



# Microsoft

## Exam Questions AZ-104

Microsoft Azure Administrator

## About ExamBible

### *Your Partner of IT Exam*

## Found in 1998

ExamBible is a company specialized on providing high quality IT exam practice study materials, especially Cisco CCNA, CCDA, CCNP, CCIE, Checkpoint CCSE, CompTIA A+, Network+ certification practice exams and so on. We guarantee that the candidates will not only pass any IT exam at the first attempt but also get profound understanding about the certificates they have got. There are so many alike companies in this industry, however, ExamBible has its unique advantages that other companies could not achieve.

## Our Advances

### \* 99.9% Uptime

All examinations will be up to date.

### \* 24/7 Quality Support

We will provide service round the clock.

### \* 100% Pass Rate

Our guarantee that you will pass the exam.

### \* Unique Gurantee

If you do not pass the exam at the first time, we will not only arrange FULL REFUND for you, but also provide you another exam of your claim, ABSOLUTELY FREE!

**NEW QUESTION 1**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

VM1 and VM2 use public IP addresses. From Windows Server 2019 on VM1 and VM2, you allow inbound Remote Desktop connections.

Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1.

The subscription contains two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG1 and NSG2. NSG1 uses only the default rules.

NSG2 uses the default rules and the following custom incoming rule:

- > Priority: 100
- > Name: Rule1
- > Port: 3389
- > Protocol: TCP
- > Source: Any
- > Destination: Any
- > Action: Allow

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

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

Statements	Yes	No
From the Internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From the Internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A****Explanation:**

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdp-connection>**NEW QUESTION 2**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1.

You need to view the error events from a table named Event. Which query should you run in Workspace1?

- A. Event | where EventType is "error"
- B. Event | search "error"
- C. select \* from Event where EventType == "error"
- D. Get-Event Event | where {\$\_.EventType -eq "error"}

**Answer: B****Explanation:**

To search a term in a specific table, add in (table-name) just after the search operator Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/get-started-queries>**NEW QUESTION 3**

- (Exam 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 app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.



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

- A. Yes  
B. No

**Answer: B**

#### NEW QUESTION 4

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB. References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.

You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You plan to set up Azure File Sync between Server1 and the Azure file share.

You need to prepare the subscription for the planned Azure File Sync.

Which two actions should you perform in the Azure subscription? To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct targets. Each action may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

Actions		Answer Area
Create a Storage Sync Service		First action: Action
Create a sync group	➡	Second action: Action
Install the Azure File Sync agent	⬅	
Run Server Registration		

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

As per the official MS doc:

The recommended steps to onboard on Azure File Sync for the first with zero downtime while preserving full file fidelity and access control list (ACL) are as follows:

- \* 1. Deploy a Storage Sync Service. --> This needs to be done on Azure .
- \* 2. Create a sync group. --> This needs to be done on Azure
- \* 3. Install Azure File Sync agent on the server with the full data set. --> This needs to be done on server1.
- \* 4. Register that server and create a server endpoint on the share. --> This needs to be done on server1.
- \* 5. Let sync do the full upload to the Azure file share (cloud endpoint).
- \* 6. After the initial upload is complete, install Azure File Sync agent on each of the remaining servers.
- \* 7. Create new file shares on each of the remaining servers.

- \* 8. Create server endpoints on new file shares with cloud tiering policy, if desired. (This step requires additional storage to be available for the initial setup.)
- \* 9. Let Azure File Sync agent do a rapid restore of the full namespace without the actual data transfer. After the full namespace sync, sync engine will fill the local disk space based on the cloud tiering policy for the server endpoint.
- \* 10. Ensure sync completes and test your topology as desired.
- \* 11. Redirect users and applications to this new share.
- \* 12. You can optionally delete any duplicate shares on the servers.

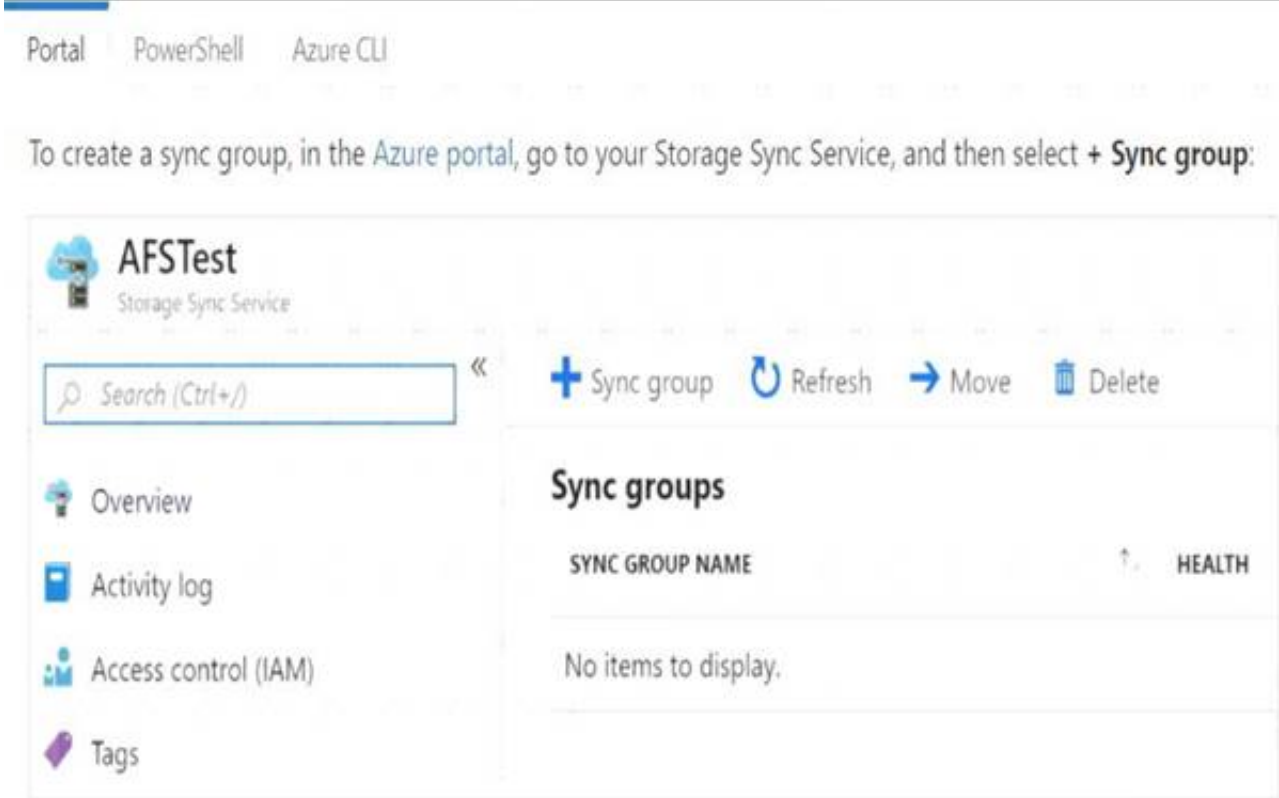
First action: Create a Storage Sync Service

The deployment of Azure File Sync starts with placing a Storage Sync Service resource into a resource group of your selected subscription.



Second action: Create a sync group

A sync group defines the sync topology for a set of files. Endpoints within a sync group are kept in sync with each other. A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints. A server endpoint represents a path on a registered server. A server can have server endpoints in multiple sync groups. You can create as many sync groups as you need to appropriately describe your desired sync topology.



Third action: Run Server Registration

Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service. A server can only be registered to one Storage Sync Service and can sync with other servers and Azure file shares associated with the same Storage Sync Service.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal>

NEW QUESTION 6

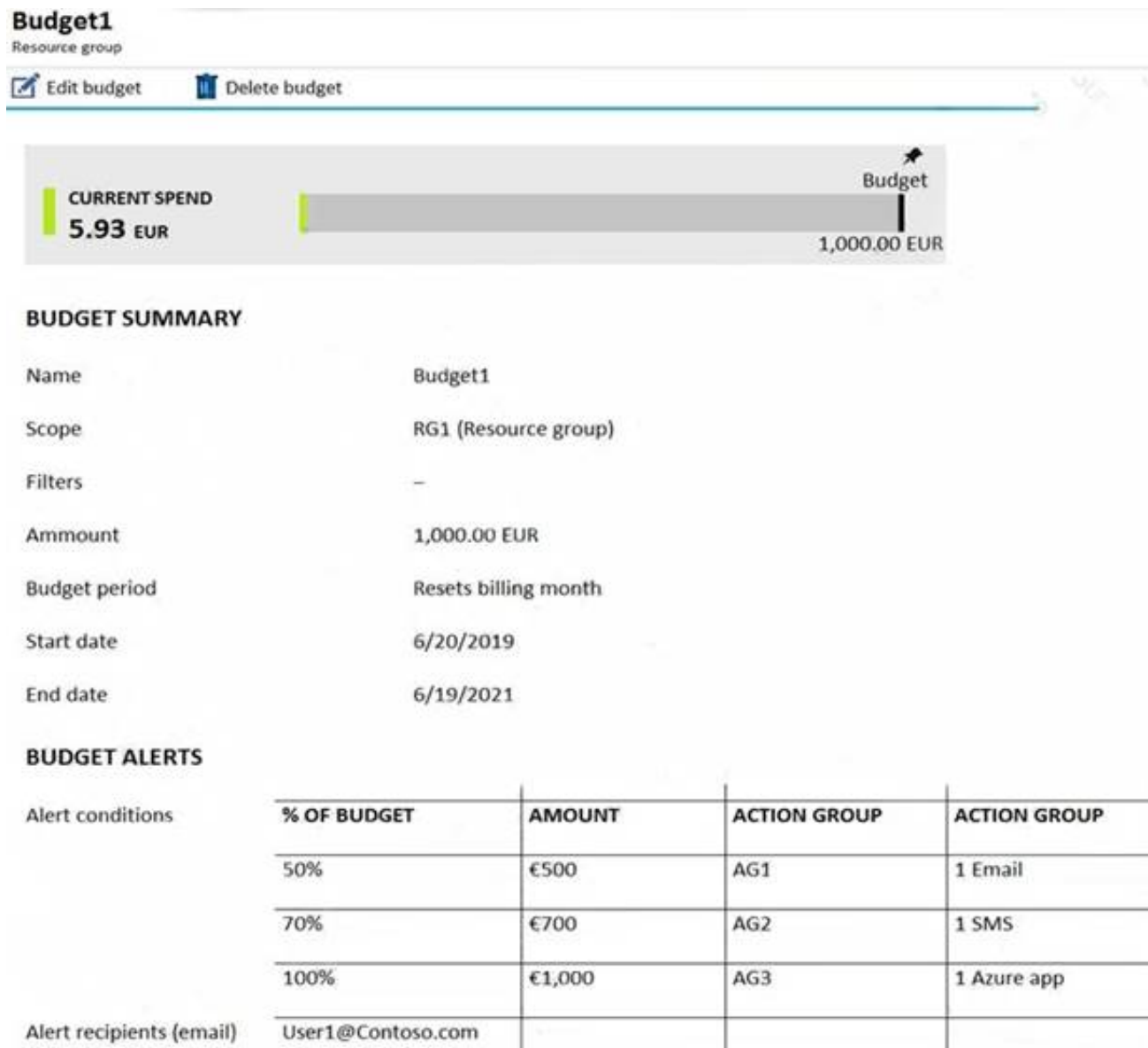
- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

You create the budget shown in the following exhibit.





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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

When the maximum amount in Budget1 is reached. [answer choice].

▼

VM1 and VM2 are turned off  
VM1 and VM2 continue to run  
VM1 is turned off, and VM2 continues to run

Based on the current usage costs of the virtual machines. [answer choice].

