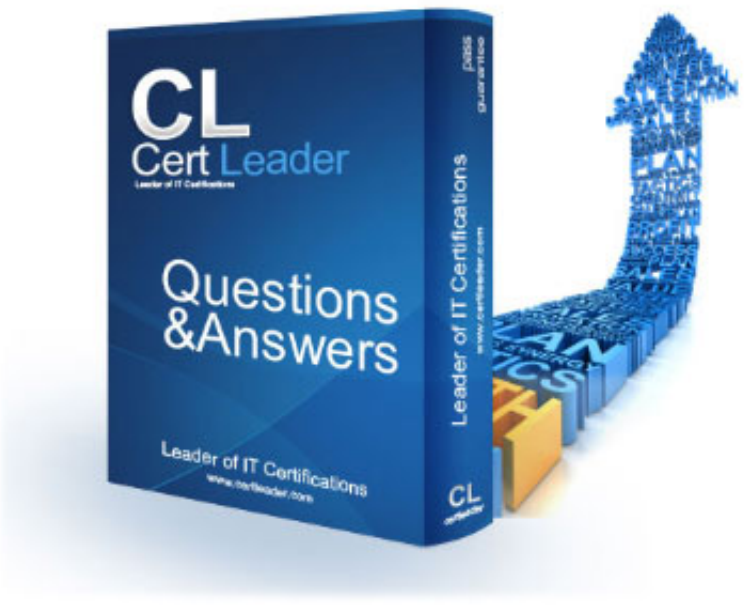
AZ-104 Dumps

Microsoft Azure Administrator

https://www.certleader.com/AZ-104-dumps.html



NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 5)
You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1 that uses the IP addresses shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: B

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

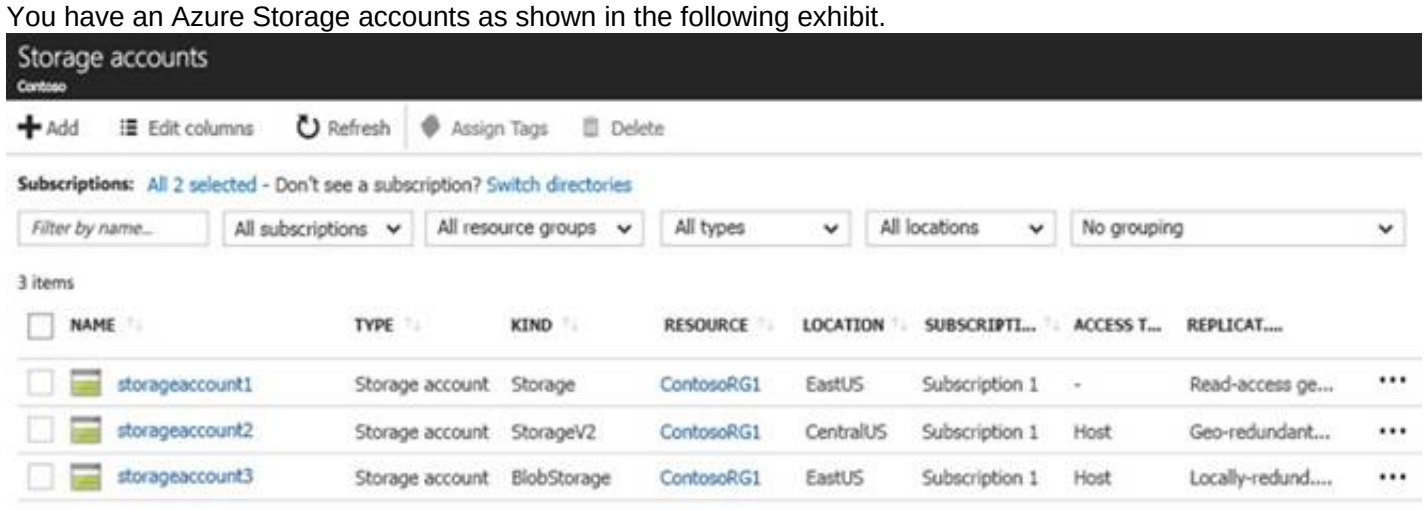
NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.
You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.
Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

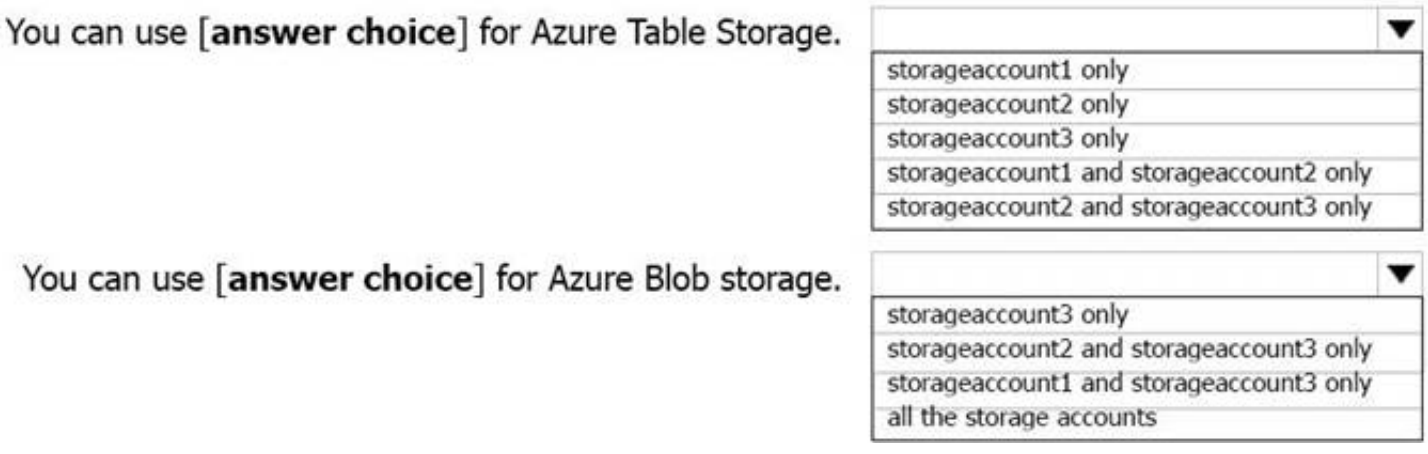
Explanation:
The Logic App Operator role only grants the ability to read, enable, disable, and run logic apps. It does not grant the ability to create logic apps. To create logic apps, you need to assign the Logic App Contributor role or a higher-level role such as Owner or Contributor. Then, References: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

NEW QUESTION 3
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Storage accounts 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.

Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only Box 2: All the storage accounts
Note: The three different storage account options are: General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts, General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts, and Blob storage accounts.
? General-purpose v2 (GPv2) accounts are storage accounts that support all of the latest features for blobs, files, queues, and tables.
? Blob storage accounts support all the same block blob features as GPv2, but are limited to supporting only block blobs.
? General-purpose v1 (GPv1) accounts provide access to all Azure Storage services, but may not have the latest features or the lowest per gigabyte pricing.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account- options

NEW QUESTION 4
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
Your company purchases a new Azure subscription.
You create a file named Deploy json as shown in the following exhibit

