-in roles that encompass common sets of permissions for data access and management access. The Storage Blob Data Contributor role grants read, write, and delete access to blob data in the storage account. The Reader role grants view access to the storage account resources in the Azure portal. Therefore, by assigning both roles to Group1, the members of the group can upload files by using the Azure portal. This solution also follows the principle of least privilege, as the group members are only granted the minimum permissions required to perform the task. References:
? Assign an Azure role for access to blob data
? Data access from the Azure portal

NEW QUESTION 160
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
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.

WebApp1:

| ASP1 only |
| ASP3 only |
| ASP1 and ASP2 only |
| ASP1 and ASP3 only |
| ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3 |

WebApp2:

| ASP1 only |
| ASP3 only |
| ASP1 and ASP2 only |
| ASP1 and ASP3 only |
| ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3 |

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION 163
- (Topic 5)
Your on-premises network contains a VPN gateway.
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
vgw1	Virtual network gateway	Gateway for Site-to-Site VPN to the on-premises network
storage1	Storage account	Standard performance tier
Vnet1	Virtual network	Enabled forced tunneling
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Vnet1

You need to ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage! travels across the Microsoft backbone network.
What should you configure?

A. private endpoints

B: Azure AD Application Proxy
Azure Firewall
D. Azure Peering Service

Answer: B

Explanation:
Per the MS documentation, private endpoint seems to be the proper choice: "You can use private endpoints for your Azure Storage accounts to allow clients on a virtual network (VNet) to securely access data over a Private Link. The private endpoint uses a separate IP address from the VNet address space for each storage account service. Network traffic between the clients on the VNet and the storage account traverses over the VNet and a private link on the Microsoft backbone network, eliminating exposure from the public internet." Link: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-private- endpoints

NEW QUESTION 167
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Peered with	DNS server
VNET1	VNET2	Default (Azure-provided)
VNET2	VNET1	10.10.0.4

You have the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Network interface	Connects to
Server1	10.10.0.4	NIC1	VNET1/Subnet1
Server2	172.16.0.4	NIC2	VNET1/Subnet2
Server3	192.168.0.4	NIC3	VNET2/Subnet2

You have the virtual network interfaces shown in the following table.

Name	DNS server
NIC1	Inherit from virtual network
NIC2	10.10.0.4
NIC3	Inherit from virtual network

Server1 is a DNS server that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
contoso.com	Primary DNS zone	Not applicable
Host1.contoso.com	A record	131.107.10.15

You have an Azure private DNS zone named contoso.com that has a virtual network link to VNET2 and the records shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
Host1	A record	131.107.200.20
Host2	A record	131.107.50.50

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

Statements	Yes	No
Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	○	○
Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15.	○	○
Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 169
- (Topic 5)
You have a Recovery Services vault named RSV1. RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days.
RSV1 performs daily backups of VM1. VM1 hosts a static website that was updated eight days ago.
You need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago. The solution must minimize downtime. What should you do first?

A. Deallocate VM1.
B. Restore VM1 by using the Replace existing restore configuration option.
C. Delete VM1.
D. Restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option.

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#restore-options
To recover VM1 to a point eight days ago, you need to use the Azure Backup service to restore the VM from a recovery point. A recovery point is a snapshot of the VM data at a specific point in time. Azure Backup creates recovery points according to the backup policy that you configure for the Recovery Services vault1.
In this case, the Recovery Services vault named RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days. This means that you can restore the VM from any point in the last 14 days, as long as there is a recovery point available. Since you need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago, you can use the daily backup recovery point that was created on that day2.
To restore the VM from a recovery point, you have two options: Replace existing or Create new. The Replace existing option overwrites the existing VM with the restored data, while the Create new option creates a new VM with the restored data. The Replace existing option requires you to deallocate or delete the existing VM before restoring it, which can cause downtime and data loss. The Create new option allows you to restore the VM without affecting the existing VM, which minimizes downtime and data loss3.
Therefore, the best option is to restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option. This will create a new VM with the same name as VM1 and append a suffix to it, such as -Restored. You can then verify that the new VM has the correct data and configuration, and switch over to it when you are ready. You can also delete the original VM if you don't need it anymore3.