▼

no email notifications will be sent each month  
one email notification will be sent each month  
two email notifications will be sent each month  
three email notifications will be sent each month

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: VM1 and VM2 continues to run

When the budget thresholds you've created are exceeded, only notifications are triggered. None of your resources are affected and your consumption isn't stopped. You can use budgets to compare and track spending as you analyze costs.

Box 2: one email notification will be sent each month

Budget alerts for Resource Group RG1, which include VM1, but not VM2. VM1 consumes 20 Euro/day. The 50% ,500 Euro limit, will be reached in 25 days, and an email will be sent.

The 70% and 100% alert conditions will not be reached within a month, and they don't trigger email actions anyway.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/tutorial-acm-create-budgets> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/cost-mgt-alerts-monitor-usage-spending>

**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named Test RG. You use TestRG to validate an Azure deployment.

TestRG contains the following resources:

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

When you want to delete the resource, you first need to remove the lock.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/sv-se/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/lock-resources>

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Alerts in Azure Monitor can identify important information in your Log Analytics repository. They are created by alert rules that automatically run log searches at regular intervals, and if results of the log search match particular criteria, then an alert record is created and it can be configured to perform an automated response.

The Log Analytics agent collects monitoring data from the guest operating system and workloads of virtual machines in Azure, other cloud providers, and on-premises. It collects data into a Log Analytics workspace.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/tutorial-response> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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 10**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

You install the Web Server server role (IIS) on VM1 and VM2, and then add VM1 and VM2 to LB1. LB1 is configured as shown in the LB1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Essentials ▾

Resource group ([change](#))

VMRG

Location

West Europe

Subscription name ([change](#))

Azure Pass

Subscription ID

e66d2b22-fde8-4af2-9323-d43516f6eb4e

SKU

Basic

Backend pool

Backend1 (2 virtual machines)

Health probe

Probe1 (HTTP:80/Probe1.htm)

Load balancing rule

Rule1 (TCP/80)

NAT rules

-

Public IP address

104.40.178.194 (LB1)

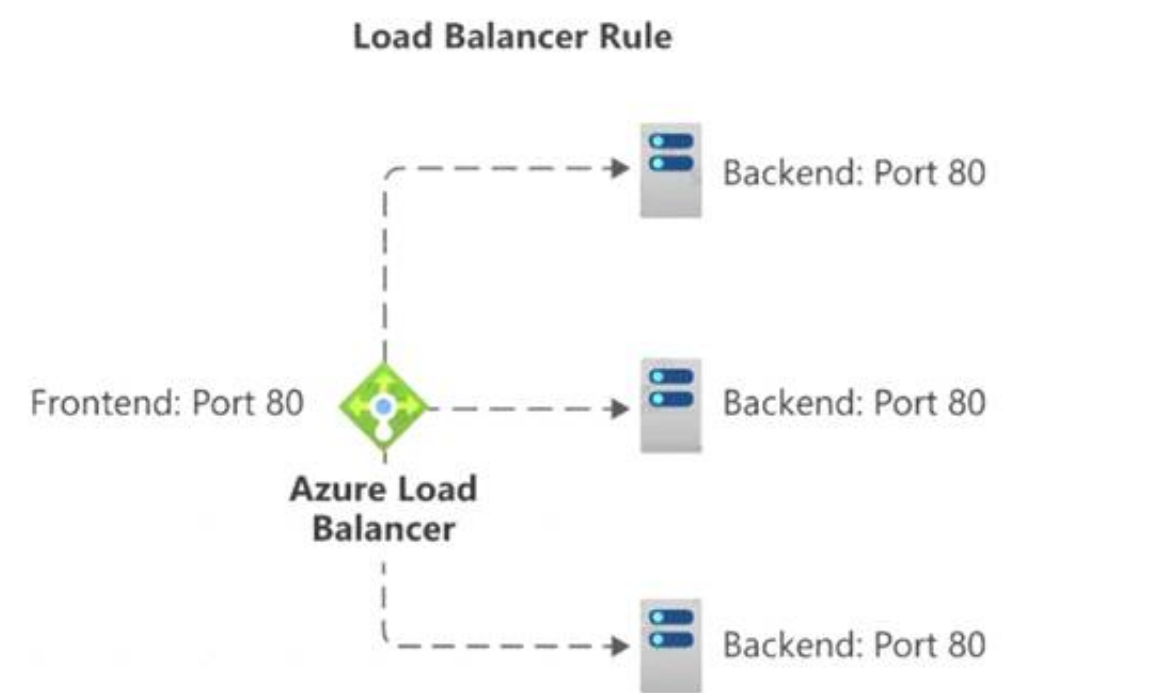
Rule1 is configured as shown in the Rule1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)  
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**  
To load balance with basic load balancer backend pool virtual machines has to be in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.  
A health probe is used to determine the health status of the instances in the backend pool. During load balancer creation, configure a health probe for the load balancer to use. This health probe will determine if an instance is healthy and can receive traffic.  
A Load Balancer rule is used to define how incoming traffic is distributed to the all the instances within the Backend Pool. So if you delete the rule, load balancing won't happen.



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

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 4)  
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The tenant is synced to the on-premises Active Directory domain. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
SecAdmin1	Security administrator
BillAdmin1	Billing administrator
User1	Reports reader

You enable self-service password reset (SSPR) for all users and configure SSPR to have the following authentication methods:

- > Number of methods required to reset: 2
- > Methods available to users: Mobile phone, Security questions
- > Number of questions required to register: 3
- > Number of questions required to reset: 3 You select the following security questions:
- > What is your favorite food?
- > In what city was your first job?
- > What was the name of your first pet?

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

Statements	Yes	No
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: In what city was your first job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What is your favorite food?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What was the name of your first pet?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: No

Administrator accounts are special accounts with elevated permissions. To secure them, the following restrictions apply to changing passwords of administrators:

On-premises enterprise administrators or domain administrators cannot reset their password through

Self-service password reset (SSPR). They can only change their password in their on-premises environment. Thus, we recommend not syncing on-prem AD admin accounts to Azure AD.

An administrator cannot use secret Questions & Answers as a method to reset password. Box 2: Yes

Self-service password reset (SSPR) is an Azure Active Directory feature that enables employees to reset their passwords without needing to contact IT staff.

Box 3: Yes References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-sspr-deployment>

**NEW QUESTION 13**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2019 and has the following configurations: ➤ Name: VM1

➤ Location: West US

➤ Connected to: VNET1

➤ Private IP address: 10.1.0.4

➤ Public IP addresses: 52.186.85.63

➤ DNS suffix in Windows Server: Adatum.com

You create the Azure DNS zones shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
Adatum.pri	Private	West Europe
Contoso.pri	Private	Central US
Adatum.com	Public	West Europe
Contoso.com	Public	North Europe

You need to identify which DNS zones you can link to VNET1 and the DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register.

Which zones should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

DNS zones that you can link to VNET1:

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register:

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 17**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

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

What should you identify?

- A. Storage1  
B. Storage2  
C. Storage3

D. Storage4

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

ZRS currently supports standard general-purpose v2, FileStorage and BlockBlobStorage storage account types.

**NEW QUESTION 18**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
Vault1	Recovery services vault	RG1	East US
VM1	Virtual machine	RG1	East US
VM2	Virtual machine	RG1	West US

All virtual machines run Windows Server 2016.

On VM1, you back up a folder named Folder1 as shown in the following exhibit.



You plan to restore the backup to a different virtual machine. You need to restore the backup to VM2. What should you do first?

- A. From VM2, install the Microsoft Azure Recovery Services Agent
- B. From VM1, install the Windows Server Backup feature
- C. From VM2, install the Windows Server Backup feature
- D. From VM1, install the Microsoft Azure Recovery Services Agent

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-windows-server>

**NEW QUESTION 23**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Connected to
VM1	10.1.0.4	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.1.10.4	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.0.4	VNET2/SubnetA
VM4	10.2.0.8	VNET3/SubnetB

A DNS service is install on VM1.

You configure the DNS server settings for each virtual network as shown in the following exhibit.



You need 10 ensure that all the virtual machines can resolve DNS names by using the DNS service on VM1. What should you do?

- A. Add service endpoints on VNET2 and VNET3.
- B. Configure peering between VNE11, VNETT2, and VNET3.
- C. Configure a conditional forwarder on VM1
- D. Add service endpoints on VNET1.

Answer: C

**Explanation:**

An Azure AD DS DNS zone should only contain the zone and records for the managed domain itself.

A conditional forwarder is a configuration option in a DNS server that lets you define a DNS domain, such

as contoso.com, to forward queries to. Instead of the local DNS server trying to resolve queries for records in that domain, DNS queries are forwarded to the configured DNS for that domain. This configuration makes sure that the correct DNS records are returned, as you don't create a local a DNS zone with duplicate records in the managed domain to reflect those resources.

To create a conditional forwarder in your managed domain, complete the following steps:

\* 1. Select your DNS zone, such as aaddscontoso.com.

\* 2. Select Conditional Forwarders, then right-select and choose New Conditional Forwarder...

\* 3. Enter your other DNS Domain, such as contoso.com, then enter the IP addresses of the DNS servers for th namespace, as shown in the following example:



**New Conditional Forwarder**

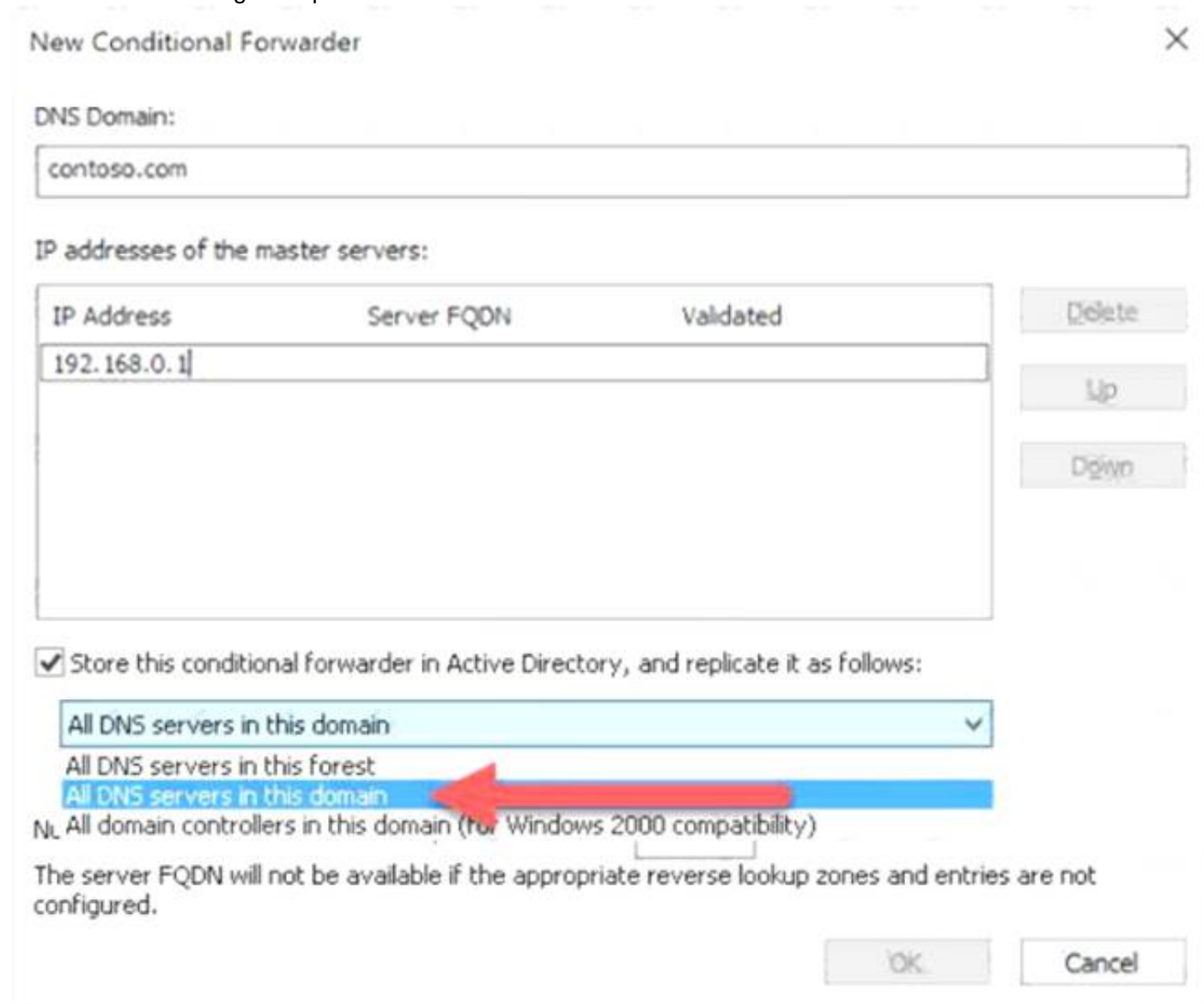
DNS Domain:

IP addresses of the master servers:

IP Address	Server FQDN	Validated
192.168.0.1		

Buttons: Delete, Up, Down

\* 4. Check the box for Store this conditional forwarder in Active Directory, and replicate it as follows, then select the option for All DNS servers in this domain, as shown in the following example:



**New Conditional Forwarder**

DNS Domain:

IP addresses of the master servers:

IP Address	Server FQDN	Validated
192.168.0.1		

☒ Store this conditional forwarder in Active Directory, and replicate it as follows:

The server FQDN will not be available if the appropriate reverse lookup zones and entries are not configured.

Buttons: OK, Cancel

\* 5. To create the conditional forwarder, select OK.

Name resolution of the resources in other namespaces from VMs connected to the managed domain should now resolve correctly. Queries for the DNS domain configured in the conditional forwarder are passed to the relevant DNS servers.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-insta> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/manage-dns>

**NEW QUESTION 24**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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 a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2. Solution: You modify the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD)

authentication policies.  
Does this meet this goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Instead export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2. Note:  
Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate is not installed, authentication fails.  
Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site>

**NEW QUESTION 29**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

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

Statements	Yes	No
On the cloud endpoint, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from Share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On Server1, File1.txt is overwritten by File1.txt from the cloud endpoint.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
File1.txt Share1 replicates to Share2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Statement 1: Yes  
If you add an Azure file share that has an existing set of files as a cloud endpoint to a sync group, the existing files are merged with any other files that are already on other endpoints in the sync group.  
Statement 2: No  
Files present in any server endpoint will not be overwritten by the files present in cloud endpoint. Hence this statement is false.  
If you add a server location with an existing set of files as a server endpoint to a sync group, those files will be merged with any other files already on other endpoints in the sync group but not vice versa.  
Statement 3: Yes  
Azure File Sync has a simple architecture : cloud endpoints, which is the Azure File Sync service and server endpoints, which are the registered servers with the service. On top of that, we have Sync Groups, which combine one cloud endpoint with one or more server endpoints. All members of this group will receive the replicated data where the central location will be the cloud endpoint.  
References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-planning>  
<http://techgenix.com/azure-file-sync-replicating-data/>

**NEW QUESTION 33**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have peering configured as shown in the following exhibit.



Virtual networks

«

🔍

✕

+ Add

⌵ Edit columns

\*\*\* More

Filter by name...

NAME

↔ test1-vnet

↔ testVNET1

↔ vNET1

↔ vNET2

↔ vNET3

↔ vNET4

↔ vNET5

↔ vNET6

vNET6 - Peerings

Virtual network

+ Add

🔍 Search peerings

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT	
peering1	Disconnected	vNET1	Enabled	...
peering2	Disconnected	vNET2	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

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on [answer choice].

vNET6 only

vNET6 and vNET1 only

vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only

all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [answer choice].

add a service endpoint

add a subnet

delete peering1

modify the address space

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: vNET6 only  
Peering status to both VNet1 and Vnet2 are disconnected. Box 2: delete peering1  
Peering to Vnet1 is Enabled but disconnected. We need to update or re-create the remote peering to get it back to Initiated state.  
Reference:  
<https://blog.kloud.com.au/2018/10/19/address-space-maintenance-with-vnet-peering/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-andconst>

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 4)  
You need to use Azure Automation State Configuration to manage the ongoing consistency of virtual machine configurations.  
Which five actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate action from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.  
NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

Actions

Compile a configuration into a node configuration.

Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration.

Check the compliance status of the node.

Assign tags to the virtual machines.

Assign the node configuration.

Create a management group.

Answer Area

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered



**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Step 1: Upload a configuration to Azure Automation State Configuration. Import the configuration into the Automation account.

Step 2: Compile a configuration into a node configuration.

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

Step 3: Onboard the virtual machines to Azure Automation State Configuration. Onboard the Azure VM for management with Azure Automation State

Configuration Step 4: Assign the node configuration

Step 5: Check the compliance status of the node

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

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

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 39**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named account1.

You plan to upload the disk files of a virtual machine to account1 from your on-premises network. The on-premises network uses a public IP address space of 131.107.1.0/24.

You plan to use the disk files to provision an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 will be attached to a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 192.168.0.0/24.

You need to configure account1 to meet the following requirements:

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

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct selection presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

By default, storage accounts accept connections from clients on any network. To limit access to selected networks, you must first change the default action. Azure portal

\* 1. Navigate to the storage account you want to secure.

\* 2. Click on the settings menu called Firewalls and virtual networks.

\* 3. To deny access by default, choose to allow access from 'Selected networks'. To allow traffic from all networks, choose to allow access from 'All networks'.

\* 4. Click Save to apply your changes. Grant access from a Virtual Network

Storage accounts can be configured to allow access only from specific Azure Virtual Networks.

By enabling a Service Endpoint for Azure Storage within the Virtual Network, traffic is ensured an optimal route to the Azure Storage service. The identities of the virtual network and the subnet are also transmitted with each request.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 42**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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 a computer named Computer1 that has a point-to-site VPN connection to an Azure virtual network named VNet1. The point-to-site connection uses a self-signed certificate.

From Azure, you download and install the VPN client configuration package on a computer named Computer2.

You need to ensure that you can establish a point-to-site VPN connection to VNet1 from Computer2. Solution: On Computer2, you set the Startup type for the IPsec Policy Agent service to Automatic. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Instead export the client certificate from Computer1 and install the certificate on Computer2.

Note: Each client computer that connects to a VNet using Point-to-Site must have a client certificate installed. You generate a client certificate from the self-signed root certificate, and then export and install the client certificate. If the client certificate is not installed, authentication fails.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-certificates-point-to-site>

**NEW QUESTION 43**

- (Exam Topic 4)

Your on-premises network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com that is synced to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). Password writeback is disabled.

In adatum.com, you create the users shown in the following table.

Name	Account option
User1	User must change password at next logon.
User2	Store password by using reversible encryption.
User3	A smart card is required for interactive logon.

Which users must sign in from a computer joined to adatum.com?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

Password writeback is a feature enabled with Azure AD Connect that allows password changes in the cloud to be written back to an existing on-premises directory in real time.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-writeback>

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Exam Topic 4)

You download an Azure Resource Manager template based on an existing virtual machine. The template will be used to deploy 100 virtual machines.

You need to modify the template to reference an administrative password. You must prevent the password from being stored in plain text.

What should you create to store the password?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

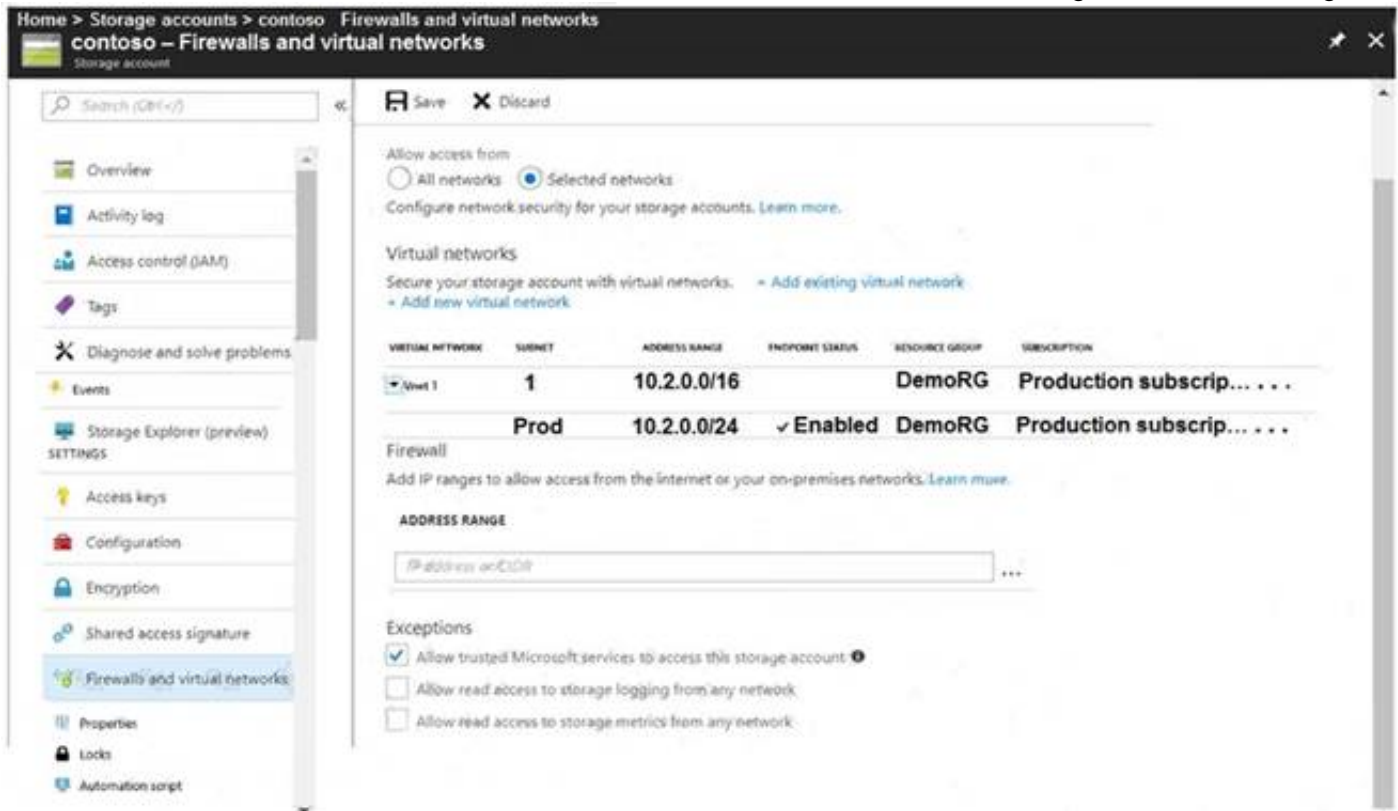
You can use a template that allows you to deploy a simple Windows VM by retrieving the password that is stored in a Key Vault. Therefore the password is never put in plain text in the template parameter file.