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "variables": {},
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
      "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
      "location": "eastus",
      "name": "[concat('RG', copyIndex())]",
      "copy": {
        "name": "copy",
        "count": 3
      }
    },
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
      "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
      "name": "lockDeployment",
      "resourceGroup": "RG1",
      "dependsOn": ["[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG1')]"],
      "properties": {
        "mode": "Incremental",
        "template": {
          "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
          "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
          "parameters": {},
          "variables": {},
          "resources": [
            {
              "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
              "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
              "name": "rgLock",
              "properties": {
                "level": "CanNotDelete"
              }
            }
          ]
        }
      }
    },
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
      "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
      "name": "lockDeployment",
      "resourceGroup": "RG2",
      "dependsOn": ["[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG2')]"],
      "properties": {
        "mode": "Incremental",
        "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
        "parameters": {},
        "variables": {},
        "resources": [
          {
            "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
            "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
            "name": "rgLock",
            "properties": {
              "level": "ReadOnly"
            }
          }
        ]
      }
    }
  ],
  "outputs": {}
}
```

You connect to the subscription and run the following cmdlet:
New-AzDeployment -Location westus -TemplateFile “deploy.json”"
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Answer Area

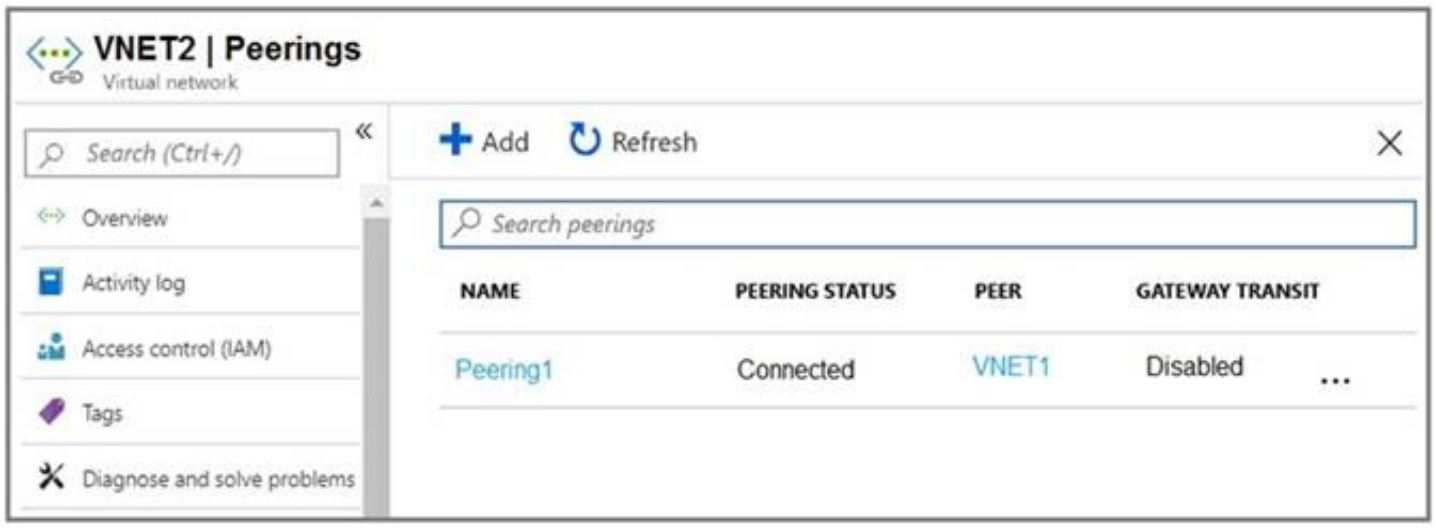
Statements	Yes	No
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG1.	○	○
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2.	○	○
You can manually create a resource group named RG3.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

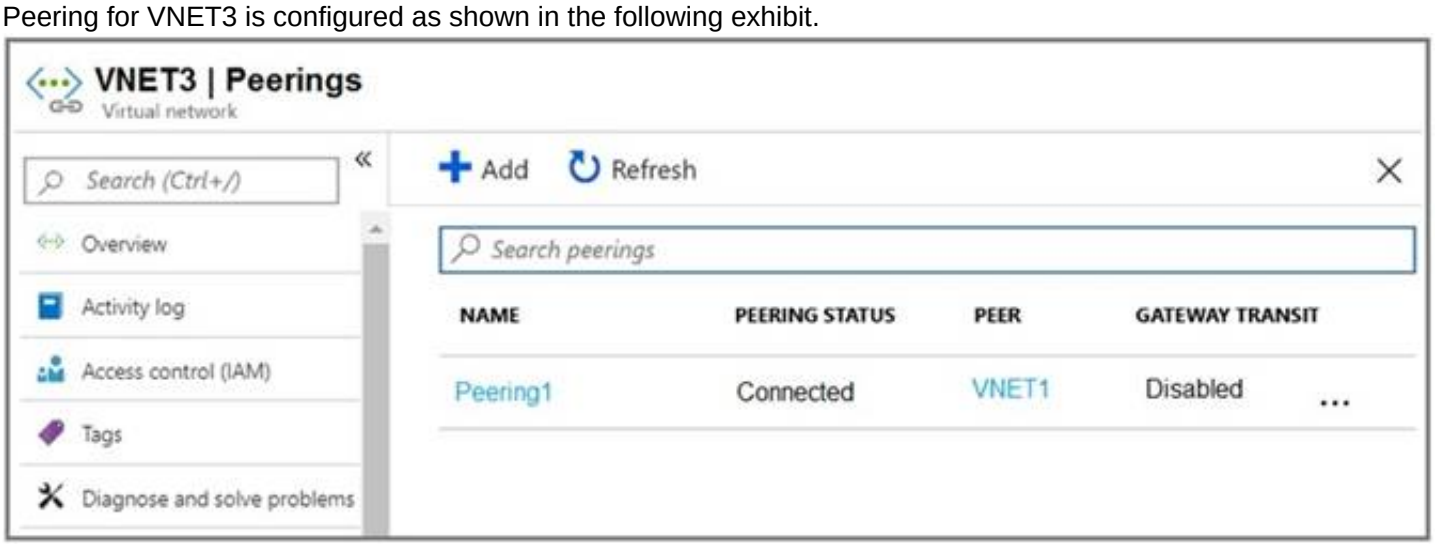
Answer: A

Explanation:
Based on the file named Deploy.json and the cmdlet you ran, here are the answers to your statements:
? You can deploy a virtual machine to RGI. = No
? You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2. = No
? You can manually create a resource group named RG3. = Yes Let me explain why:
? The Deploy.json file defines a template for creating a resource group and a virtual machine in Azure. The template has two parameters: resourceGroupName and vmName. The template also has two resources: one for the resource group and one for the virtual machine. The resource group resource has a property called name, which is set to the value of the resourceGroupName parameter. The virtual machine resource has a property called location, which is set to the value of the location parameter of the deployment cmdlet.
? The cmdlet you ran specifies the location as westus and the template file as Deploy.json. However, it does not specify any values for the resourceGroupName and vmName parameters. Therefore, the cmdlet will prompt you to enter those values interactively before creating the deployment.
? If you enter RGI as the value for the resourceGroupName parameter and VM1 as the value for the vmName parameter, then the cmdlet will create a resource group named RGI and a virtual machine named VM1 in the westus location. Therefore, you can deploy a virtual machine to RGI.
? However, if you enter RG2 as the value for the resourceGroupName parameter, then the cmdlet will fail with an error. This is because RG2 already exists in your subscription and you cannot create a resource group with the same name as an existing one. Therefore, you cannot deploy a virtual machine to RG2 using this template and cmdlet.
? You can manually create a resource group named RG3 by using another cmdlet: New-AzResourceGroup. This cmdlet takes two parameters: Name and Location. For example, you can run the following cmdlet to create a resource group named RG3 in westus:
New-AzResourceGroup -Name RG3 -Location westus

NEW QUESTION 5
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
Peering for VNET2 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



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

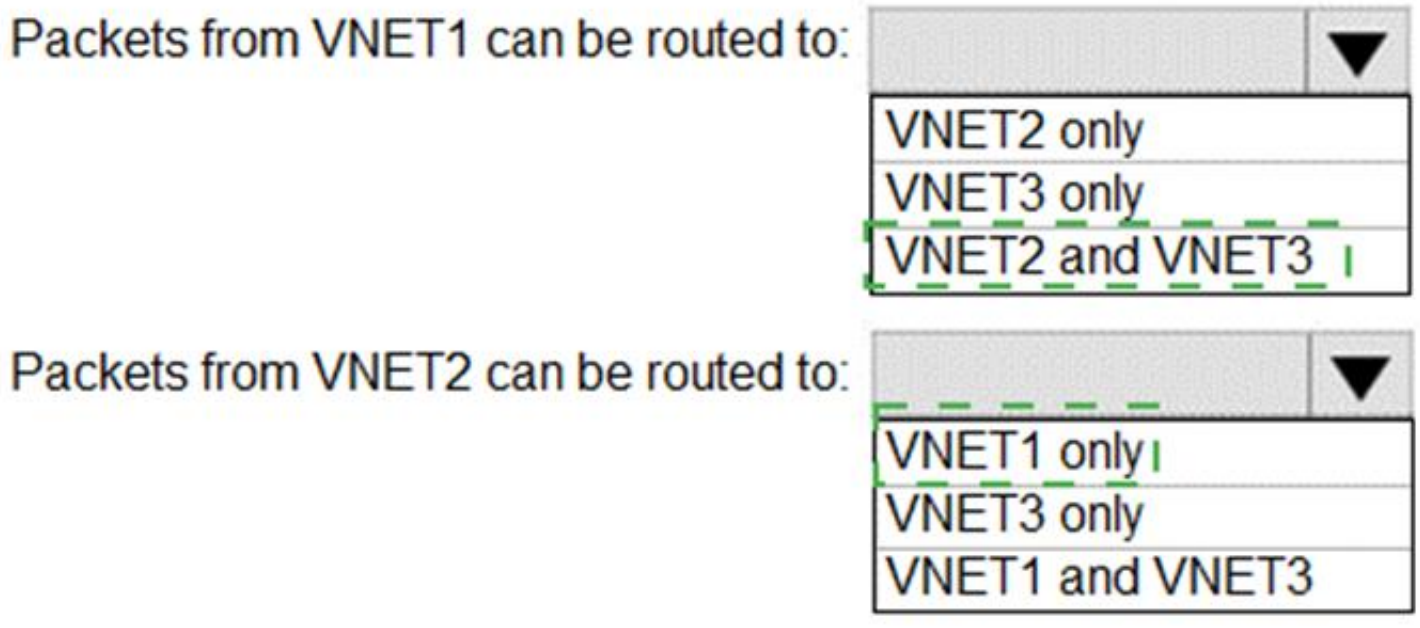


How can packets be routed between the virtual networks? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

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

Answer:

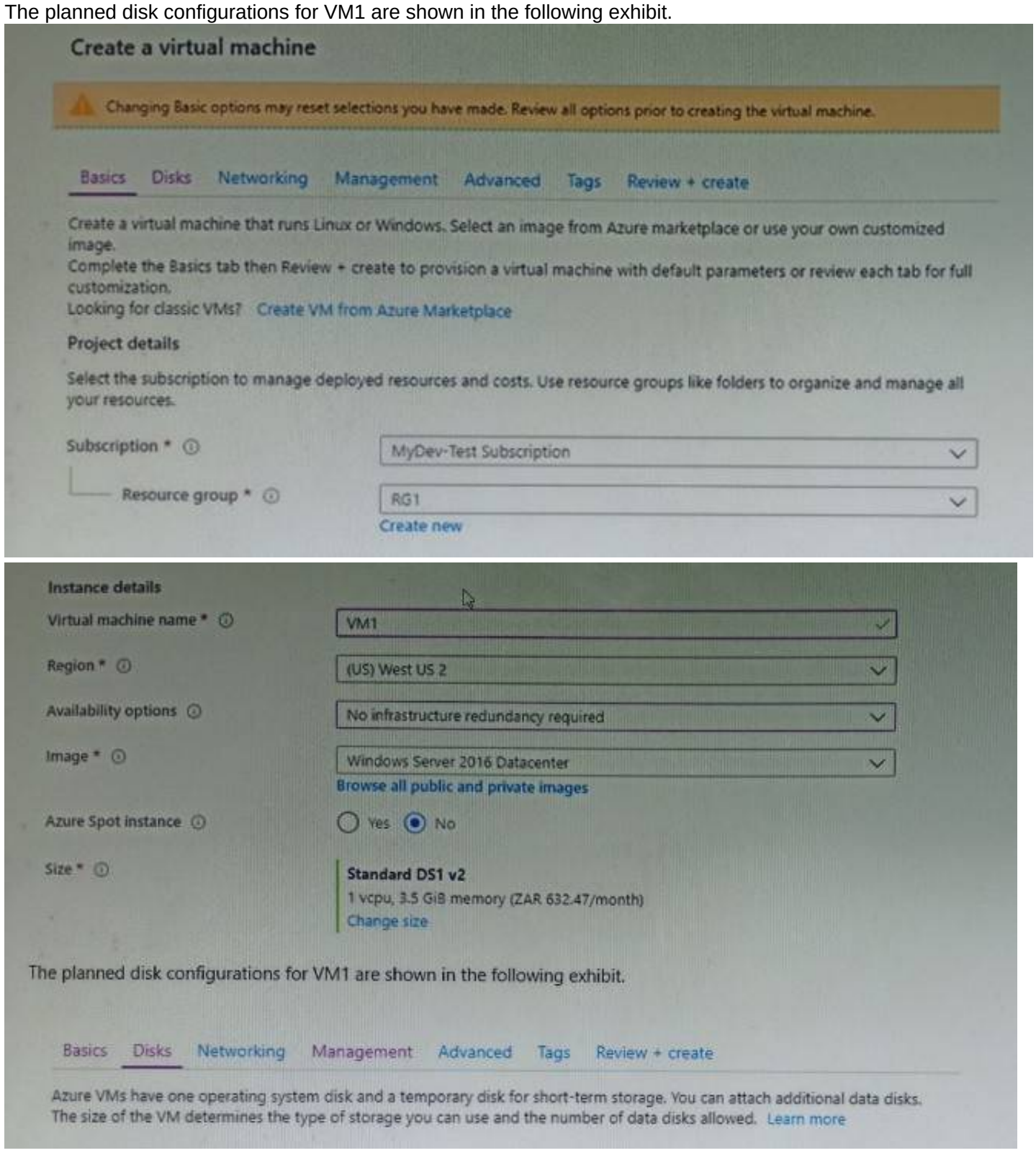


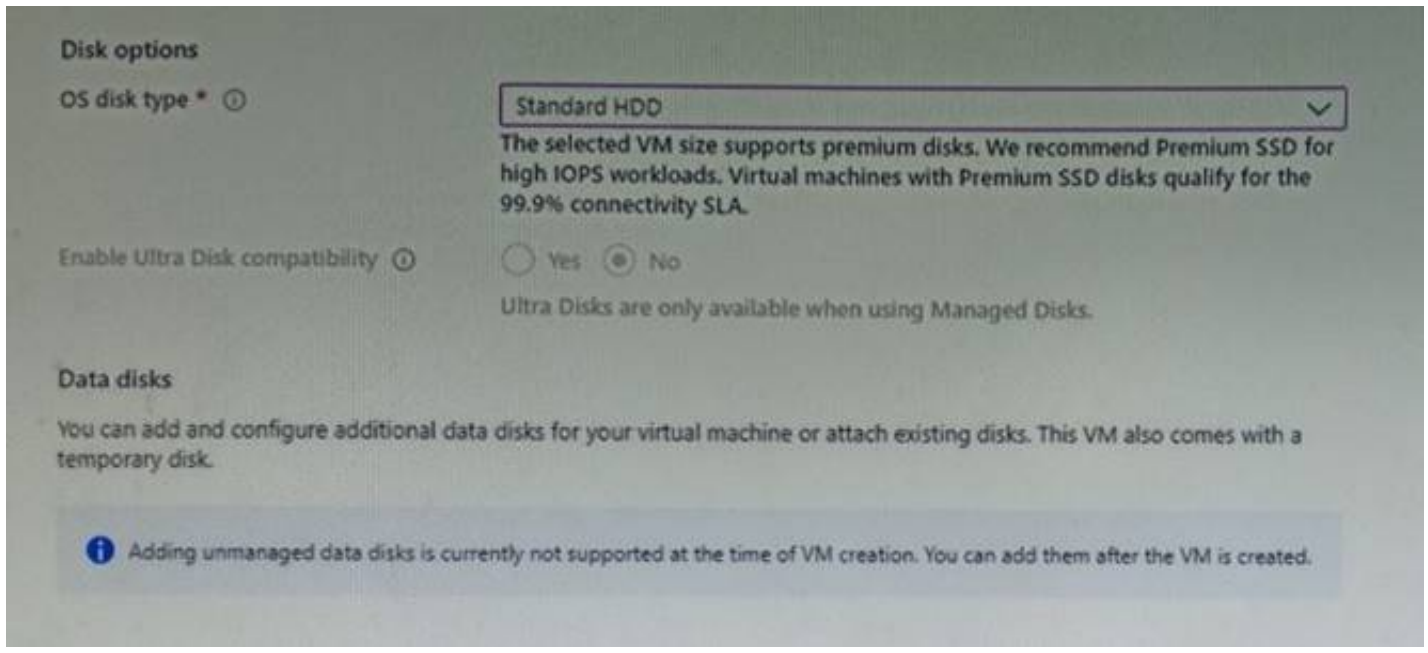
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

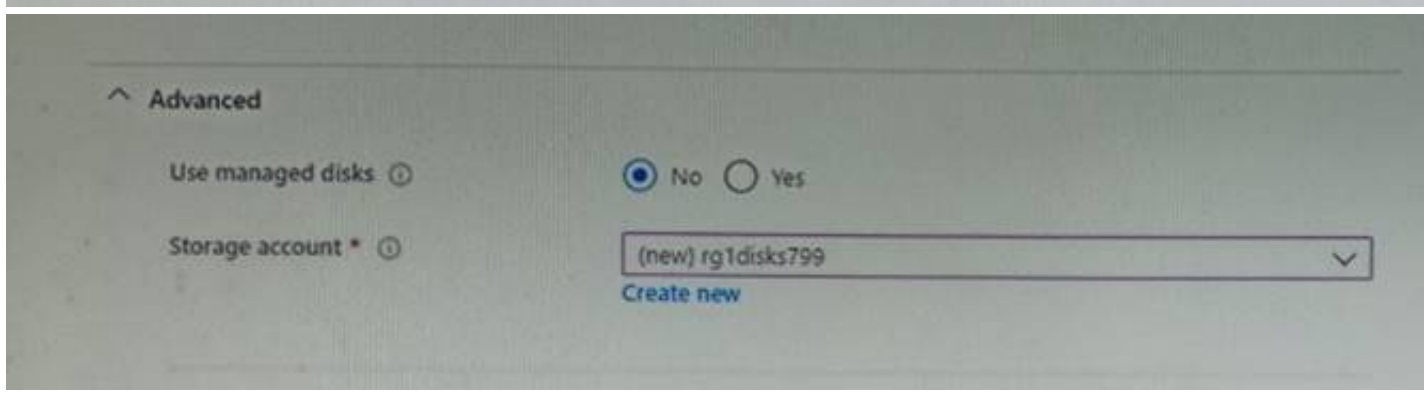
Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1. VNET2 and VNET3 Box 2: VNET1
Gateway transit is disabled.

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 5)
You plan to create an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that will be configured as shown in the following exhibit.