NEW QUESTION 171
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains a blob container. The blob container has a default access tier of Hot. Storage1 contains a container named container!
You create lifecycle management rules in storage1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Rule scope	Blob type	Blob subtype	Rule block	Prefix match
Rule1	Limit blobs by using filters.	Block blobs	Base blobs	If base blobs were not modified for two days, move to archive storage. If base blobs were not modified for nine days, delete the blob.	container1/Dep1
Rule2	Apply to all blobs in storage1.	Block blobs	Base blobs	If base blobs were not modified for three days, move to cool storage. If base blobs were not modified for nine days, move to archive storage.	Not applicable

You perform the actions shown in the following table.

Date	Action
October 1	Upload three files named Dep1File1.docx, File2.docx, and File3.docx to container1.
October 2	Edit Dep1File1.docx and File3.docx.
October 5	Edit File2.docx.

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 Area

Statements	Yes	No
On October 10, you can read Dep1File1.docx without a delay.	○	○
On October 10, you can read File2.docx without a delay.	○	○
On October 10, you can read File3.docx without a delay.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
File3.docx is a blob in container1 that was uploaded on October 1 and edited on October 2. According to the lifecycle management rule 2, any blob in container1 that has not been modified for 5 days will be deleted. Therefore, on October 7, File3.docx will be deleted from the storage account. Therefore, on October 10, you cannot read File3.docx because it no longer exists.

NEW QUESTION 174
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
You need to deploy a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.
How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
{
    "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
    ...
        "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
    ...
        "dependsOn": [
            "[ [▼]          ('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/', 'VM1')]"
                 reference
                 resourceId
                 Union
        ],
        "properties": {
            "storageProfile": {
                " [▼]     ": {
                       Array
                       Image
                       ImageReference
                       vhd
                    "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
                    "Offer" : "WindowsServer",
                    "sku" : "2019-Datacenter",
                    "version" : "latest"
                ...
}
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
- dependsON: resoureceID
- storageProfile: ImageReference Reference :
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/resource-dependency#dependson
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/javascript/api/@azure/arm-compute/storageprofile?view=azure-node-latest

NEW QUESTION 176
- (Topic 5)
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

Answer: DE

Explanation:
Line of Business WebAPP works on VMs need internal load balancer. So D is needed. Then deploy WebAPP on VMs, check the link.
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/quick-create-portal So B is needed as well. The orignal answer is not accomplished.

NEW QUESTION 180
- (Topic 5)
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 – 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.

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can adjust the guest user settings, their access, who can invite them from "External collaboration settings" check this link https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/delegate-invitations
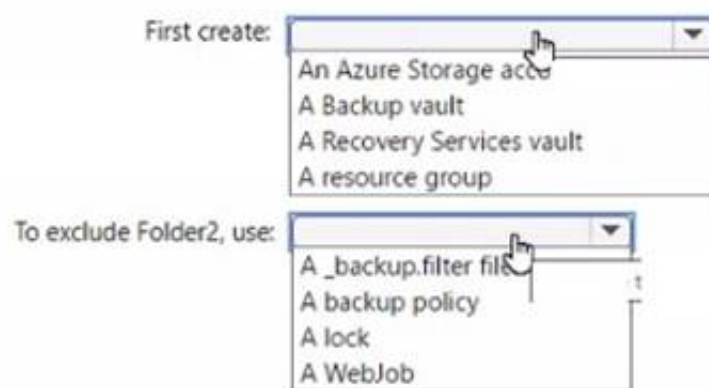
NEW QUESTION 181
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure App Service app named WebApp1 that contains two folders named Folder1 and Folder2.
You need to configure a daily backup of WebApp1. The solution must ensure that Folder2 is excluded from the backup.
What should you create first and what should you use to exclude Fokier2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup?tabs=portal#create-a-custom-backup
In Storage account, select an existing storage account (in the same subscription) or select Create new. Do the same with Container. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup?tabs=portal#configure-partial-backups
Partial backups are supported for custom backups (not for automatic backups). Sometimes you don't want to back up everything on your app. To exclude folders and files from being stored in your future backups, create a _backup.filter file in the %HOME%\site\wwwroot folder of your app. Specify the list of files and folders you want to exclude in this file.