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

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have several Azure virtual machines on a virtual network named VNet1. You configure an Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

The virtual machines on the 10.2.9.0/24 subnet will have network connectivity to the file shares in the storage account.

always

during a backup

never

Azure Backup will be able to back up the unmanaged hard disks of the virtual machines in the storage account.

always

during a backup

never

- A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

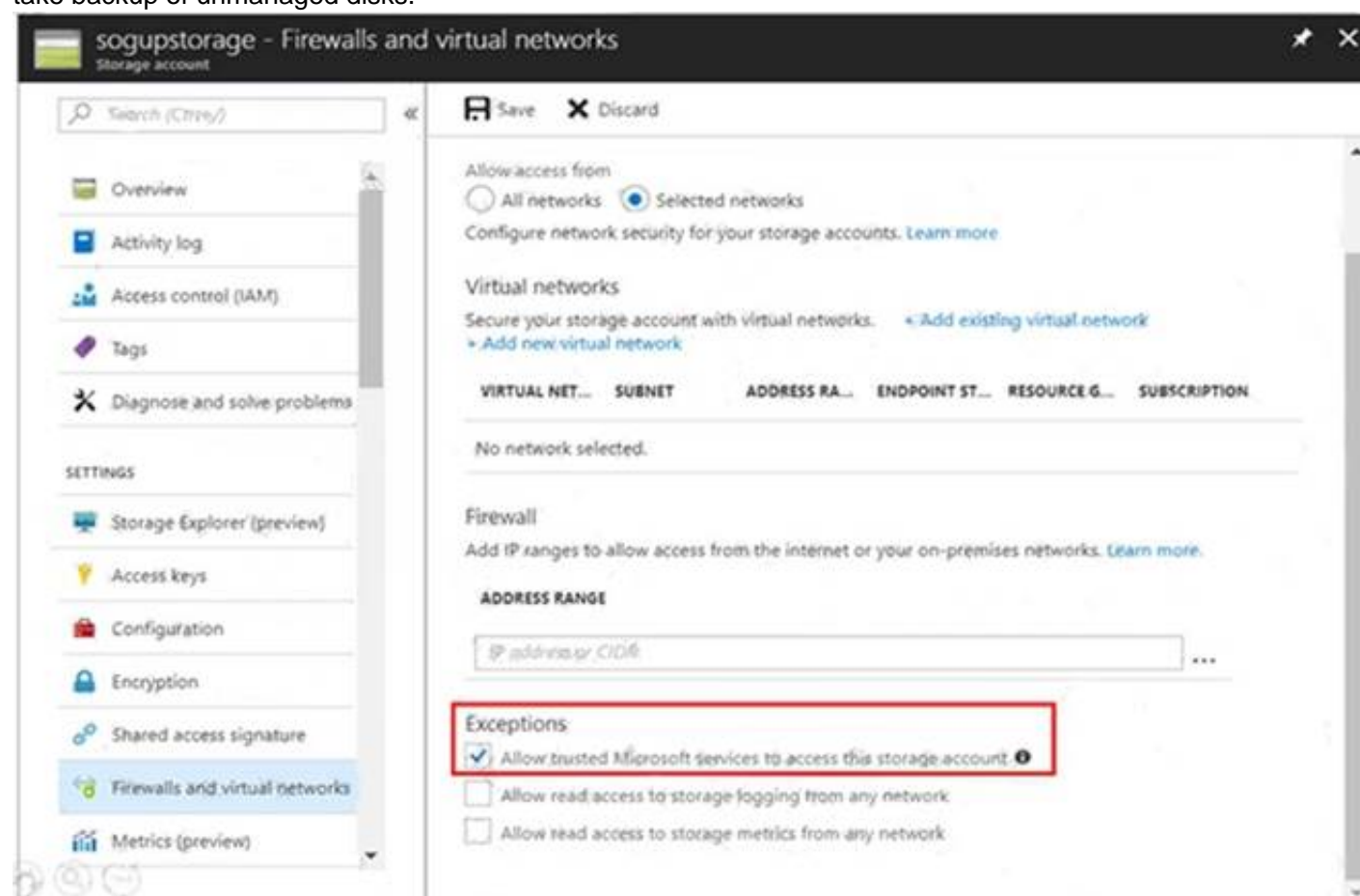
**Explanation:**

Box 1: never

For Subnet 10.2.9.0/24, endpoint (Refer to first endpoint) is not enabled into the storage account shown in th exhibit. Hence there would not be any connectivity to the file shares in storage account. To establish this connection you must have to enable the endpoint.

Box 2: never

After you configure firewall and virtual network settings for your storage account, select Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account as an exception to enable Azure Backup service to access the network restricted storage account. As this required setting is missing , so Azure backup will not be able to take backup of unmanaged disks.



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-private-endpoints> <https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/azure-backup-now-supports-storage-accounts-secured-with-azurestorage>

**NEW QUESTION 53**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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 Contributor role to the Developers group. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes  
 B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 55**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You create an Azure subscription named Subscription1 and an associated Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Tenant1. Tenant1 contains the users in the following table.

Name	Tenant role	Subscription role
ContosoAdmin1@hotmail.com	Global Administrator	Owner
Admin1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Global Administrator	Contributor
Admin2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Security Administrator	Security Admin
Admin3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Conditional Access Administrator	Security Admin

You need to add an Azure AD Privileged Identity Management application to Tenant1. Which account can you use?

- A. Admin3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com  
 B. Admin1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com  
 C. Admin2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com  
 D. ContosoAdmin1@hotmail.com



**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Admin2 is not Global Administrator, so this option is incorrect. ContosoAdmin1@hotmail.com : Incorrect Choice

Although this user is Global Administrator but referring to the least privileges principal and default domain consideration this option is incorrect.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-getting-started> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/tutorial-create-instance>

**NEW QUESTION 57**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

Name	Type
Endpoint1	Cloud endpoint
Endpoint2	Server endpoint
Endpoint3	Server endpoint

Cloud tiering is enabled for Endpoint3.

You add a file named File1 to Endpoint1 and a file named File2 to Endpoint2.

You need to identify on which endpoints File1 and File2 will be available within 24 hours of adding the files. What should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

File1: 

	▼
Endpoint1only	
Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3	

File2: 

	▼
Endpoint1only	
Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint2 and Endpoint3 only	
Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3	

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

File1: Endpoint3 only

Cloud Tiering: A switch to enable or disable cloud tiering. When enabled, cloud tiering will tier files to your Azure file shares. This converts on-premises file shares into a cache, rather than a complete copy of the dataset, to help you manage space efficiency on your server. With cloud tiering, infrequently used or accessed files can be tiered to Azure Files.

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3 References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-cloud-tiering>

**NEW QUESTION 58**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

Name	Region
RG1	East Asia
RG2	East US

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

You need to create VNET, and then connect VM1 to VNET1.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete a solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Create VNET1 in RG2, and then set East Asia as the location.

B. Create VNET1 in a new resource group in the West US location, and then set West US as the location.

C. Create VNET1 in RG1, and then set East Asia as the location

D. Create VNET1 in RG1, and then set East US as the location.

E. Create VNET1 in RG2, and then set East US as the location.

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

A network interface can exist in the same, or different resource group, than the virtual machine you attach it to, or the virtual network you connect it to.

The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, also referred to as a region.

Note, Resource groups can span multiple Regions, but VNets only can hold resources (VMs, Network Adapters) that exists in the same region.

So in this scenario, you need to create VNET1 in any RG and set location as East Asia. Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION 63

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription includes a virtual network named VNet1. Currently, VNet1 does not contain any subnets.

You plan to create subnets on VNet1 and to use application security groups to restrict the traffic between the subnets. You need to create the application security groups and to assign them to the subnets.

Which four cmdlets should you run in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate cmdlets from the list of cmdlets to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

#### Cmdlets

New-AzureRmVirtualNetwork

New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityGroup

New-AzureRmApplicationSecurityGroup

New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityRuleConfig

Add-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig

#### Answer Area



- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Step 1: New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityRuleConfig

Step 2: New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityGroup

Step 3: New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig

Step 4: New-AzureRmVirtualNetwork

Example: Create a virtual network with a subnet referencing a network security group

New-AzureRmResourceGroup -Name TestResourceGroup -Location centralus

\$rdpRule = New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityRuleConfig -Name rdp-rule -Description "Allow RDP" -Access Allow -Protocol Tcp -Direction Inbound -Priority 100

-SourceAddressPrefix Internet -SourcePortRange \*

-DestinationAddressPrefix \* -DestinationPortRange 3389

\$networkSecurityGroup = New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityGroup -ResourceGroupName TestResourceGroup

-Location centralus -Name "NSG-FrontEnd" -SecurityRules \$rdpRule

\$frontendSubnet = New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig -Name frontendSubnet -AddressPrefix "10.0.1.0/24" -NetworkSecurityGroup

\$networkSecurityGroup

\$backendSubnet = New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig -Name backendSubnet -AddressPrefix "10.0.2.0/24" -NetworkSecurityGroup

\$networkSecurityGroup

New-AzureRmVirtualNetwork -Name MyVirtualNetwork -ResourceGroupName TestResourceGroup

-Location centralus -AddressPrefix "10.0.0.0/16" -Subnet \$frontendSubnet,\$backendSubnet

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurermlnetwork/new-azurermlvirtualnetwork?view=azurerml>

### NEW QUESTION 65

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com and an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

An administrator reports that she is unable to grant access to AKS1 to the users in contoso.com. You need to ensure that access to AKS1 can be granted to the contoso.com users.

What should you do first?

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

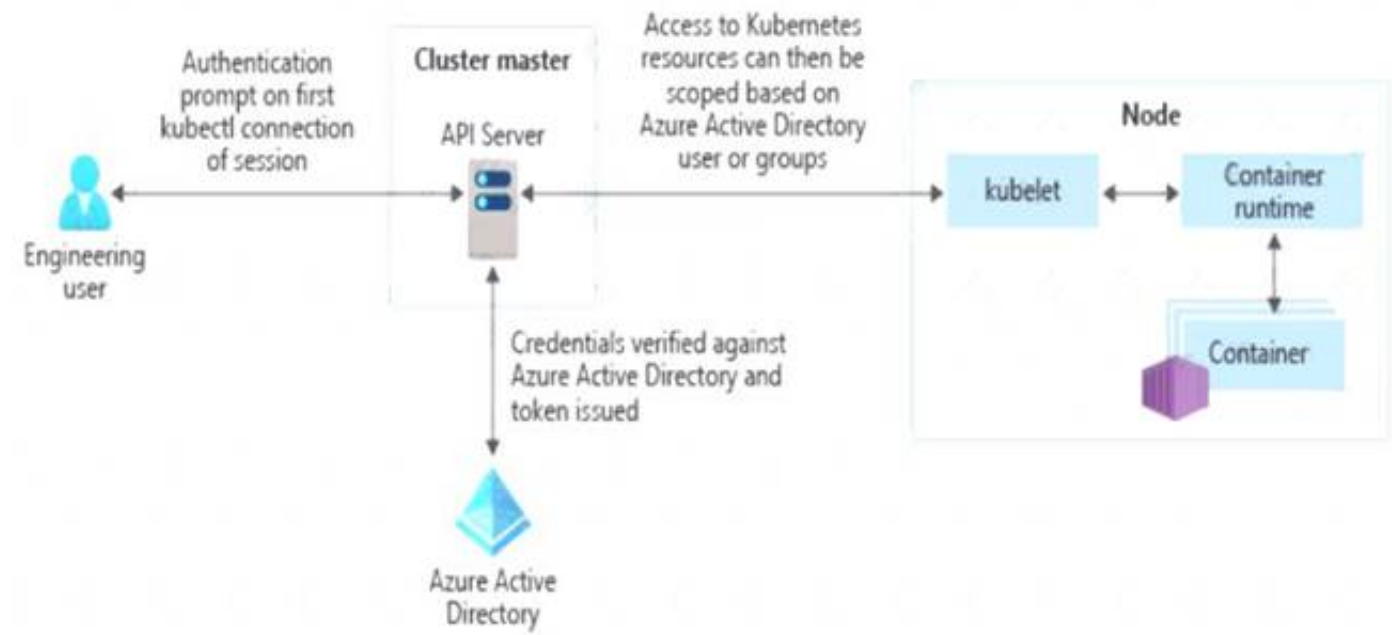
**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

With Azure AD-integrated AKS clusters, you can grant users or groups access to Kubernetes resources within a namespace or across the cluster. To obtain a kubectl configuration context, a user can run the `az aks get-credentials` command. When a user then interacts with the AKS cluster with kubectl, they're prompted to sign in with their Azure AD credentials. This approach provides a single source for user account management and password credentials. The user can only access the resources as defined by the cluster administrator.