The planned disk configurations for VM1 are shown in the following exhibit.







You need to ensure that VM1 can be created in an Availability Zone.
Which two settings should you modify? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Use managed disks
B. Availability options
C. OS disk type
D. Size
E. Image

Answer: AB

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/move-azure-vms-avset-azone https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/create-portal-availability- zone https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/manage-availability https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/availability-zones/az-overview#availability-zones

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users. You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.
Solution: You create a Power Shell script that runs the New-MgUser cmdlet for each user. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. NO

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite?source=recommendations

NEW QUESTION 8
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription 1 and Subscription2. Subscription! has following virtual networks:

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

The virtual networks contain the following subnets:

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

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

Name	Address range
SubnetA1	10.10.130.0/24
SubnetA2	10.10.131.0/24

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

Answer Area

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

Answer:

Answer Area

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You need to configure a new Azure App Service app named WebApp1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
• WebApp1 must be able to verify a custom domain name of app.contoso.com.
• WebApp1 must be able to automatically scale up to eight instances.
• Costs and administrative effort must be minimized.
Which pricing plan should you choose, and which type of record should you use to verify the domain? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Pricing plan: Standard
- Basic
- Free
- Shared
- Standard

Record type: TXT
- A
- AAAA
- PTR
- TXT

Answer:

Answer Area

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
- (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:
IT Service Management Connector (ITSMC) allows you to connect Azure to
a supported IT Service Management (ITSM) product or service. Azure services like Azure Log Analytics and Azure Monitor provide tools to detect, analyze, and troubleshoot problems with your Azure and non-Azure resources. But the work items related to an issue typically reside in an ITSM product or service. ITSMC provides a bi-directional connection between Azure and ITSM tools to help you resolve issues faster. ITSMC supports connections with the following ITSM tools: ServiceNow, System Center Service Manager, Provance, Cherwell.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/itsmc-overview

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 5)
You create an Azure Storage account.
You plan to add 10 blob containers to the storage account.
For one of the containers, you need to use a different key to encrypt data at rest. What should you do before you create the container?

A. Modify the minimum TLS version.
B. Create an encryption scope.
C. Generate a shared access signature (SAS).
D. Rotate the access keys.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope-overview#how-encryption-scopes-work

NEW QUESTION 11
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

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

Storage accounts:
- storage1 only
- storage2 only
- storage3 only
- storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:
- Analytics1 only
- Analytics2 only
- Analytics3 only
- Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

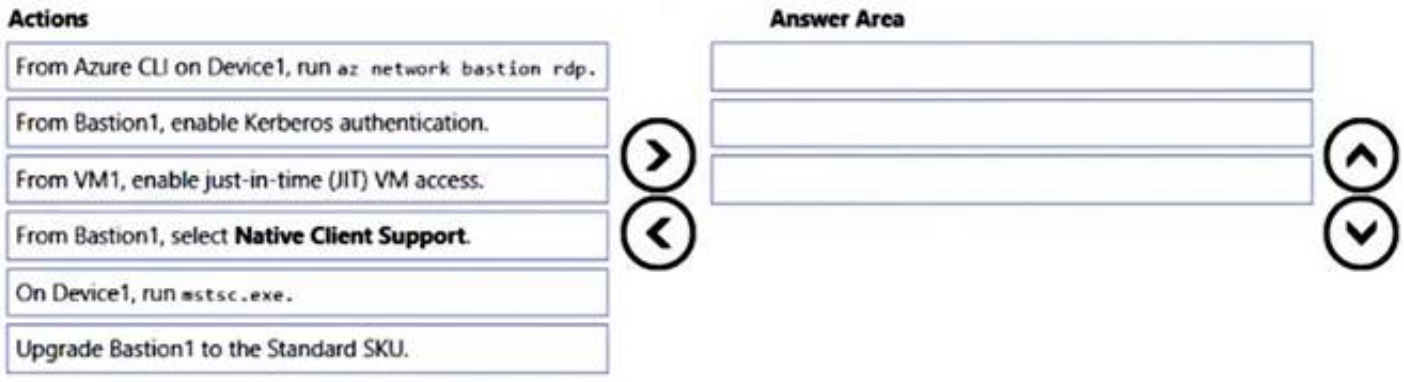
Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 13
DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)
You have a windows 11 device named Device1 and an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Description
VNET1	Virtual network
VM1	Virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2022 and does **NOT** have a public IP address Connected to VNET1
Bastion1	Azure Bastion Basic SKU host connected to VNET1

Device 1 has Azure PowerShell and Azure Command-Line Interface (CLI) installed. From Device1, you need to establish a Remote Desktop connection to VM1.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/bastion/connect-native-client-windows

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Topic 4)
You need to add VM1 and VM2 to the backend poo! of LB1. What should you do first?

A. Create a new NSG and associate the NSG to VNET1/Subnet1.
B. Connect VM2 to VNET1/Subnet1.
C. Redeploy VM1 and VM2 to the same availability zone.
D. Redeploy VM1 and VM2 to the same availability set.

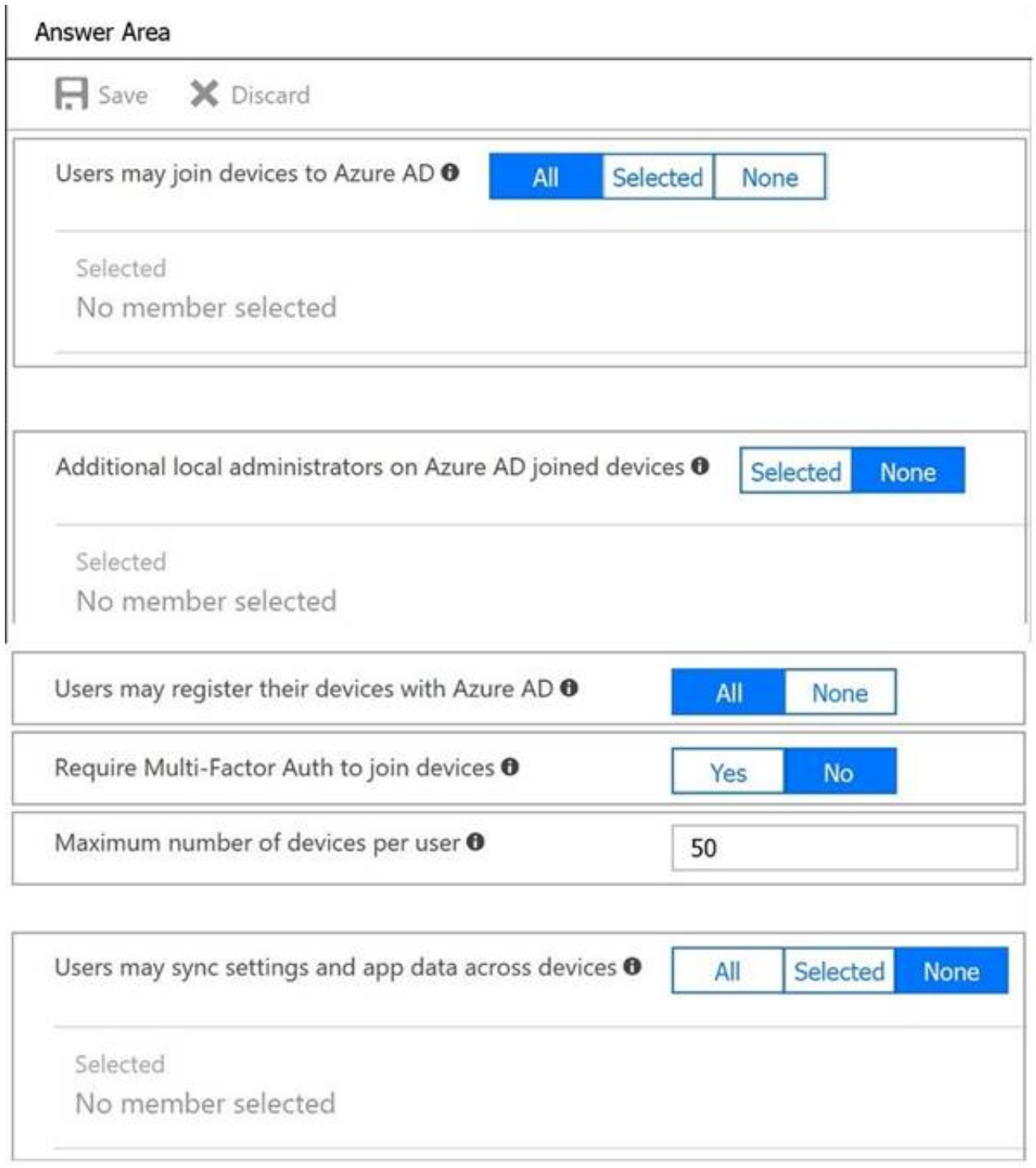
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Topic 4)
You need to identify which storage account to use for the flow logging of IP traffic from VM5. The solution must meet the retention requirements.
Which storage account should you identify?

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

Answer: D

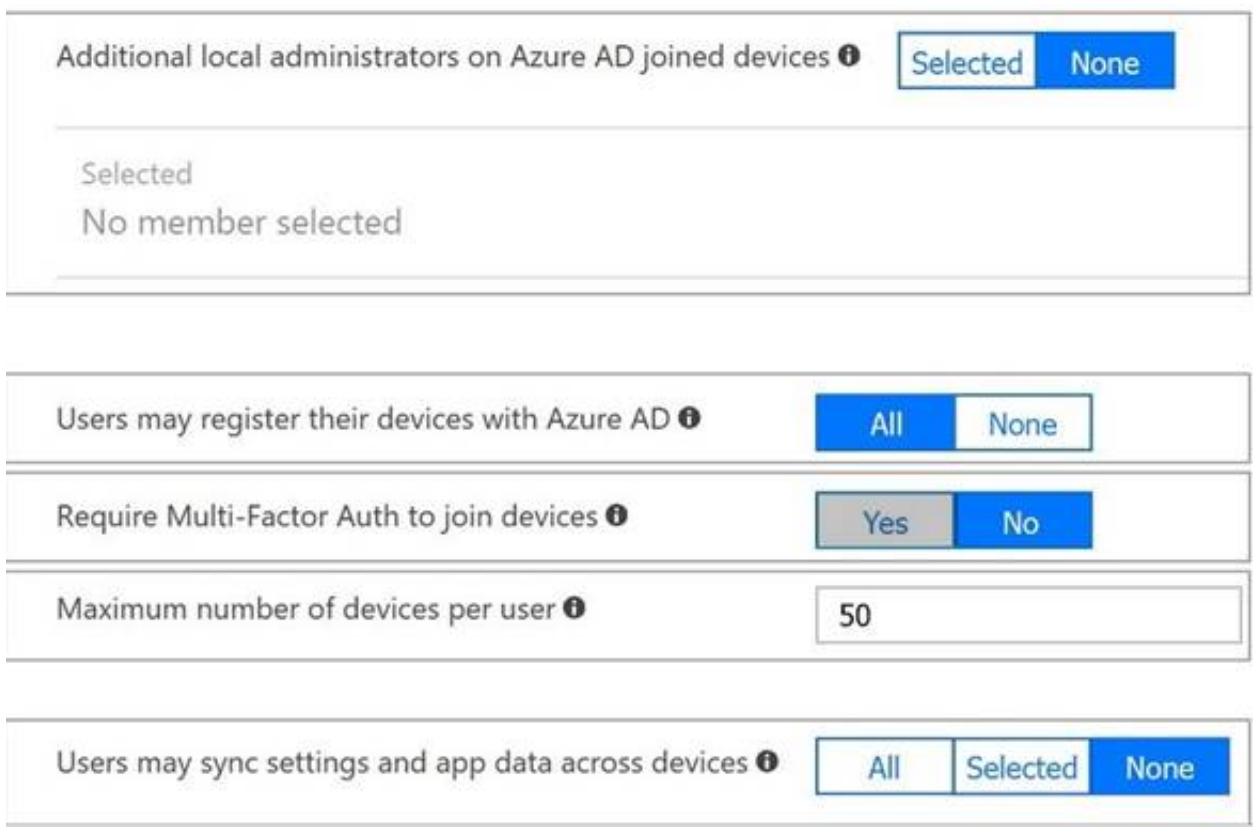
NEW QUESTION 18