NEW QUESTION 183
DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains virtual machine named VM1.
You need to back up VM. The solution must ensure that backups are stored across three availability zones in the primary region.
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to 1, Availability Zones are unique physical locations within an Azure region that provide high availability and disaster recovery for your virtual machines.
To back up your VM across three availability zones in the primary region, you need to perform the following actions in sequence:
? Create a Recovery Services vault2 that will store your backups and enable geo-
redundancy for cross-region protection.
? For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup2 to use the Recovery Services vault as the backup destination.
? Configure a replication policy1 that will replicate your VM1 to another availability zone in the same region.

NEW QUESTION 187
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
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.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
* 1. Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1 and RG1 https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/1086208/assign-policy-to-specific-resource-in-azure
* 2. ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

NEW QUESTION 192
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have a hybrid deployment of Azure AD that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	User type	On-premises sync enabled
User1	Member	No
User2	Member	Yes
User3	Guest	No

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.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

JobTitle: User1 and User3 only

User1 only
User1 and User2 only
User1 and User3 only
User1, User2, and User3

UsageLocation: User1, User2, and User3

User1 only
User1 and User2 only
User1 and User3 only
User1, User2, and User3

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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
Usage location is an Azure property that can only be modified from Azure AD (for all users including Windows Server AD users synced via Azure AD Connect).

NEW QUESTION 196
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
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.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftauthorization
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles
                              References:
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-provider-operations#microsoftresources

NEW QUESTION 199
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
storage1	Storage account
container1	Blob container
table1	Storage table

You need to perform the tasks shown in the following table.

Name	Task
Task1	Create a new storage account.
Task2	Upload an append blob to container1.
Task3	Create a file share in storage1.
Task4	Add data to table1.

Which tasks can you perform by using Azure Storage Explorer?

A. Task1 and Task3 only
B. Task1, Task2, and Task3 only
C. Task1, Task3, and Task4 only
D. Task2, Task3, and Task4 only

E. Task1, Task2, Task3, and Task4

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 201
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain named contoso.com. The domain contains the servers shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Role
DC1	192.168.2.1/16	Domain controller DNS server
Server1	192.168.2.50/16	Member server

You plan to migrate contoso.com to Azure.
You create an Azure virtual network named VNET1 that has the following settings:
• Address space: 10.0.0.0/16
• Subnet:
o Name: Subnet1 o IPv4: 10.0.1.0/24
You need to move DC1 to VNET1. The solution must ensure that the member servers in contoso.com can resolve AD DS DNS names.
How should you configure DC1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

IP address: [Use 10.0.1.3. ▼]
- Obtain an IP address automatically.
- **Use 10.0.1.3.**
- Use 10.0.2.1.
- Use 192.168.2.1.

Name resolution: [Create an Azure Private DNS zone named contoso.com. ▼]
- Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server.
- Configure VNET1 to use the default Azure-provided DNS server.
- **Create an Azure Private DNS zone named contoso.com.**
- Create an Azure public DNS zone named contoso.com.