Azure AD authentication is provided to AKS clusters with OpenID Connect. OpenID Connect is an identity layer built on top of the OAuth 2.0 protocol. For more information on OpenID Connect, see the Open ID connect documentation. From inside of the Kubernetes cluster, Webhook Token Authentication is used to verify authentication tokens. Webhook token authentication is configured and managed as part of the AKS cluster.





Reference:  
<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/authentication/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-identity>

**NEW QUESTION 69**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Active Directory domain named contoso.com that contains the objects shown in the following table.

Name	Type	In organizational unit (OU)
User1	User	OU1
User2	User	OU1
User3	User	OU1
Group1	Security Group – Global	OU1
User4	User	OU2
Group2	Security Group – Global	OU2

The groups have the memberships shown in the following table.

Group	Member
Group1	User1
Group2	User2, Group1

OU1 and OU2 are synced to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).  
 You modify the synchronization settings and remove OU1 from synchronization. You sync Active Directory and Azure AD.  
 Which objects are in Azure AD?

- A. User4 and Group2 only
- B. User2, Group1, User4, and Group2 only
- C. User1, User2, Group1, User4, and Group2 only
- D. User1, User2, User3, User4, Group1, and Group2

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 74**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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 blade, modify the External collaboration settings.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

References:  
<https://techcommunity.microsoft.com/t5/Azure-Active-Directory/Generic-authorization-exception-inviting-Azur>

**NEW QUESTION 79**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. Virtual machines connect to the virtual networks. The virtual networks n on-premises server named Server1 th configured as shown in the following table.

Virtual network	Address space	Subnet	Peering
VNet1	10.1.0.0/16	10.1.0.0/24 10.1.1.0/26	VNet2
VNet2	10.2.0.0/16	10.2.0.0/24	VNet1

You need to add the address space of 10.33.0.0/16 to VNet1. The solution must ensure that the hosts on VNet1 and VNet2 can communicate. 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

On the peering connection in VNet2, allow gateway transit.

On the peering connection in VNet1, allow gateway transit.

Create a new virtual network named VNet1.

Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

Add the 10.33.0.0/16 address space to VNet1.

Remove peering between VNet1 and VNet2.

Remove VNet1.

Answer Area

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Step 1: Remove peering between Vnet1 and VNet2.

You can't add address ranges to, or delete address ranges from a virtual network's address space once a virtual network is peered with another virtual network. To add or remove address ranges, delete the peering, add or remove the address ranges, then re-create the peering.

Step 2: Add the 10.44.0.0/16 address space to VNet1. Step 3: Recreate peering between VNet1 and VNet2

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

**NEW QUESTION 80**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. Azure collects events from VM1.

You are creating an alert rule in Azure Monitor to notify an administrator when an error is logged in the System event log of VM1.

You need to specify which resource type to monitor. What should you specify?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Azure Monitor can collect data directly from your Azure virtual machines into a Log Analytics workspace for analysis of details and correlations. Installing the Log Analytics VM extension for Windows and Linux allows Azure Monitor to collect data from your Azure VMs. Azure Log Analytics workspace is also used for on-premises computers monitored by System Center Operations Manager.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/quick-collect-azurevm>

**NEW QUESTION 83**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

VM1 and VM2 use public IP addresses. From Windows Server 2019 on VM1 and VM2, you allow inbound Remote Desktop connections.

Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1.

The subscription contains two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG1 and NSG2. NSG1 uses only the default rules.

NSG2 uses the default and the following custom incoming rule:

- > Priority: 100
- > Name: Rule1
- > Port: 3389
- > Protocol: TCP
- > Source: Any
- > Destination: Any

> Action: Allow

NSG1 connects to Subnet1. NSG2 connects to the network interface of VM2.

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

Statements	Yes	No
From the internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From the internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: No

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389. A rule to permit RDP traffic must be created automatically when you create your VM.

Box 2: Yes

NSG2 will allow this.

Box 3: Yes

NSG2 will allow this.

Note on NSG-Subnet1: Azure routes network traffic between all subnets in a virtual network, by default. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdp-connection>

**NEW QUESTION 85**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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:**

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 86**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. You have two Recovery Services vaults named RSV1 and RSV2.

VM2 is protected by RSV1.

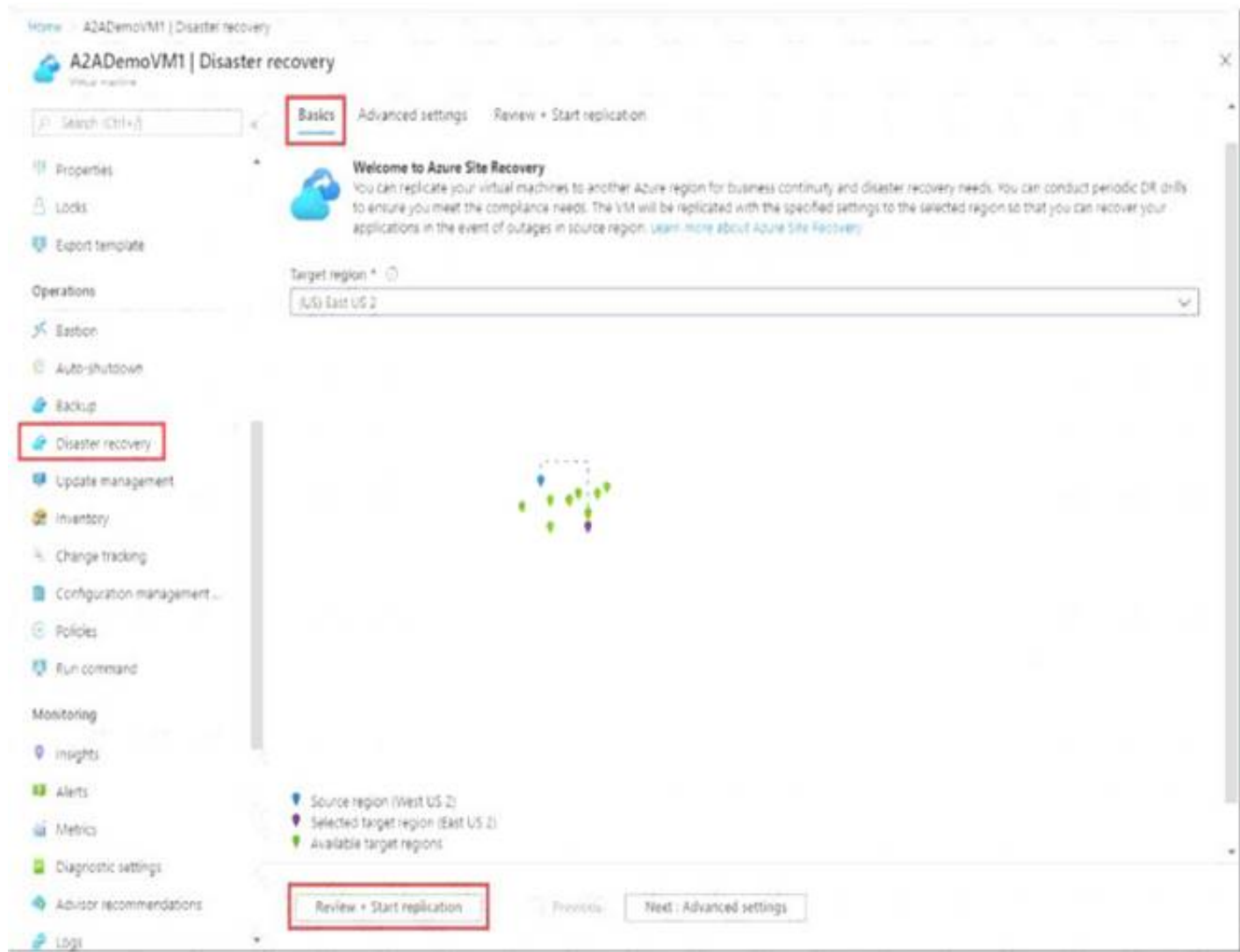
You need to use RSV2 to protect VM2. What should you do first?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The Azure Site Recovery service contributes to your disaster recovery strategy by managing and orchestratin replication, failover, and failback of on-premises machines and Azure virtual machines (VMs).



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

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Exam Topic 4)  
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type	Details
VNet1	Virtual network	Not applicable
Subnet1	Subnet	Hosted on VNet1
VM1	Virtual machine	On Subnet1
VM2	Virtual machine	On Subnet1

VM1 and VM2 are deployed from the same template and host line-of-business applications accessed by using Remote Desktop. You configure the network security group (NSG) shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



→ Move

🗑 Delete

Resource group (change)

ProductionRG

Location

North Europe

Subscription (change)

Production subscription

Subscription ID

14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea

Tags (change)

Click here to add tags

Security rules

1 inbound, 1 outbound

Associated with

0 subnets, 0 network interfaces

⌵

Inbound security rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
1500	Port_80	80	TCP	Internet	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Outbound security rules

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
1000	DenyWebSites	80	TCP	Any	Internet	Deny
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You need to prevent users of VM1 and VM2 from accessing websites on the Internet. What should you do?

- A. Associate the NSG to Subnet1.
- B. Disassociate the NSG from a network interface.
- C. Change the DenyWebSites outbound security rule.
- D. Change the Port\_80 inbound security rule.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

You can associate or dissociate a network security group from a network interface or subnet. The NSG has the appropriate rule to block users from accessing the Internet. We just need to associate it with Subnet1. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-network-security-group>

#### NEW QUESTION 91

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

Name	Type
LB1	Load balancer
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine

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

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

LB1 is configured to balance requests to VM1 and VM2. You configure a health probe as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



Probe1

LB1

Save

Discard

Delete

Name

Probe1

IP version

IPv4

Protocol ⓘ

HTTP

Port ⓘ

80

Path ⓘ

/Temp/Probe1.htm

Interval ⓘ

5

seconds

Unhealthy threshold ⓘ

2

cumulative failures

Used by ⓘ

Rule

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Load balancing provides a higher level of availability and scale by spreading incoming requests across virtual machines (VMs). You can use the Azure portal to create a Standard load balancer and balance internal traffic among VMs.

To load balance successfully between VM1 and VM2 you have to place the html file in the path mentioned in the Probe1 configuration.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-standard-internal-portal>

#### NEW QUESTION 93

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- > A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
- > Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
- > A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections

NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.

NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule: > Priority: 100

- > Source: Any
- > Source port range: \*
- > Destination: \*
- > Destination port range: 3389
- > Protocol: UDP
- > Action: Allow

VM1 connects to Subnet1. NSG1-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.

You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the Any source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol. You remove NSG-VM1 from the network interface of VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 96**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

The users have the attributes shown in the following table.

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

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

User3 requires a user account in Azure AD.

Note: Your Azure AD password is considered an authentication method. It is the one method that cannot be disabled.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authentication-methods>

**NEW QUESTION 100**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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.