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You need to configure the Device settings to meet the technical requirements and the user requirements.
Which two settings should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



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

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Topic 3)
You need to implement a backup solution for App1 after the application is moved. What should you create first?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
A Recovery Services vault is a logical container that stores the backup data for each

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

NEW QUESTION 25
- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Azure Storage Explorer is a free tool from Microsoft that allows you to work with Azure Storage data on Windows, macOS, and Linux. You can use it to upload and download data from Azure blob storage.

Scenario:
Planned Changes include: move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage. Technical Requirements include: Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science- process/move-data-to-azure-blob-using-azure-storage-explorer

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Topic 2)
You need to resolve the Active Directory issue. What should you do?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
IdFix is used to perform discovery and remediation of identity objects and their attributes in an on-premises Active Directory environment in preparation for migration to Azure Active Directory. IdFix is intended for the Active Directory administrators responsible for directory synchronization with Azure Active Directory.
Scenario: Active Directory Issue
Several users in humongousinsurance.com have UPNs that contain special characters. You suspect that some of the characters are unsupported in Azure AD.
References: https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=36832

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Topic 2)
Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?

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

Answer: D

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

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

NEW QUESTION 34
- (Topic 2)
You need to define a custom domain name for Azure AD to support the planned infrastructure.
Which domain name should you use?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 37
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You are evaluating the connectivity between the virtual machines after the planned implementation of the Azure networking infrastructure.

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

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Once the VNets are peered, all resources on one VNet can communicate with resources on the other peered VNets. You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices- VNet. Therefore VMs on Subnet1, which is on Paris-VNet and VMs on Subnet3, which is on AllOffices-VNet will be able to connect to each other.
All Azure resources connected to a VNet have outbound connectivity to the Internet by default. Therefore VMs on ClientSubnet, which is on ClientResources-VNet will have

access to the Internet; and VMs on Subnet3 and Subnet4, which are on AllOffices-VNet will have access to the Internet.

NEW QUESTION 39
HOTSPOT - (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.	○	○
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	○	○

Answer:

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

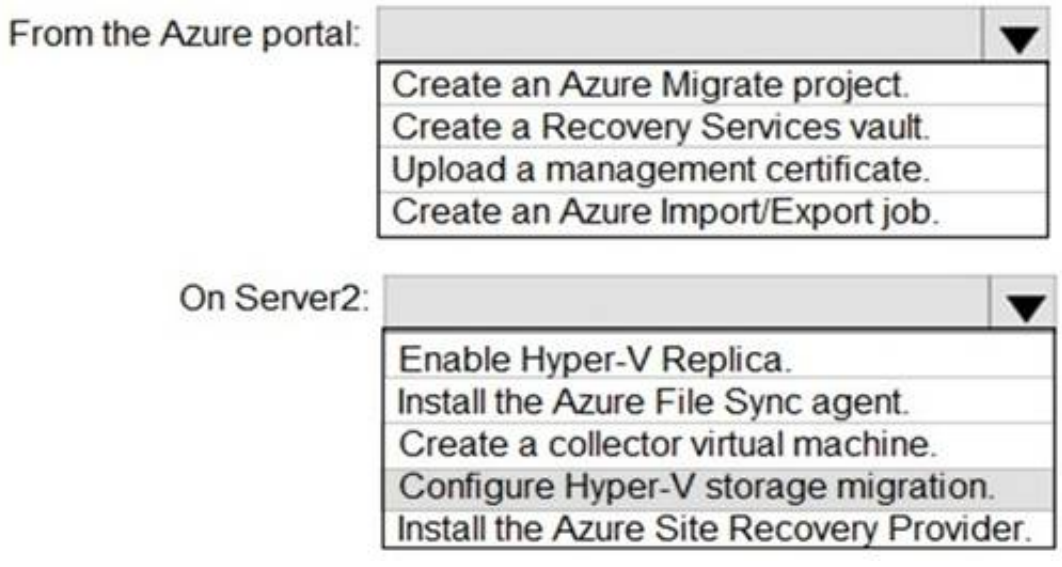
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

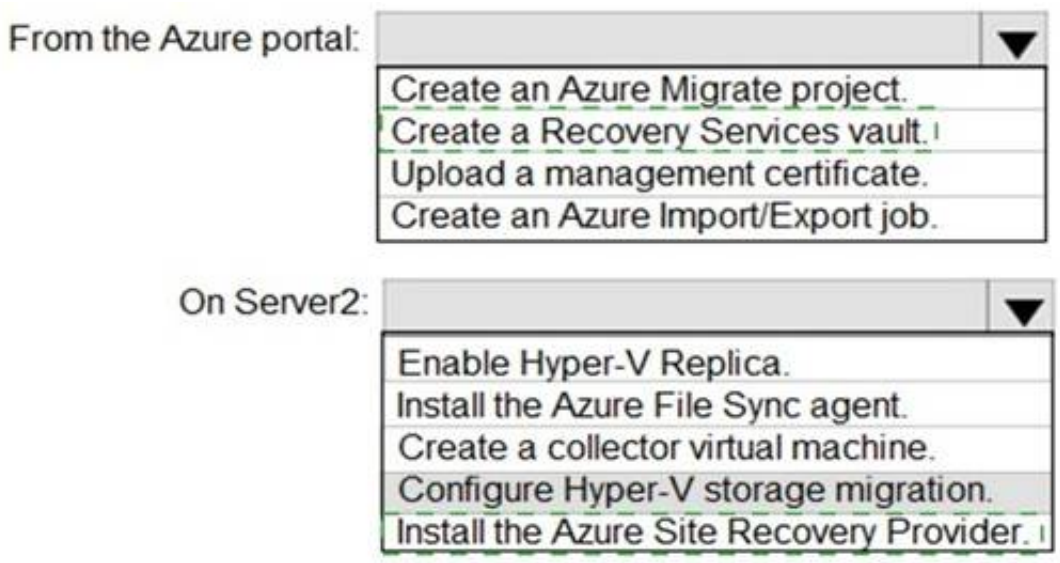
Explanation:
Statement 1: Yes
All client computers in the Paris office will be joined to an Azure AD domain.
A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2.
Microsoft Windows Server Active Directory domains, can resolve DNS names between virtual networks. Automatic 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

NEW QUESTION 40
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
You need to the appropriate sizes for the Azure virtual for Server2.
What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 43
HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)
You need to implement Role1.
Which command should you run before you create Role1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 44
- (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 47
- (Topic 1)
You need to recommend a solution to automate the configuration for the finance department users. The solution must meet the technical requirements.
What should you include in the recommended?

A. Azure AP B2C
B. Azure AD Identity Protection
C. an Azure logic app and the Microsoft Identity Management (MIM) client
D. dynamic groups and conditional access policies

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 52
- (Topic 1)
You discover that VM3 does NOT meet the technical requirements. You need to verify whether the issue relates to the NSGs.
What should you use?

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

Answer: E

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

NEW QUESTION 53
- (Topic 1)

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

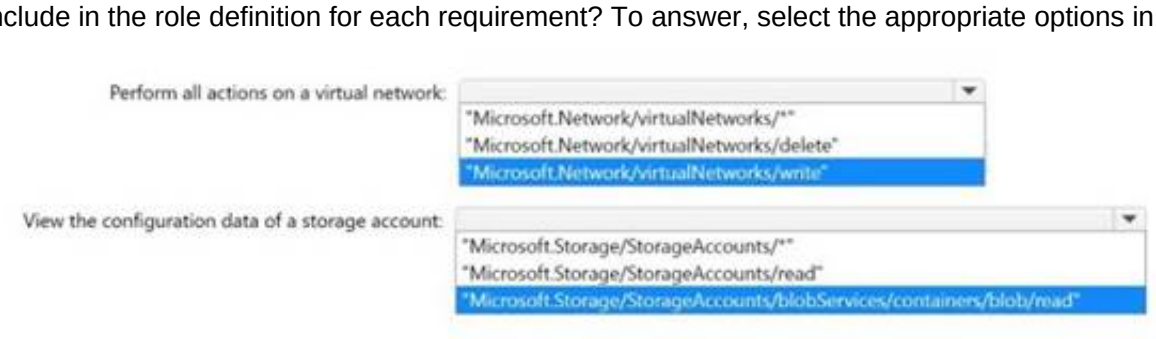
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

Answer Area



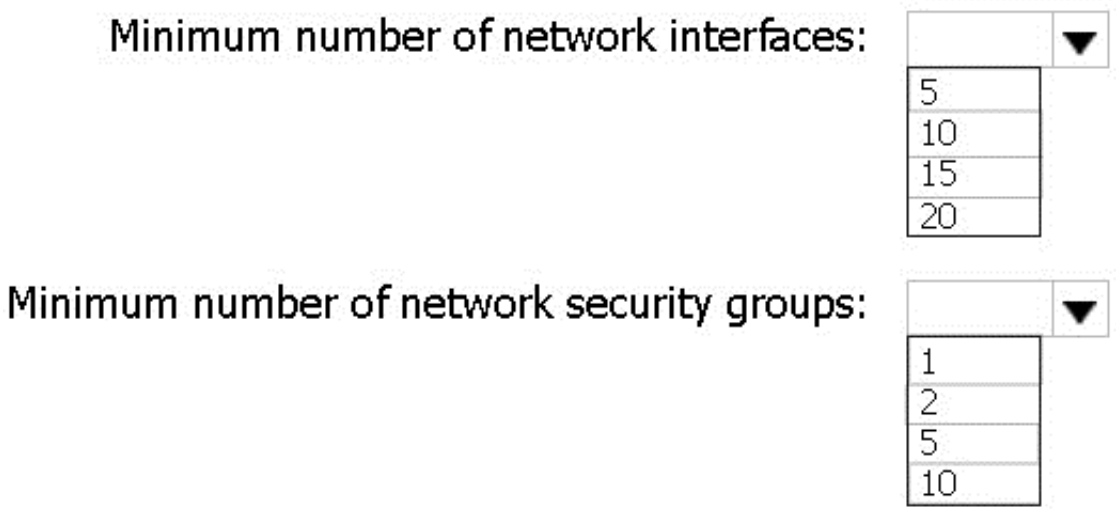
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 59