A. Mastered
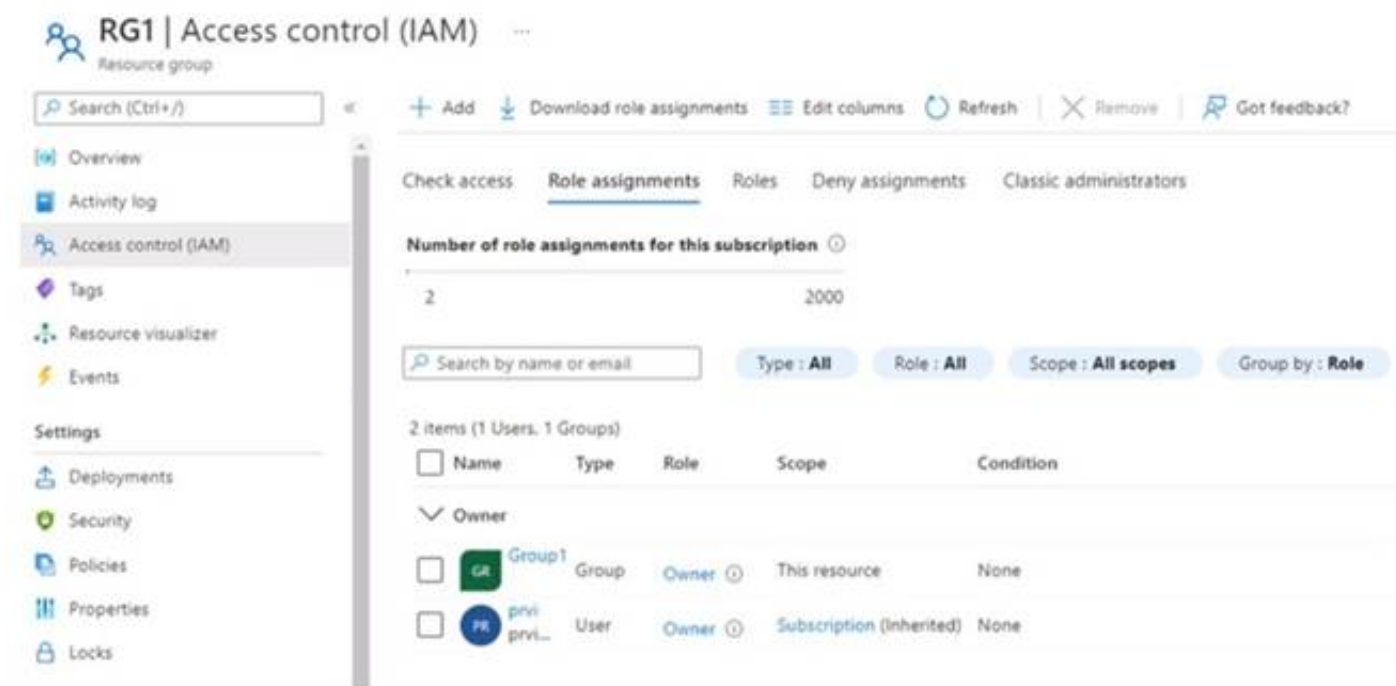B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? IP address: You should use 10.0.1.3 as the IP address for DC1. This is because DC1 needs to have a static IP address within the subnet range of VNET1, which is 10.0.1.0/241. You cannot use 10.0.2.1 or 192.168.2.1, as they are outside of the subnet range of VNET1. You also cannot obtain an IP address automatically, as this may cause DC1 to lose its IP address and break the DNS resolution for the domain members2.
? Name Resolution: You should configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server that
points to the IP address of DC1, which is 10.0.1.33. This is because DC1 is the domain controller and DNS server for contoso.com, and it needs to resolve the AD DS DNS names for the domain members that are in Azure or on-premises. You cannot use the default Azure-provided DNS server, as it does not support AD DS DNS names. You also do not need to create an Azure Private DNS zone or an Azure public DNS zone named contoso.com, as these are not required for AD DS DNS resolution.

NEW QUESTION 204
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the users shown in the following table. The groups are configured as shown in the following table.

RG1 | Access control (IAM)
Resource group

Search (Ctrl+/)

- Overview
- Activity log
- Access control (IAM)
- Tags
- Resource visualizer
- Events

Settings
- Deployments
- Security
- Policies
- Properties
- Locks

+ Add   ↓ Download role assignments   ☰ Edit columns   ↻ Refresh   ✕ Remove   ⫶ Got feedback?

Check access   Role assignments   Roles   Deny assignments   Classic administrators

Number of role assignments for this subscription ⓘ

2   2000

Search by name or email   Type : All   Role : All   Scope : All scopes   Group by : Role

2 items (1 Users, 1 Groups)

Name	Type	Role	Scope	Condition
∨ Owner				
GR Group1	Group	Owner ⓘ	This resource	None
PR prvi prvi...	User	Owner ⓘ	Subscription (Inherited)	None

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 Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign User2 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group2 as a member of Group1.	○	○
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group3 as a member of Group1.	○	○
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by assigning the Owner role to Group3 for RG1.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign User2 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group2 as a member of Group1.	○	[○]
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group3 as a member of Group1.	○	[○]
You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by assigning the Owner role to Group3 for RG1.	[○]	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/groups-concept#how-are- role-assignable-groups-protected
"Group nesting isn't supported. A group can't be added as a member of a role-assignable group."
For the second question:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/how-to-manage- groups#add-or-remove-a-group-from-another-group
"We currently don't support:
Adding Microsoft 365 groups to Security groups or other Microsoft 365 groups. "
For the third question, although it appears truncated in the screenshot (ending with "for...") there is a reference about Microsoft 365 groups support for roles assignment here: https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/groups-concept#how-role- assignments-to-groups-work
"To assign a role to a group, you must create a new security or Microsoft 365 group with the is AssignableToRole property set to true. "