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

▼

None

IP1 only

IP1 and storage1 only

IP1 and VNET1 only

IP1, VNET1, and storage1

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

▼

None

IP2 only

IP2 and storage2 only

IP2 and VNET2 only

IP2, VNET2, and storage2

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Read only and Delete lock won't prevent you from moving resources in different resource groups. It will prevent you to do the operations in the resource group where the resources are there.

So the correct answer should be

RG1 --> RG2 = IP1, vnet1 and storage1 RG2 --> RG1 = IP2, vnet2 and storage2 Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/concepts/resource-locking>

**NEW QUESTION 104**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

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

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

To which groups do User1 and User2 belong? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

User1:

Group1 only

Group2 only

Group3 only

Group1 and Group2 only

Group1 and Group3 only

Group2 and Group3 only

Group1, Group2, and Group3

User2:

Group1 only

Group2 only

Group3 only

Group1 and Group2 only

Group1 and Group3 only

Group2 and Group3 only

Group1, Group2, and Group3

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Group 1 only First rule applies

Box 2: Group1 and Group2 only Both membership rules apply.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sccm/core/clients/manage/collections/create-collections>

**NEW QUESTION 105**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an event subscription on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify VM1 as the source.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

**Explanation:**

Instead: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 108

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

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

Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	Central US	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	West US	RG2

VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1. You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1.

Solution: You create NIC2 in RG2 and West US. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes  
B. NO

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, here West US, also referred to as a region.

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

Name	Role
User1	Cloud device administrator
User2	User administrator

Contoso.com includes following Windows 10 devices:

Name	Join type
Device1	Azure AD registered
Device2	Azure AD joined

You create following security groups in Contoso.com:

Name	Join type	Owner
Group1	Assigned	User1
Group2	Dynamic Device	User2

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

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

User1 is a Cloud Device Administrator. Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group1 has the assigned to join type. User1 is the owner of Group1.

Note: Assigned groups - Manually add users or devices into a static group.

Azure AD joined or hybrid Azure AD joined devices utilize an organizational account in Azure AD

Box 2: No  
User2 is a User Administrator. Device1 is Azure AD registered.

Group1 has the assigned join type, and the owner is User1.

Note: Azure AD registered devices utilize an account managed by the end user, this account is either a Microsoft account or another locally managed credential.

Box 3: Yes

User2 is a User Administrator. Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group2 has the Dynamic Device join type, and the owner is User2. References:

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



#### NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that connects to your on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. VNet1 contains one subnet named Subnet1.

Subnet1 is associated to a network security group (NSG) named NSG1. Subnet1 contains a basic internal load balancer named ILB1. ILB1 has three Azure virtual machines in the backend pool.

You need to collect data about the IP addresses that connects to ILB1. You must be able to run interactive queries from the Azure portal against the collected data. What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Resource to create:   
An Azure Event Grid  
An Azure Log Analytics workspace  
An Azure Storage account

Resource on which to enable diagnostics:   
ILB1  
NSG1  
The Azure virtual machines

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

In the Azure portal you can set up a Log Analytics workspace, which is a unique Log Analytics environment with its own data repository, data sources, and solutions

Box 2: ILB1

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/log-analytics/log-analytics-quick-create-workspace>

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

#### NEW QUESTION 115

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1.

You plan to deploy a multi-tiered application that will contain the tiers shown in the following table.

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

You need to recommend a networking solution to meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines.
- Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks.

Which Azure resource should you recommend for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines:   
an application gateway that uses the Standard tier  
an application gateway that uses the WAF tier  
an internal load balancer  
a network security group (NSG)  
a public load balancer

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:   
an application gateway that uses the Standard tier  
an application gateway that uses the WAF tier  
an internal load balancer  
a network security group (NSG)  
a public load balancer

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Box 1: an internal load balancer

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



Box 2: an application gateway that uses the WAF tier  
Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) on Azure Application Gateway provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities. References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/ag-overview>

NEW QUESTION 118

- (Exam 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

From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators.

Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click the **Parameters** tab.

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Deploy**.

From the Automation Accounts service, add an automation account.

From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click **Add to library**.

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 2)  
You are evaluating the name resolution for the virtual machines after the planned implementation of the Azure networking infrastructure.  
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to resolve the hosts in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-insta>

#### NEW QUESTION 121

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to prepare the environment to meet the authentication requirements.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

**Answer:** BE

#### Explanation:

B: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory: <https://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com>

E: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or Pass-through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sso-quick-start>

#### NEW QUESTION 125

- (Exam 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 126

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to prepare the environment to meet the authentication requirements.

Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

**Answer:** BD

#### Explanation:

D: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or Pass-through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect.

B: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory: <https://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com>

#### NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Scenario: Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified.

You can start an automated logic app workflow when specific events happen in Azure resources or third-party resources. These resources can publish those events to an Azure event grid. In turn, the event grid pushes those events to subscribers that have queues, webhooks, or event hubs as endpoints. As a

subscriber, your logic app can wait for those events from the event grid before running automated workflows to perform tasks - without you writing any code.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/monitor-virtual-machine-changes-event-grid-logic-app>

### NEW QUESTION 133

- (Exam 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 app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.



Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInbound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInbound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInbound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You modify the priority of the Allow\_131.107.100.50 inbound security rule. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam 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: From the Resource providers blade, you unregister the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

You should use a policy definition. Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your company has three offices. The offices are located in Miami, Los Angeles, and New York. Each office contains a datacenter.

You have an Azure subscription that contains resources in the East US and West US Azure regions. Each region contains a virtual network. The virtual networks are peered.

You need to connect the datacenters to the subscription. The solution must minimize network latency between the datacenters.

What should you create?

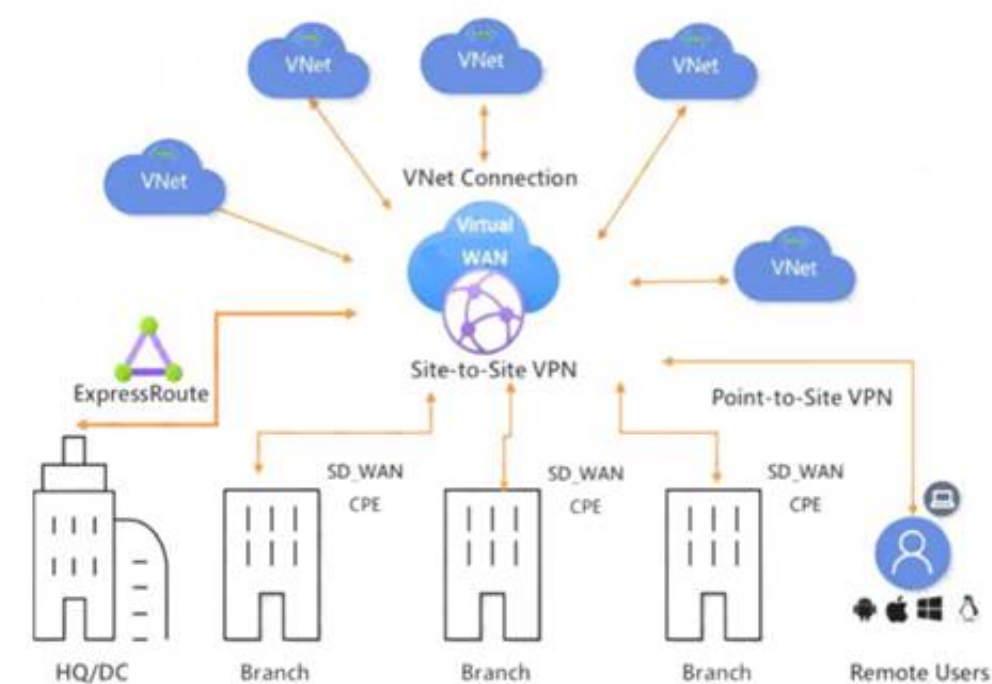
- A. three virtual WANs and one virtual hub
- B. three virtual hubs and one virtual WAN
- C. three On-premises data gateways and one Azure Application Gateway
- D. three Azure Application Gateways and one On-premises data gateway

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Azure Virtual WAN is a networking service that brings many networking, security, and routing functionalities together to provide a single operational interface. The Virtual WAN architecture is a hub and spoke architecture with scale and performance built in for branches (VPN/SD-WAN devices), users (Azure VPN/OpenVPN/IKEv2 clients), ExpressRoute circuits, and virtual networks.

Azure regions serve as hubs that you can choose to connect to. All hubs are connected in full mesh in a Standard Virtual WAN making it easy for the user to use the Microsoft backbone for any-to-any (any spoke) connectivity.



Virtual WAN offers the following advantages:

- Integrated connectivity solutions in hub and spoke: Automate site-to-site configuration and connectivity between on-premises sites and an Azure hub.
- Automated spoke setup and configuration: Connect your virtual networks and workloads to the Azure hub seamlessly.
- Intuitive troubleshooting: You can see the end-to-end flow within Azure, and then use this information to take required actions.

Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-wan/virtual-wan-about>

**NEW QUESTION 139**

- (Exam Topic 5)  
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table.

Name	Type
RG2	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network
VM5	Virtual machine connected to VNet1
VM6	Virtual machine connected to VNet2

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

Resource group (change)  
vmrg

Subscription (change)  
Azure Pass

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

Name server 1  
-

Name server 2  
-

Name server 3  
-

Name server 4  
-

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

Search record sets

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

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



## Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com.zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

### Explanation:

Box 1: No

Azure DNS provides automatic registration of virtual machines from a single virtual network that's linked to a private zone as a registration virtual network. VM5 does not belong to the registration virtual network though.

Box 2: No

Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone as resolution virtual networks. VM5 does belong to a resolution virtual network.

Box 3: Yes

VM6 belongs to registration virtual network, and an A (Host) record exists for VM9 in the DNS zone.

By default, registration virtual networks also act as resolution virtual networks, in the sense that DNS resolution against the zone works from any of the virtual machines within the registration virtual network.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>

## NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam 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 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You add an extension to VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes  
 B. No

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

Instead: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Reference:

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

## NEW QUESTION 149

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

In RG1, you need to create a new virtual named VM2, and then connected VM2 to VNET1. What should you do first?

- A. Remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy.  
 B. Create an Azure Resource Manager template.  
 C. Remove Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines from the policy.  
 D. Add a subnet to VNET1.

**Answer: C**

### Explanation:

The Not allowed resource types Azure policy prohibits the deployment of specified resource types. You specify an array of the resource types to block.

Virtual Networks and Virtual Machines are prohibited. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/samples/not-allowed-resource-types>

#### NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

Name	Function
webapp1-prod	Production
webapp1-test	Staging

In webapp1-test, you test several changes to App1. You back up App1.

You swap webapp1-test for webapp1-prod and discover that App1 is experiencing performance issues. You need to revert to the previous version of App1 as quickly as possible.

What should you do?

- A. Redeploy App1
- B. Swap the slots
- C. Clone App1
- D. Restore the backup of App1

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

You can validate app changes in a staging deployment slot before swapping it with the production slot. Deploying an app to a slot first and swapping it into production makes sure that all instances of the slot are

warmed up before being swapped into production. This eliminates downtime when you deploy your app. The traffic redirection is seamless, and no requests are dropped because of swap operations. You can automate this entire workflow by configuring auto swap when pre-swap validation isn't needed.

After a swap, the slot with previously staged app now has the previous production app. If the changes swapped into the production slot aren't as you expect, you can perform the same swap immediately to get your "last known good site" back.

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 151

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account.

You plan to create an Azure container instance named container1 that will use a Docker image named Image1.

Image1 contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that requires persistent storage. You need to configure a storage service for Container1.

What should you use?

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Microsoft have Docker Volume Plugin for Azure file storage which provides exactly this and it is used for Azure file shares.