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You plan to deploy five virtual machines to a virtual network subnet.
Each virtual machine will have a public IP address and a private IP address. Each virtual machine requires the same inbound and outbound security rules.
What is the minimum number of network interfaces and network security groups that you require? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: 5
A public and a private IP address can be assigned to a single network interface. Box 2: 1
You can associate zero, or one, network security group to each virtual network subnet and network interface in a virtual machine. The same network security group can be associated to as many subnets and network interfaces as you choose.

NEW QUESTION 60
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1. You need to configure cluster autoscaler for AKS1.
Which two tools should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution, NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

A. the set-AzAKs cmdlet
B. the Azure portal
C. The az aks command
D. the kubect1 command
E. the set Azure cmdlet

Answer: BC

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

NEW QUESTION 63
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1.
Subscription1 has a user named User1. User1 has the following roles;
• Reader
• Security Admin
• Security Reader
You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users. What should you do?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 65
- (Topic 5)
You plan to create the Azure web apps shown in the following Table.

Name	Runtime stack
WebApp1	.NET 6 (LTS)
WebApp2	ASP.NET V4.8
WebApp3	PHP 8.1
WebApp4	Python 3.11

What is the minimum number of App Service plans you should create for the web apps?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Answer: B

Explanation:
NET Core 3.0: Windows and Linux ASP .NET V4.7: Windows only PHP 7.3: Windows and Linux Ruby 2.6: Linux only Also, you can’t use Windows and Linux Apps in the same App Service Plan, because when you create a new App Service plan you have to choose the OS type. You can't mix Windows and Linux apps in the same App Service plan. So, you need 2 ASPs. Reference: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure AD tenant that contains the groups shown In the following table.

Name	Type	Security
Group1	Security	Enabled
Group2	Mail-enabled security	Enabled
Group3	Microsoft 365	Enabled
Group4	Microsoft 365	Disabled

You purchase Azure Active Directory Premium P2 licenses. To which groups can you assign a license?

A. Group 1 only
B. Group1 and Group3 only
C. Group3 and Group4 only
D. Group1, Group2, and Group3 only
E. Group1, Group2, Group3, and Group4

Answer: B

Explanation:
To assign a license to a group, the group must be a security group, not an Office 365 group or a mail-enabled security group1. According to the image, Group1 and Group3 are security groups, while Group2 and Group4 are Office 365 groups. Therefore, only Group1 and Group3 can be assigned a license.
To assign a license to a group, you need to follow these steps2:
? Sign in to the Azure portal with a license administrator account.
? Go to Azure Active Directory > Licenses and select the product license that you want to assign to groups.
? Select Assign at the top of the page and then select Users and groups.
? Search for and select the group that you want to assign the license to and then select OK.
? Select Assignment options to enable or disable specific services within the product license and then select OK.
? Select Assign at the bottom of the page to complete the assignment.

NEW QUESTION 71
- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains multiple virtual machines in the West US Azure region.
You need to use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher to monitor virtual machine traffic.
Which two resources should you create? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

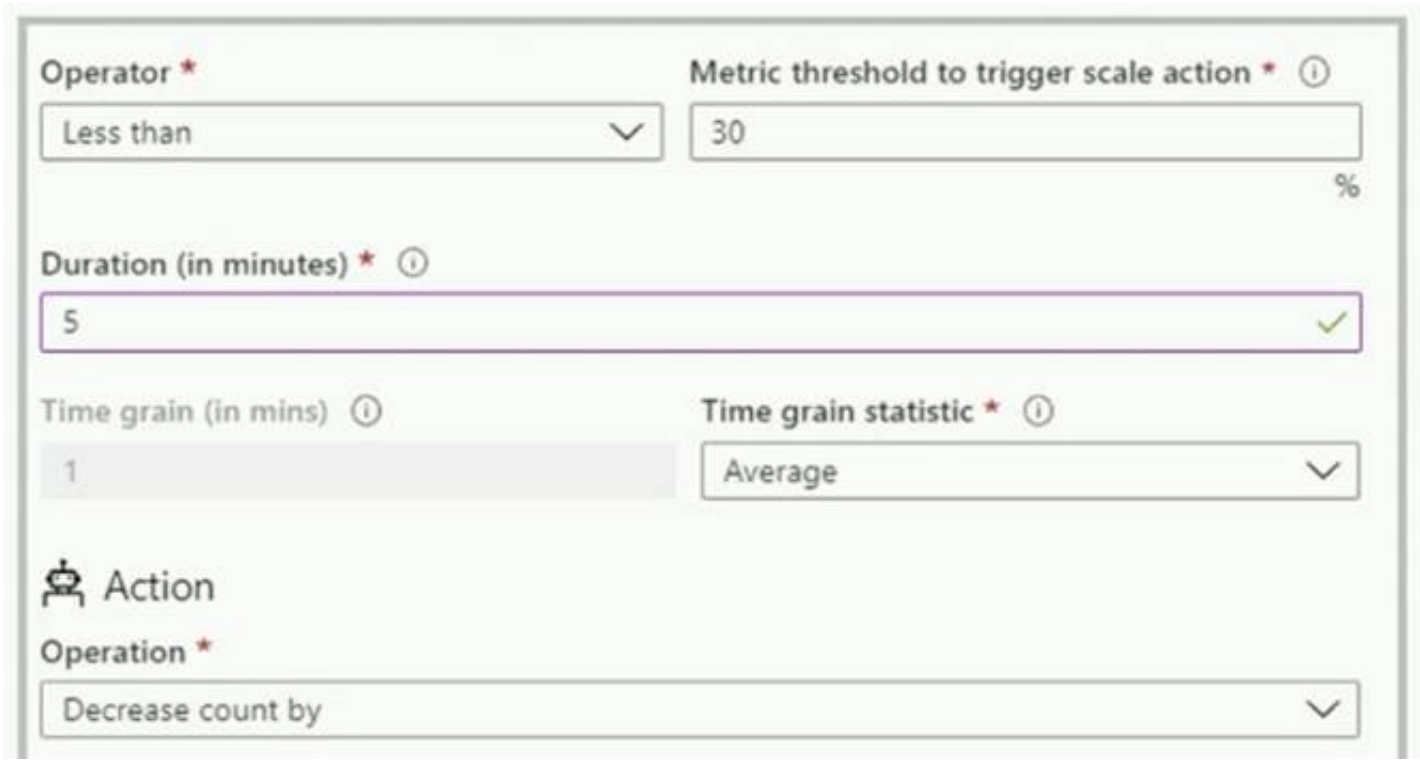
A. a Data Collection Rule (OCR) in Azure Monitor
B. a Log Analytics workspace
C. an Azure Monitor workbook
D. a storage account
E. a Microsoft Sentinel workspace

Answer: BD

Explanation:
To use Traffic Analytics in Azure Network Watcher, you need to create a Log Analytics workspace and a storage account. A Log Analytics workspace is a cloud-based repository that collects and stores data from various sources, such as NSG flow logs. A storage account is a container that provides a unique namespace to store and access your data objects in Azure Storage. You need to enable NSG flow logs and configure them to send data to both the Log Analytics workspace and the storage account. Traffic Analytics analyzes the NSG flow logs and provides insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud. References:
? Traffic analytics - Azure Network Watcher | Microsoft Learn
? Traffic analytics FAQ - Azure Network Watcher | Microsoft Learn

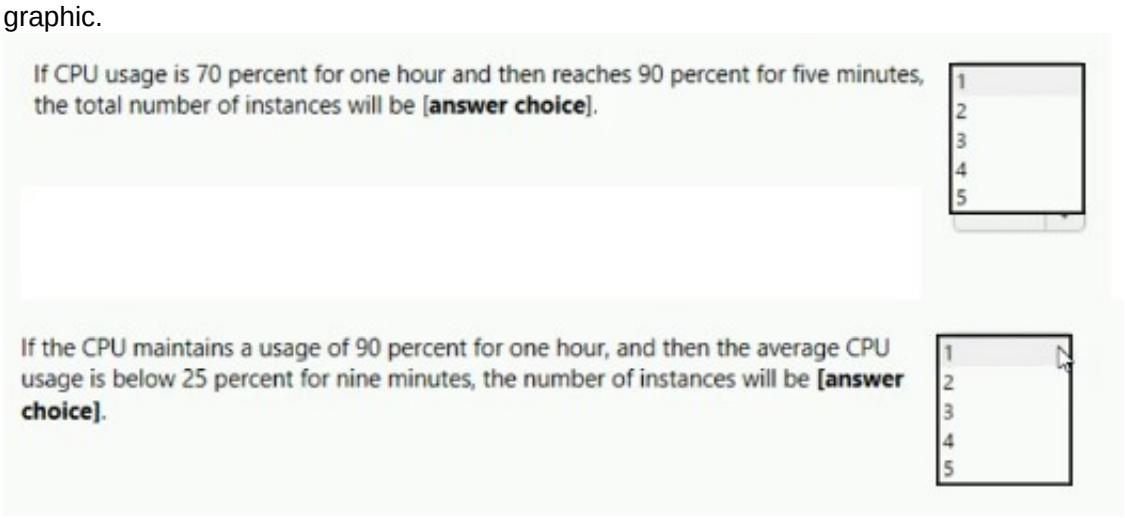
NEW QUESTION 75
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have the App Service plan shown in the following exhibit.

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.

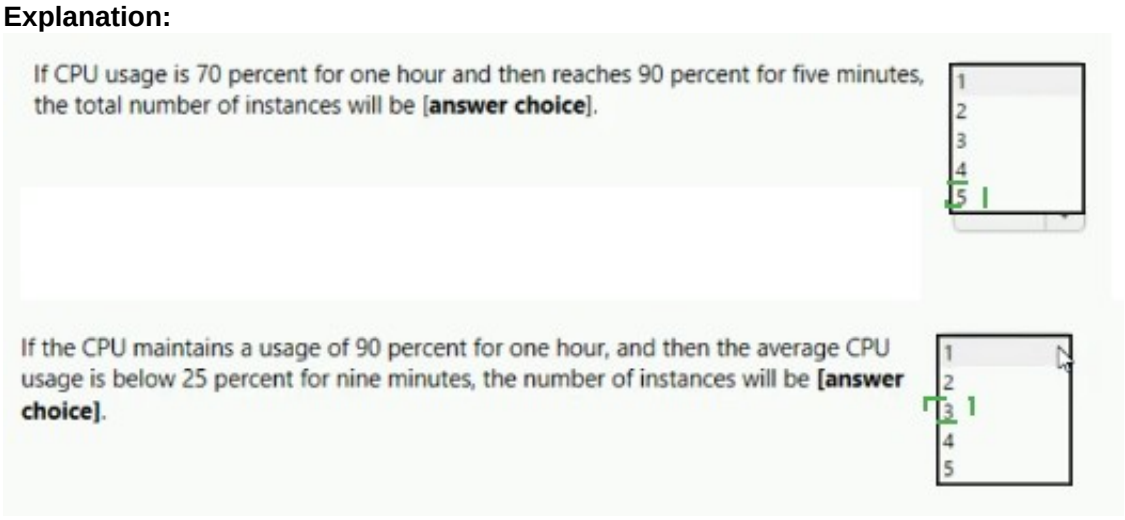
Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 80
- (Topic 5)
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

LB1 is configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Value
bepool1	Backend pool	VM1, VM2