NEW QUESTION 205
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines. Each virtual machine has a public IP address.
The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to user on the Internet.
Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.
You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the PREMOTE Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network.
You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network. The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accesses by the Internet users.
What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can use a site-to-site VPN to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network. Users on your on-premises network connect by using the RDP or SSH protocol over the site-to-site VPN connection. You have to deny direct RDP or SSH access over the internet through an NSG.

Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/network-best-practices

NEW QUESTION 206
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Subscription1 has following resource groups:

Name	Region	Lock type
RG1	West Europe	None
RG2	West Europe	Read Only

RG1 includes a web app named App1 in the West Europe location. Subscription2 contains the following resource groups:

Name	Region	Lock type
RG3	East Europe	Delete
RG4	Central US	none

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

Statements	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	○	○
App1 can be moved to RG3	○	○
App1 can be moved to RG4	○	○

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	◉	○
App1 can be moved to RG3	◉	○
App1 can be moved to RG4	◉	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
App1 present in RG1 and in RG1 there is no lock available. So you can move App1 to other resource groups, RG2, RG3, RG4.
Note:
App Service resources can only be moved from the resource group in which they were originally created. If an App Service resource is no longer in its original resource group, move it back to its original resource group.

NEW QUESTION 211
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines. Each virtual machine has a public IP address.
The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to user on the Internet.
Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.
You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network.
You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network. The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accesses by the Internet users.
What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can filter network traffic to and from Azure resources in an Azure virtual network with a network security group. A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources.
You can use a site-to-site VPN to connect your on-premises network to an Azure virtual network. Users on your on-premises network connect by using the RDP or

SSH protocol over the site-to-site VPN connection. You don't have to allow direct RDP or SSH access over the internet. And this can be achieved by configuring a deny rule in a network security group (NSG) that is linked to Subnet1 for RDP / SSH protocol coming from internet.

Modify the address space of Subnet1 : Incorrect choice
Modifying the address space of Subnet1 will have no impact on RDP traffic flow to the virtual network.

Modify the address space of the local network gateway : Incorrect choice
Modifying the address space of the local network gateway will have no impact on RDP traffic flow to the virtual network.

Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines : Incorrect choice
If you remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines, none of the applications be accessible publicly by the Internet users.

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

NEW QUESTION 216
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription mat contains a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure function named App1. You need to create an alert rule that will run App1 if VM1 stops. What should you create for the alert rule?

A. a security group that has dynamic device membership
B. an action group
C. an application security group
D. an application group

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-create-new-alert-rule You create an alert rule by combining:
- The resources to be monitored.
- The signal or telemetry from the resource.
- Conditions.
Then you define these elements for the resulting alert actions by using:
- Alert processing rules
- Action groups

NEW QUESTION 217
- (Topic 5)
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.
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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 221
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET in the East Us 2 region. A network interface named VM1-NI is connected to VNET1.
You successfully deploy the following 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')]"
    ],
    "storageProfile": {
      "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",
      "osDisk": {
        "createOption": "FromImage"
      }
    },
    "networkProfile": {
      "networkInterfaces": [
        {
          "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Answer Area

	Yes	No
VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1.	○	○
If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	○	○
If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1.	●	○
If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	●	○
If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	○	●

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
A close-up of a computer screen Description automatically generated
"A resource can only be created in a virtual network that exists in the same region and subscription as the resource." https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-vnet-plan-design-arm#regions

NEW QUESTION 224
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that has offices in the East US and West US Azure regions.
You plan to create the storage account shown in the following exhibit.