Azure File Storage volume plugin is not limited to ease of container migration. It also allows a file share to be shared among multiple containers (even though they are on different hosts) to collaborate on workloads, share configuration or secrets of an application running on multiple hosts. Another use case is uploading metrics and diagnostics data such as logs from applications to a file share for further processing.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/blog/persistent-docker-volumes-with-azure-file-storage/>

#### NEW QUESTION 152

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Tag
RG6	Resource group	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>None</i>
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	<i>None</i>
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:**

VNET1: Department: D1, and Label:Value1 only.

Tags applied to the resource group or subscription are not inherited by the resources.

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

VNET2: Label:Value1 only. Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 154**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1. You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 is connected to the Internet.

You add a network interface named Interface1 to VM1 as shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.)

**Network Interface: interface1** Effective security rules Topology ⓘ

Virtual network/subnet: VMRD-vnet/default Public IP: IP2 Private IP: 10.0.0.6

Accelerated networking: Disabled

**INBOUND PORT RULES ⓘ**

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: interface1)

Impacts 0 subnets, 2 network interfaces

Add inbound

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINA...	ACTION
1000	default-allow-...	3389	TCP	Any	Any	Allow
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualN...	VirtualN...	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadB...	Any	Any	AzureLo...	Any	Allow
65500	AllowAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

**OUTBOUND PORT RULES ⓘ**

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: interface1)

Impacts 0 subnets, 2 network interfaces

Add outbound

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINA...	ACTION
65000	AllowVnetOutBo...	Any	Any	VirtualN...	VirtualN...	Allow
65001	AllowInternetOut...	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

From Computer1, you attempt to connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop, but the connection fails. You need to establish a Remote Desktop connection to VM1. What should you do first?

- A. Start VM1.
- B. Attach a network interface.
- C. Delete the DenyAllOutBound outbound port rule.
- D. Delete the DenyAllInBound inbound port rule.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Note: Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed.

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

#### NEW QUESTION 157

- (Exam Topic 5)

You plan to deploy three Azure virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3. The virtual machines will host a web app named App1.

You need to ensure that at least two virtual machines are available if a single Azure datacenter becomes unavailable.

What should you deploy?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 160

- (Exam 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 Azvm cmdlet

**Answer: CD**

#### Explanation:

With cluster auto-scaling, the actual load of your worker-nodes will be monitored actively. By adding and removing worker-nodes from the cluster, it ensures that enough resources are available to keep your application healthy and responsive. In contrast, it removes worker-nodes from the AKS cluster, to optimize resource utilization and be as cost-effective as possible

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler> <https://thorsten-hans.com/aks-cluster-auto-scaler-inside-out>

#### NEW QUESTION 162

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have five Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016. The virtual machines are configured as web servers.

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines. You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request.

What should you configure?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

With Sticky Sessions when a client starts a session on one of your web servers, session stays on that specific server. To configure An Azure Load-Balancer For Sticky Sessions set Session persistence to Client IP or to Client IP and protocol.

On the following image you can see sticky session configuration: Note:

§ Client IP and protocol specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address and protocol combination will be handled by the same virtual machine.

§ Client IP specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address will be handled by the sa virtual machine.

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 167

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Statements	Yes	No
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Yes

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

Box 2: Yes

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

Box 3: Yes

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 171**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Store1 contains a File share named data. Data contains 5,000 files.

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

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

**Answer:** CDE

**Explanation:**

Step 1 (E): Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

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

Step 2 (D): Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

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

Step 3 (C): Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

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

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

## NEW QUESTION 175

- (Exam 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 app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.



Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInbound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInbound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65530	DenyAllInbound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a cost of 64999.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

## NEW QUESTION 178

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription 1 and an on-premises deployment of Microsoft System Center Service Manager Subscription! contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You need to ensure that an alert is set in Service Manager when the amount of available memory on VM1 is below 10 percent. What should you do first?

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

**Answer: C**

### Explanation:

The IT Service Management Connector (ITSMC) allows you to connect Azure and a supported IT Service Management (ITSM) product/service, such as the Microsoft System Center Service Manager.

With ITSMC, you can create work items in ITSM tool, based on your Azure alerts (metric alerts, Activity Log alerts and Log Analytics alerts).

References:

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

## NEW QUESTION 183

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 runs a financial reporting app named App1 that does not support multiple active instances.

At the end of each month, CPU usage for VM1 peaks when App1 runs.

You need to create a scheduled runbook to increase the processor performance of VM1 at the end of each month.

What task should you include in the runbook?

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

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

If you have a CPU/performance issue then the solution is to scale up (increase VM size) or to scale out (scale set) given that the App does not support multiple instances then scale up is the obvious choice.

Reference:

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

## NEW QUESTION 186

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 connects to your on-premises network by using Azure ExpressRoute.

You need to connect VNet1 to the on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. The solution must minimize cost. Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create a local site VPN gateway.
- B. Create a VPN gateway that uses the VpnGw1 SKU.
- C. Create a VPN gateway that uses the Basic SKU.
- D. Create a gateway subnet.
- E. Create a connection.

**Answer:** ABE

**Explanation:**

Create a Connection: You need to link the ExpressRoute gateway to the ExpressRoute circuit. After this step has been completed, the connection between your on-premises network and Azure through ExpressRoute will be established. Hence this is correct option.

Create a local site VPN gateway : This will allow you to provide the local gateway settings, for example public IP and the on-premises address space, so that the Azure VPN gateway can connect to it. Hence this is correct option.

Create a VPN gateway that uses the VpnGw1 SKU : The GatewaySku is only supported for VpnGw1, VpnGw2, VpnGw3, Standard, and HighPerformance

VPN gateways. ExpressRoute-VPN Gateway coexist

configurations are not supported on the Basic SKU. The VpnType must be RouteBased. Hence this is correct option.

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-linkvnet-arm>

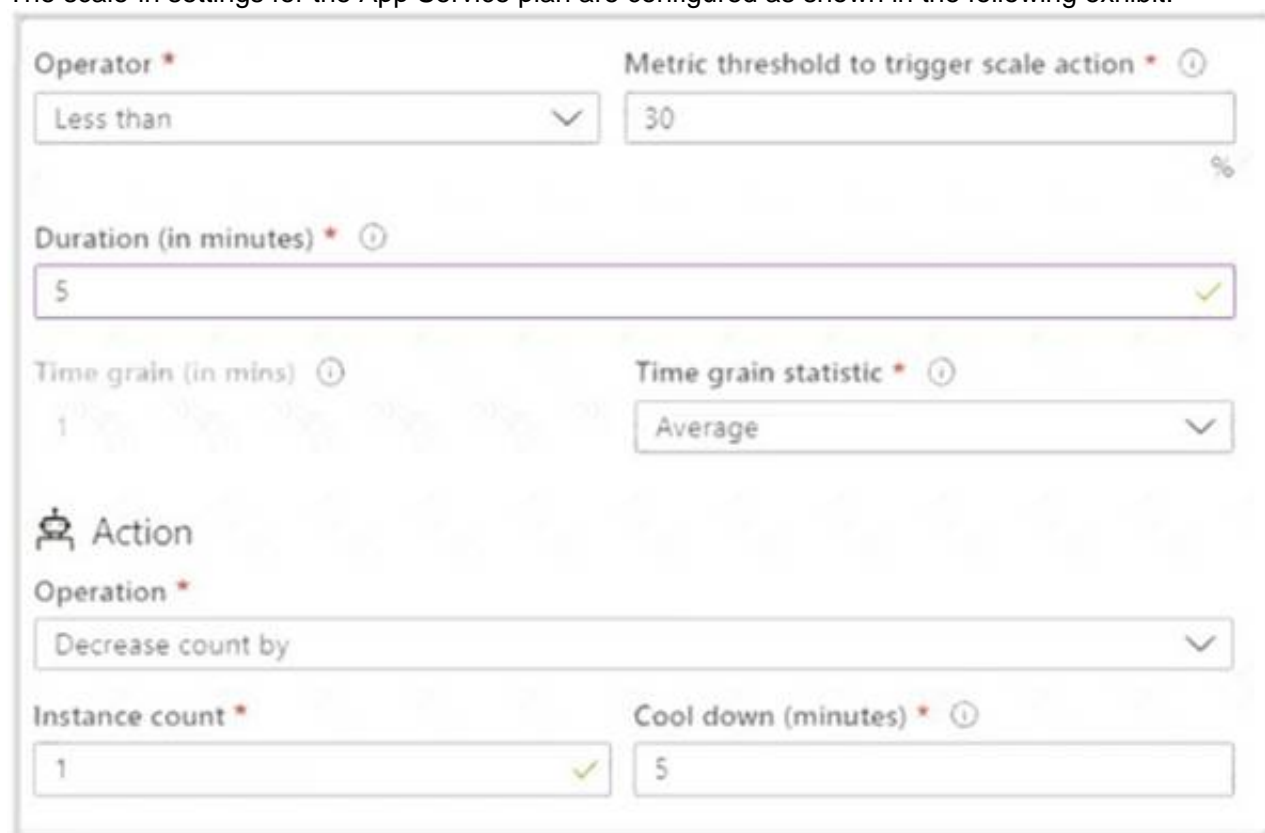
**NEW QUESTION 191**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have the App Service plan shown in the following exhibit.



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



The scale out rule is configured with the same duration and cool down tile as the scale in rule.

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

If CPU usage is 70 percent for one hour and then reaches 90 percent for five minutes, the total number of instances will be [answer choice].

1

2

3

4

5

If the CPU maintains a usage of 90 percent for one hour, and then the average CPU usage is below 25 percent for nine minutes, the number of instances will be [answer choice].

1

2

3

4

5

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

If CPU usage is 70 percent for one hour and then reaches 90 percent for five minutes, the total number of instances will be [answer choice].

1

2

3

4

5

If the CPU maintains a usage of 90 percent for one hour, and then the average CPU usage is below 25 percent for nine minutes, the number of instances will be [answer choice].

1

2

3

4

5

NEW QUESTION 195

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Private IP address	Public IP address	Virtual network name	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	10.1.0.4	52.186.85.63	VNET1	Adatum.com
VM2	10.1.0.5	13.92.168.13	VNET1	Contoso.com

You create a private Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You configure the adatum.com zone to allow auto registration from VNET1. Which A records will be added to the adatum.com zone for each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A records for VM1:

None

Private IP address only

Public IP address only

Private IP address and public IP address

A records for VM2:

None

Private IP address only

Public IP address only

Private IP address and public IP address

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The virtual machines are registered (added) to the private zone as A records pointing to their private IP addresses.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-scenarios>

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure web app named webapp1.

Users report that they often experience HTTP 500 errors when they connect to webapp1.



You need to provide the developers of webapp1 with real-time access to the connection errors. The solution must provide all the connection error details. What should you do first?

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

To resolve this you need to catch connection error. When the connection fails for webapp, it happens on web server, not within application. You can find out the web server log by below steps:

Open the web application --> Go to Application Service logs --> Go to Web server logging (there are multiple switches there)

You can also see the errors live going to "Log stream" pane.

To ensure that you will get web server log, you have to enable it.



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs>

**NEW QUESTION 198**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Blob storage:

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

File storage:

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Box 1:

Both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token are supported for Blob storage. Box 2:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 201**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1. You install and configure a web server and a DNS server on VM1.

VM1 has the effective network security rules shown in the following exhibit.

Network interface: **vm1900**

Effective security rules

Topology

Virtual network/subnet: **VMRG-vnet/default**

Public IP: **104.40.315.211**

Private IP: **10.0.0.5**

Accelerated networking: **Disabled**

INBOUND PORT RULES

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

Add inbound port rule

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

OUTBOUND PORT RULES

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

Add outbound port

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

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

Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1

can connect to only the web server on VM1

can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

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

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1

can connect to only the web server on VM1

can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1:  
Rule2 blocks ports 50-60, which includes port 53, the DNS port. Internet users can reach the Web server, since it uses port 80.