LoadBalancerFrontEnd	Frontend IP configuration	Public IP address
hprobe1	Health probe	Protocol: TCP Port:80 Interval: 5 seconds Unhealthy threshold: 2
rule1	Load balancing rule	IP version: IPv4 Frontend IP address: LoadBalancerFrontEnd Port: 80 Backend Port: 80 Backend pool: bepool1 Health probe: hprobe1

You plan to create new inbound NAT rules that meet the following requirements: Provide Remote Desktop access to VM2 from the internet by using port 3389.

A. A frontend IP address
B. A health probe
C. A load balancing rule
D. A backend pool

Answer: A

Explanation:
To create an inbound NAT rule, you need to specify a frontend IP address and a frontend port for the load balancer to receive the traffic, and a backend IP address and a backend port for the load balancer to forward the traffic to1. According to the first table, LB1 has only one frontend IP address, which is 40.121.183.105. However, this frontend IP address is already used by the existing inbound NAT rule named rule1, which forwards port 80 to VM1 on port 802. Therefore, you cannot use the same frontend IP address and port for another inbound NAT rule.
To solve this problem, you need to create a new frontend IP address for LB1 before you can create the new inbound NAT rules. You can do this by using the Azure portal, PowerShell, or CLI3. After you create a new frontend IP address, you can use it to create the new inbound NAT rules that meet your requirements.

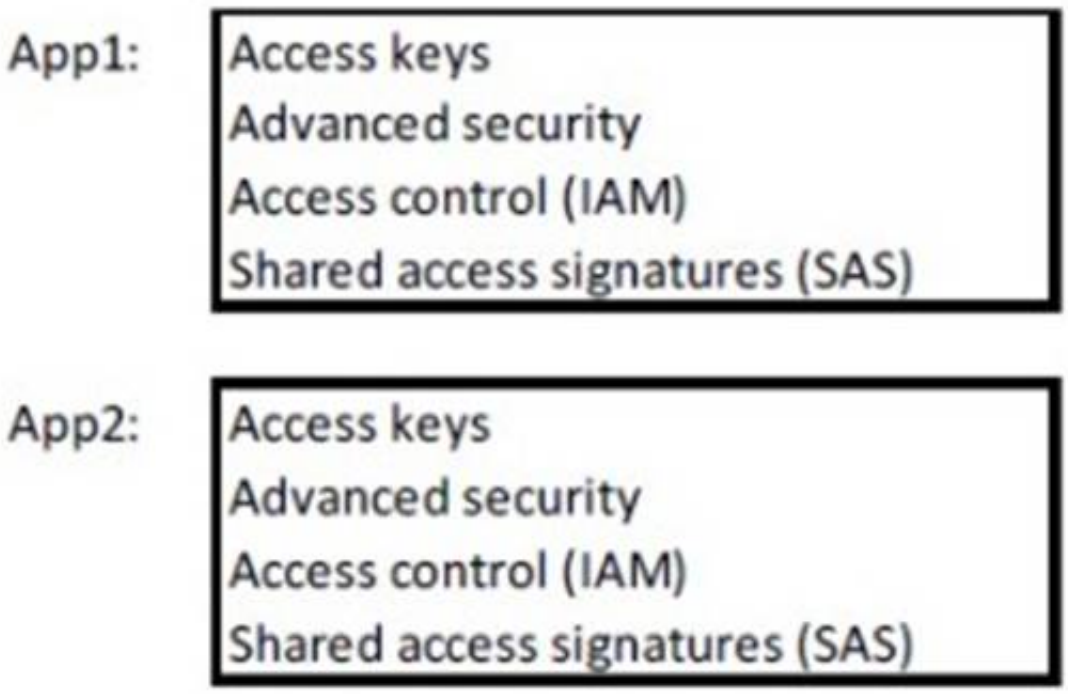
NEW QUESTION 81
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. Azure collects events from VM1.
You are creating an alert rule in Azure Monitor to notify an administrator when an error is logged in the System event log of VM1.
You need to specify which resource type to monitor. What should you specify?

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

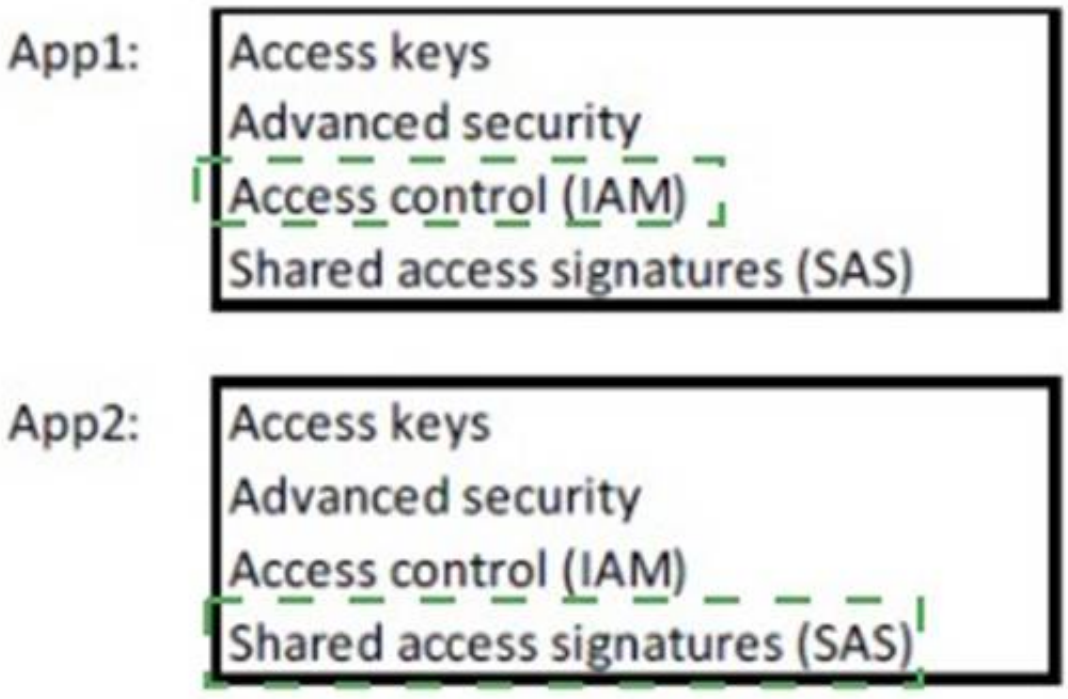
Answer: B

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
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.
You have an Azure App Service app named app1 and an app named App2 that runs in an Azure container instance. Each app uses a managed identity.
You need to ensure that App1 and App2 can read blobs from storage1 for the next 30 days.
What should you configure in storage1 for each app?



Answer:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Access Control (IAM)
Since the App1 uses Managed Identity, App1 can access the Storage Account via IAM. As per requirement, we need to minimize the number of secrets used, so Access keys is not ideal.
Box 2: Shared access signatures (SAS)
We need temp access for App2, so we need to use SAS.
A shared access signature (SAS) provides secure delegated access to resources in your storage account without compromising the security of your data. With a SAS, you have granular control over how a client can access your data. You can control what resources the client may access, what permissions they have on those resources, and how long the SAS is valid, among other parameters.

NEW QUESTION 87
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.
You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance. You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.
Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different subscription.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Moving the virtual machine to a different subscription does not change the host that the virtual machine runs on. It only changes the billing and management of the resources. To move the virtual machine to a different host, you need to redeploy it or use Azure Site Recovery. Then, References: [Move resources to new resource group or subscription] [Redeploy Windows VM to new Azure node] [Use Azure Site Recovery to migrate Azure VMs between Azure regions]

NEW QUESTION 90
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a storage account named storage1 that has the lifecycle management rules shown in the following table.

Name	Blob prefix	If base blobs were last modified more than (days ago)	Then
Rule1	container1/	3 days	Move to archive storage
Rule2	*Not applicable*	5 days	Move to cool storage
Rule3	container2/	10 days	Delete the blob
Rule4	container2/	15 days	Move to archive storage

On June 1, you store two blobs in storage1 as shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Access tier
File1	container1	Hot
File2	container2	Hot

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	○	○
On June 7, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	○	○
On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	○	○
On June 7, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.	○	○
On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier.	○	○

NEW QUESTION 92
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a web app named webapp1. You need to add a custom domain named www.contoso.com to webapp1. What should you do first?

A. Upload a certificate.
B. Add a connection string.
C. Stop webapp1.
D. Create a DNS record.

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 97
- (Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-connect-virtual-networks-portal

NEW QUESTION 101
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

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

Answer Area

Data sources:
- VM1 only
- VM1 and storage1 only
- VM1, storage1, and DB1 only
- VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:
- storage1 only
- Workspace1 only