Create a storage account   ...

| Basics | Advanced | Networking | Data protection | Encryption |

Basics

Subscription	Azure subscription 1
Resource Group	RG1
Location	eastus
Storage account name	adatum22
Deployment model	Resource manager
Performance	Premium
Premium account type	File shares
Replication	Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Advanced

Secure transfer	Enabled
Allow storage account key access	Enabled
Allow cross-tenant replication	Disabled
Default to Azure Active Directory authorization in the Azure portal	Disabled
Blob public access	Enabled
Minimum TLS version	Version 1.2
Permitted scope for copy operations (preview)	From any storage account
Enable hierarchical namespace	Disabled
Enable network file system v3	Disabled
Enable SFTP	Disabled
Large file shares	Disabled

Networking

Network connectivity	Public endpoint (all networks)
Default routing tier	Microsoft network routing
Endpoint type	Standard

Data protection

Point-in-time restore	Disabled
Blob soft delete	Disabled
Container soft delete	Disabled
File share soft delete	Enabled
File share retainment period in days	7
Versioning	Disabled
Blob change feed	Disabled
Version-level immutability support	Disabled

Encryption

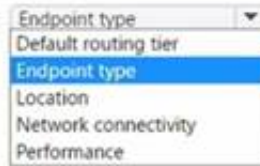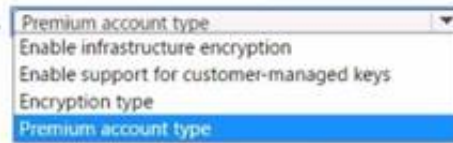|	
Encryption type	Microsoft-managed keys (MMK)
Enable support for customer-managed keys	Blobs and files only
Enable infrastructure encryption	Disabled

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.

Answer Area

To minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, modify the [**answer choice**] setting.

Endpoint type ▼
Default routing tier
Endpoint type
Location
Network connectivity
Performance

After adatum22 is created, you can modify the [**answer choice**] setting.

Premium account type ▼
Enable infrastructure encryption
Enable support for customer-managed keys
Encryption type
Premium account type

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
The default routing tier setting determines how network traffic is routed from the internet to the storage account. By default, the Microsoft global network routing option is selected, which means that traffic is routed over the Microsoft global network for the bulk of its path, maximizing network performance and reliability. However, this option also incurs network charges for data transfer between different Azure regions. The internet routing option, on the other hand, minimizes the traversal of traffic over the Microsoft global network, handing it off to the transit ISP at the earliest opportunity. This option lowers networking costs, but may compromise network performance and reliability. Therefore, to minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, which is located in the East US region, from the West US region, you should modify the default routing tier setting to use internet routing instead of Microsoft global network routing. For more information, see Network routing preference for Azure Storage.
Box2 = Encryption Type
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/infrastructure-encryption- enable?tabs=portal

NEW QUESTION 227
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1. You plan to create a storage account named storage1.
You have a Bicep file named File1.
You need to modify File1 so that it can be used to automate the deployment of storage1 to RG1.
Which property should you modify?

A. scope
B. kind
C. sku
D. location

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 229
- (Topic 5)
You download an Azure Resource Manager template based on an existing virtual machine. The template will be used to deploy 100 virtual machines.
You need to modify the template to reference an administrative password. You must prevent the password from being stored in plain text.
What should you create to store the password?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/key-vault-parameter?tabs=azure-cli

NEW QUESTION 230
- (Topic 5)
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 Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.
You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.
Solution: On Dev, you assign the Contributor role to the Developers group. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Contributor role grants the ability to create and manage all types of Azure resources, including logic apps. Assigning this role to the Developers group on the Dev resource group will allow them to create logic apps in that scope. Then, References: [Built-in roles for Azure resources] [Azure Logic Apps permissions and access control]

NEW QUESTION 233
- (Topic 5)
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.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and subscription you create a network interface in.
If you try to create a NIC on a location that does not have any Vnets you will get the following error: "The currently selected subscription and location lack any existing virtual networks. Create a virtual network first."
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface

NEW QUESTION 235
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
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.

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:

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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.
References:
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 data. The data is typically copies of data, or configuration information for virtual machines (VMs), workloads, servers, or workstations. You can use Recovery Services vaults to hold backup data for various Azure services 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-overviewhttps://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm

NEW QUESTION 236
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resource groups in the following table.

Name	Azure region	Assigned Azure 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 for WebApp1 moves to North Europ
B. Po1icy2 applies to WebApp1.
C. The App Service plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europ
D. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
E. The App Service plan for WebApp1 moves to North Europ
F. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.
G. The App Service plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europ
H. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 239
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