Box 2:  
If Rule2 is removed internet users can reach the DNS server as well.  
Note: Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed.

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

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Exam Topic 5)  
You have an on-premises file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share. You deploy an Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service, and you create a sync group. You need to synchronize files from Server1 to Azure. Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Your Partner of IT Exam

visit - <https://www.examible.com>

Actions

Answer Area

Create an Azure on-premises data gateway.

Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1.

Create a Recovery Services vault.

Register Server1.

Install the DFS Replication server role on Server1.

Add a server endpoint.



- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

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

Step 2: Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

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

Step 3: Add a server endpoint

Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 209**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Another administrator deploys a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure Storage account named Storage2 by using a single Azure Resource Manager template. You need to view the template used for the deployment.

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

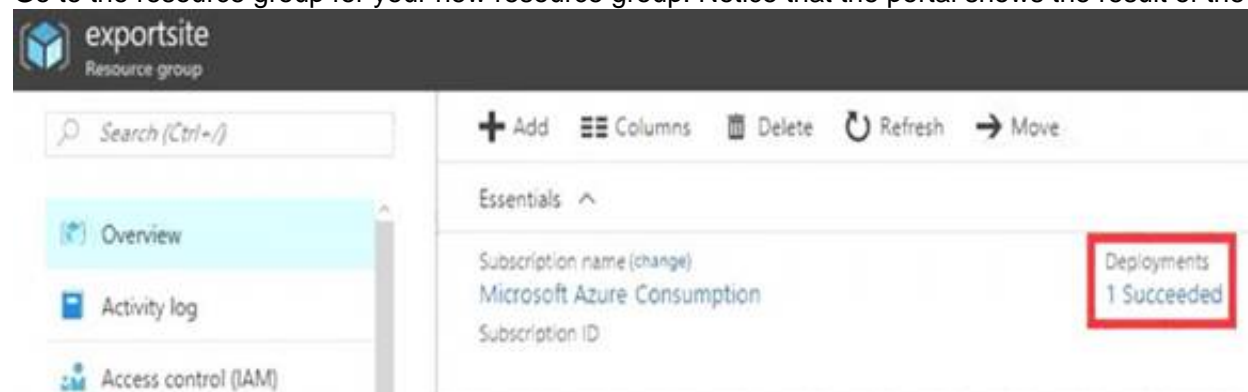
- A. RG1  
B. VM1  
C. Storage1  
D. Container1

**Answer:** A

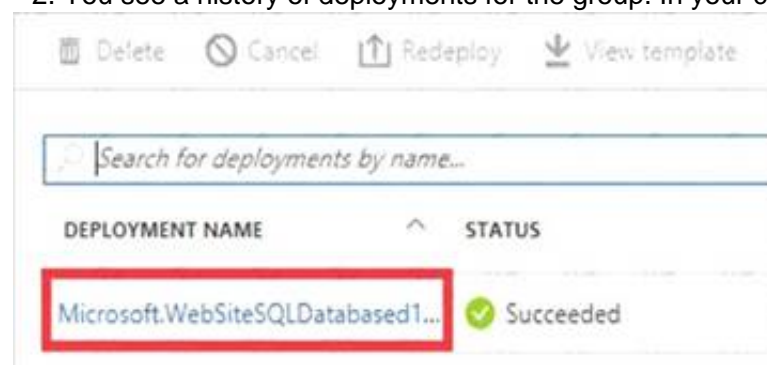
**Explanation:**

\* 1. View template from deployment history

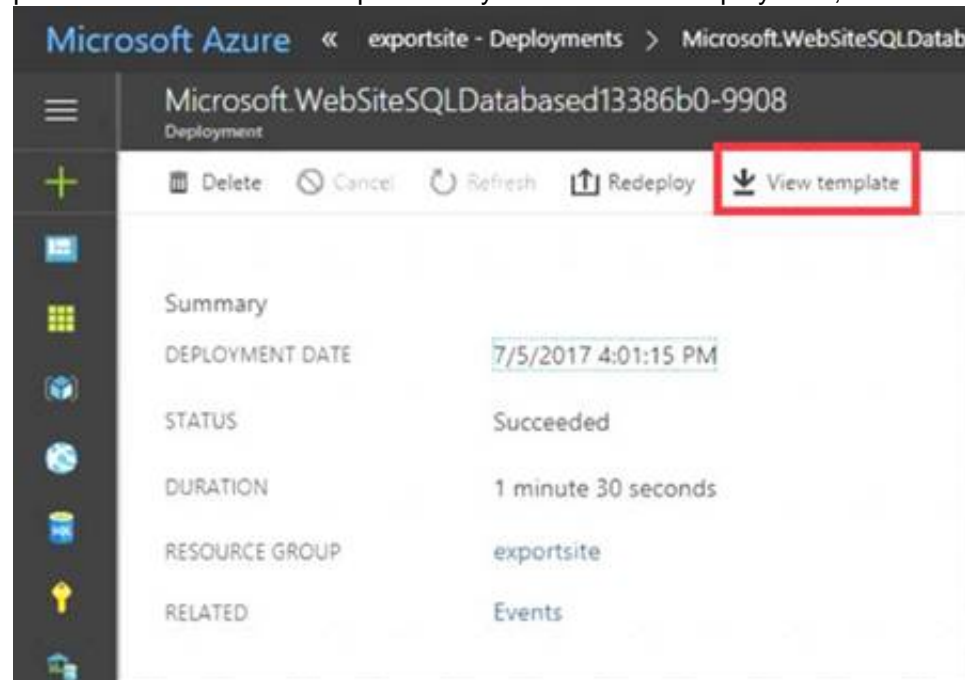
Go to the resource group for your new resource group. Notice that the portal shows the result of the last deployment. Select this link.



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



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



References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 214

- (Exam 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 219

- (Exam Topic 5)

You recently created a new Azure subscription that contains a user named Admin1.

Admin1 attempts to deploy an Azure Marketplace resource by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

Admin1 deploys the template by using Azure PowerShell and receives

the following error message: "User failed validation to purchase resources. Error message: "Legal terms have not been accepted for this item on this subscription.

To accept legal terms, please go to the Azure portal (<http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=534873>) and configure programmatic deployment for the Marketplace item or create it there for the first time."

You need to ensure that Admin1 can deploy the Marketplace resource successfully. What should you do?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

The Set-AzMarketplaceTerms cmdlet saves the terms object for given publisher id(Publisher), offer id(Product) and plan id(Name) tuple.

Reference:

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



## NEW QUESTION 221

- (Exam 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 deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1. You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From the Azure CLI, you run the kubectl client. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

### Explanation:

Installing Azure CLI doesn't mean that Azure Kubernetes client is installed. So before running kubectl client command, you have install kubectl, the Kubernetes command-line client.

First need to run az aks install-cli to install Kubernetes CLI, which is kubectl Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/aks?view=azure-cli-latest>

## NEW QUESTION 225

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

Policy1

Associated items Delete Save Discard

Backup schedule

- Frequency: Daily
- Time: 11:00 PM
- Timezone: (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

Retention range

☒ Retention of daily backup point

At: 11:00 PM For: 30 Day(s)

☒ Retention of weekly backup point

On: Sunday At: 11:00 PM For: 10 Week(s)

☒ Retention of monthly backup point

Week Based Day Based

On: 1 At: 11:00 PM For: 36 Month(s)

☒ Retention of yearly backup point

Week Based Day Based

In: March On: 1 At: 11:00 PM For: 10 Year(s)

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.

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

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

### Explanation:

Box 1: 10 years

The yearly backup point occurs to 1 March and its retention period is 10 years. Box 2: 36 months

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

### NEW QUESTION 227

- (Exam Topic 6)

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

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

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System event log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an Azure storage account and configure shared access signatures (SASs). You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the storage account as the source.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Instead: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION 230

- (Exam Topic 6)

You have an on premises data center and an Azure subscription. The data center contains two VPN devices. The subscription contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains a gateway subnet.

You need to create a site-to-site VPN. The solution must ensure that if a single instance of an Azure VPN gateway fails, or a single on-premises VPN device fails, the failure will not cause an interruption that is longer than two minutes.

What is the minimum number of public IP addresses, virtual network gateways, and local network gateways required in Azure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Public IP addresses:

1
2
3
4

Virtual network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Local network gateways:

1
2
3
4

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

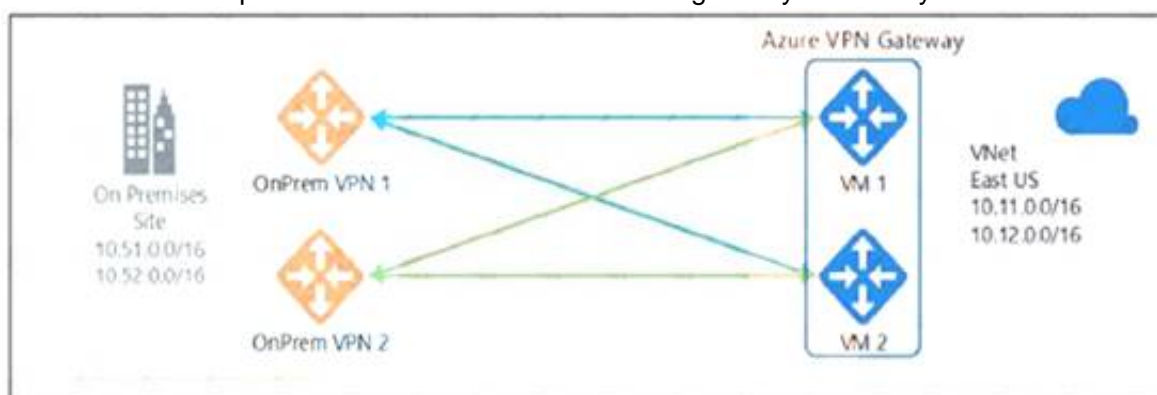
**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Box 1: 4

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

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



Box 2: 2

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

Box 3: 2

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 232

- (Exam Topic 6)

You have an Azure subscription.

You enable multi-factor authentication for all users.

Some users report that the email applications on their mobile device cannot connect to their Microsoft

Exchange Online mailbox. The users can access Exchange Online by using a web browser and from Microsoft Outlook 2016 on their computer.

You need to ensure that the users can use the email applications on their mobile device. What should you instruct the users to do?

- A. Create an app password
- B. Reset the Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) password
- C. Enable self-service password reset
- D. Reinstall the Microsoft Authenticator app

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

If you're enabled for multi-factor authentication, make sure that you have set up app passwords.

Note: During your initial two-factor verification registration process, you're provided with a single app password. If you require more than one, you'll have to create them yourself.

Go to the Additional security verification page. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/troubleshoot/sign-in/sign-in-to-office-365-azure-intune> <https://docs.microsoft.com/sv-se/azure/active-directory/user-help/multi-factor-authentication-end-user-app-pass>

**NEW QUESTION 233**

- (Exam Topic 6)

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

The network interface for VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

You deploy a web server on VM1, and then created a secure website that is accessible by using the HTTPS protocol. VM1 is used as a web server only.

You need to ensure that users can connect to the website from the internet. What should you do?

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

**Answer:** D

**NEW QUESTION 235**

.....

## Relate Links

**100% Pass Your AZ-104 Exam with ExamBible Prep Materials**

<https://www.exambible.com/AZ-104-exam/>

## Contact us

We are proud of our high-quality customer service, which serves you around the clock 24/7.

Viste - <https://www.exambible.com/>