- Workspace1 and storage1 only
- Workspace1, storage1, and DB1 only1

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Data Sources: VM1 only Destination: Workspace1 Only

NEW QUESTION 102
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
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.

Answer Area

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

Answer:

Answer Area

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
No, No, Yes
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept- authentication-security-questions

NEW QUESTION 107
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage 1 account contains a container named containet1.
You create a blob lifecycle rule named rule1.
You need to configure rule1 to automatically move blobs that were NOT updated for 45 days Irom container! to the Cool access tier.
How should you complete the rule? To answer, select Ihe appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Answer:

Answer Area

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

* 1. daysAfterModificationGreaterThan
* 2. Blockblob
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview#rule- actions
daysAfterModificationGreaterThan

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users. You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.
Solution: You create a Power Shell script that runs the New-MgUser cmdlet for each user.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. NO

Answer: B

Explanation:
The New-MgUser cmdlet is part of the Microsoft Graph PowerShell SDK, which is a module that allows you to interact with the Microsoft Graph API. The Microsoft Graph API is a service that provides access to data and insights across Microsoft 365, such as users, groups, mail, calendar, contacts, files, and more1.

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

NEW QUESTION 112
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these
questions will not appear in the review screen.
You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region. VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.
You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours. Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Correct answer is packet capture in Azure Network Watcher. https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview

NEW QUESTION 117
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom
Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.
You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance. You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.
Solution: From the Update management blade, you click Enable. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 121
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1. VNET1 contains the subnets shown in the following table.

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

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

A. 1
B. 3
4
C
D: 12

Answer: C

Explanation:
Note: A network security group (NSG) contains a list of security rules that allow or deny network traffic to resources connected to Azure Virtual Networks (VNet). NSGs can be associated to subnets, individual VMs (classic), or individual network interfaces (NIC) attached to VMs (Resource Manager).
Each network security group also contains default security rules.

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

NEW QUESTION 122
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that has the public IP addresses shown in the following table.

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

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

A. IP2 Only
B. IP1 and lP2 only
C. IP1, IP2, and IP5 only
D. IP1, IP2, IP4, and IP5 only

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#at- a-glance
Azure Firewall
- Dynamic IPv4: No
- Static IPv4: Yes
Dynamic IPv6: No
- Static IPv6: No
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip- firewall
Azure Firewall is a cloud-based network security service that protects your Azure Virtual Network resources. Azure Firewall requires at least one public static IP address to be configured. This IP or set of IPs are used as the external connection point to the firewall. Azure Firewall supports standard SKU public IP addresses. Basic SKU public IP address and public IP prefixes aren't supported.

NEW QUESTION 123
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table

Name	Type
ManagementGroup1	Management group
RG1	Resource group
9c8bc1cd-7655-4c66-b3ea-a8ee101d8f75	Subscription ID
Tag1	Tag

In Azure Cloud Shell, you need to create a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.
How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area,
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
$adminPassword = Read-Host -Prompt "Enter the administrator password" -AsSecureString

[ ▼ ]                                  [ ▼ ]
New-AzVm                               -Tag Tag1 '
New-AzResource                         -ResourceGroupName RG1 '
New-AzTemplateSpec                     -GroupName ManagementGroup1 '
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment          -Subscription 9c8bc1cd-7655-4c66-b3ea-a8ee101d8f75

- TemplateUri "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Azure/azure-quickstart-templates/master/101-vm-simple-windows/azuredeploy.json" '
- adminUsername LocalAdministrator -adminPassword $adminPassword -dnsLabelPrefix ContosoVM1
```

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 127
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the virtual networks in the following table.

Name	Subnet
VNet1	Sybnet11
VNet2	Subnet12
VNet3	Subnet13

Subscripton1 contains the virtual machines in the following table.

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

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

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 131
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to deploy the Azure container instances shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system
Instance1	Nano Server installation of Windows Server 2019
Instance2	Server Core installation of Windows Server 2019
Instance3	Linux
Instance4	Linux

Which instances can you deploy to a container group?

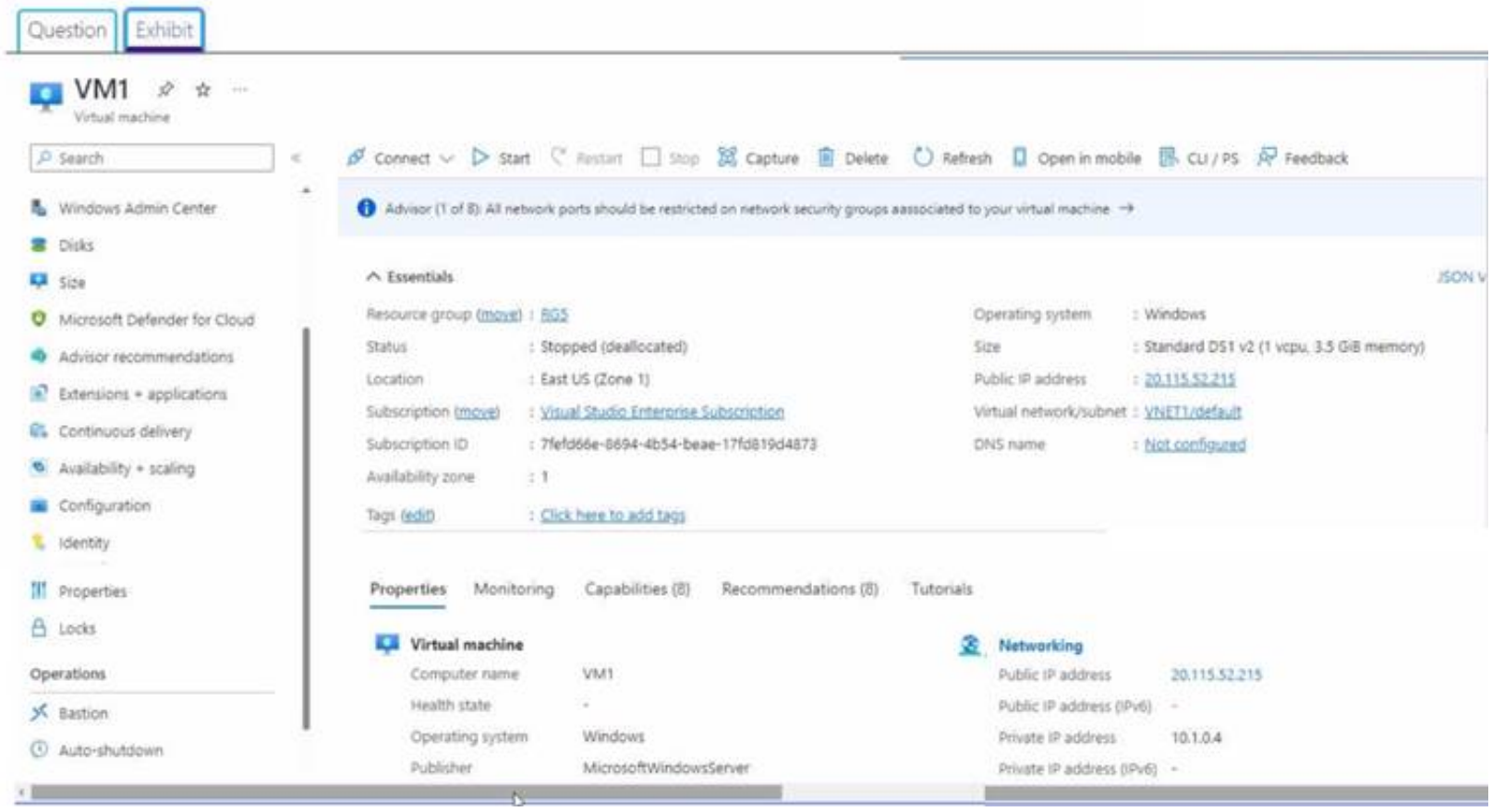
A. Instance1 only
B. Instance2only
C. Instance1 and Instance2 only
D. Instance3 and Instance4 only

Answer: D

Explanation:

https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-container-groups Multi-container groups currently support only Linux containers. For Windows containers, Azure Container Instances only supports deployment of a single container instance. While we are working to bring all features to Windows containers, you can find current platform differences in the service

NEW QUESTION 135
- (Topic 5)
You create an Azure VM named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019. VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit tab.)



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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 138
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

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

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

Name	Connected to
VM1	Subnet1
VM2	Subnet2

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

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

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

Answer Area

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? WebApp1 can communicate with VM2. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, WebApp1 is integrated with VNet1, which has a peering connection with VNet2. However, VM2 is in VNet3, which is not peered with VNet1 or VNet2. Therefore, WebApp1 cannot communicate with VM2 across different virtual networks1.
? NSG1 controls inbound traffic to WebApp1. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, NSG1 is associated with Subnet1 in VNet1, which is integrated with WebApp1. However, network security groups only control outbound traffic from App Service apps to virtual networks, not inbound traffic to App Service apps from virtual networks2. Therefore, NSG1 does not control inbound traffic to WebApp1.
? WebApp2 can communicate with VM1. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, WebApp2 is integrated with VNet3, which has a peering connection with VNet2. VM1 is in Subnet2 in VNet2, which has a network security group named NSG2 that allows inbound traffic from any source on port 803. Therefore, WebApp2 can communicate with VM1 on port 80 across peered virtual networks.

NEW QUESTION 140
- (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 namedImage1. Image1 contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that requires persistent storage.
You need to configure a storage service for Container1. What should you use?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/persistent-docker-volumes-with- azure-file-storage/

NEW QUESTION 141
- (Topic 5)
You have a Recovery Service vault that you use to test backups. The test backups contain two protected virtual machines.
You need to delete the Recovery Services vault. What should you do first?

A. From the Recovery Service vault, stop the backup of each backup item.
B. From the Recovery Service vault, delete the backup data.
C. Modify the disaster recovery properties of each virtual machine.
D. Modify the locks of each virtual machine.

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can't delete a Recovery Services vault if it is registered to a server and holds backup data. If you try to delete a vault, but can't, the vault is still configured to receive backup data.
Remove vault dependencies and delete vault
In the vault dashboard menu, scroll down to the Protected Items section, and click Backup Items. In this menu, you can stop and delete Azure File Servers, SQL Servers in Azure VM, and Azure virtual machines.

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

NEW QUESTION 144
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure key vault named Vault1. On VM1, you plan to configure Azure Disk Encryption to use a key encryption key (KEK) You need to prepare Vault! for Azure Disk Encryption.
Which two actions should you perform on Vault1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 145
- (Topic 5)

You deploy Azure virtual machines to three Azure regions.
Each region contains a virtual network. Each virtual network contains multiple subnets peered in a full mesh topology.
Each subnet contains a network security group (NSG) that has defined rules.
A user reports that he cannot use port 33000 to connect from a virtual machine in one region to a virtual machine in another region.
Which two options can you use to diagnose the issue? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Azure Virtual Network Manager
B. IP flow verify
C. Azure Monitor Network Insights
D. Connection troubleshoot
E. elective security rules

Answer: BD

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip- flow-verify-overview
IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and a remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

NEW QUESTION 149
- (Topic 5)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.
You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.
Solution: On Dev, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 154
- (Topic 5)
You plan to move a distributed on-premises app named App1 to an Azure subscription. After the planned move, App1 will be hosted on several Azure virtual machines.
You need to ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance.
What should you create?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
A virtual machine scale set is a group of identical virtual machines that are centrally managed, configured, and updated1. A virtual machine scale set can automatically increase or decrease the number of virtual machine instances in response to demand or a defined schedule2. A virtual machine scale set also provides high availability and fault tolerance by distributing the virtual machine instances across multiple fault domains and update domains3.
A fault domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that share a common power source and network switch. A fault domain can fail due to hardware or software failures, power outages, or network interruptions4. A virtual machine scale set can have up to five fault domains in a region.
An update domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that can undergo maintenance or be rebooted at the same time. An update domain can be affected by planned events, such as OS updates, application updates, or configuration changes4. A virtual machine scale set can have up to 20 update domains in a region.
By creating a virtual machine scale set that has 10 virtual machine instances, you can ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance. This is because the default configuration of a virtual machine scale set is to have five fault domains and five update domains. This means that at any given time, only one fault domain or one update domain can be unavailable due to maintenance or failure. Therefore, at least eight out of 10

virtual machine instances will be available to run App1. An availability set is another option for providing high availability and fault tolerance for your virtual machines. An availability set is a logical grouping of two or more virtual machines that are deployed across multiple fault domains and update domains. However, an availability set does not provide automatic scaling of resources or load balancing of traffic. You need to manually create and manage the number of virtual machine instances in an availability set.
Therefore, a virtual machine scale set is a better option than an availability set for your scenario. To create a virtual machine scale set, you can follow these steps:
? Sign in to the Azure portal.
? Select Create a resource > Compute > Virtual machine scale set.
? On the Basics tab, enter a name for your scale set, select your subscription and resource group, select Windows Server 2019 as the image type, and enter a username and password for the administrator account.
? On the Instance details tab, select the region where you want to deploy your scale set, select the size of the virtual machine instances, and enter 10 as the initial instance count.
? On the Scaling tab, configure the scaling policy for your scale set based on metrics or schedule.
? On the Load balancing tab, configure the load balancer for your scale set to
distribute traffic across the instances.
? On the Management tab, configure the diagnostics settings, automatic OS upgrades, extensions, and backup options for your scale set.
? On the Advanced tab, configure the availability zone, proximity placement group, accelerated networking, host group, and custom script extension options for your scale set.
? On the Tags tab, optionally add tags to your scale set resources.
? On the Review + create tab, review your settings and select Create.

NEW QUESTION 155
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Resource Manager that is used to deploy an Azure virtual machine.
Template1 contains the following text:

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
You can change the location in resources. Parameters used to define the value of some variables to be able to use in different places in the template resources. Resources are used only for complicated expressions. In any case, RM will only deploy from resources. In case the value is not mentioned directly, then it will check parameters if it is specified in the resources. Based on this question, the value of location is defined directly in resources. so you change the resources location value.
Use location parameter. To allow flexibility when deploying your template, use a parameter to specify the location for resources. Set the default value of the parameter to resourceGroup().location.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/resource- location?tabs=azure-powershell
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template- syntax#resources

NEW QUESTION 157
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The subscription is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that syncs to an on-premises Active Directory domain.

The domain contains the security principals shown in the following table.

Name	Type
User1	User
Computer1	Computer

In Azure AD, you create a user named User2.

The storage1 account contains a file share named share1 and has the following configurations.

```
"kind": "StorageV2",
"properties": {
                "azureFilesIdentityBasedAuthentication": {
                    "directoryServiceOptions": "AD",
                    "activeDirectoryProperties": {
                        "domainName": "Contoso.com",
                        "netBiosDomainName": "Contoso.com",
                        "forestName": "Contoso.com",
-
                    }
            }
```

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
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role to User1 for share1.	○	○
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Reader role to Computer1 for share1.	○	○
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role to User2 for share1.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

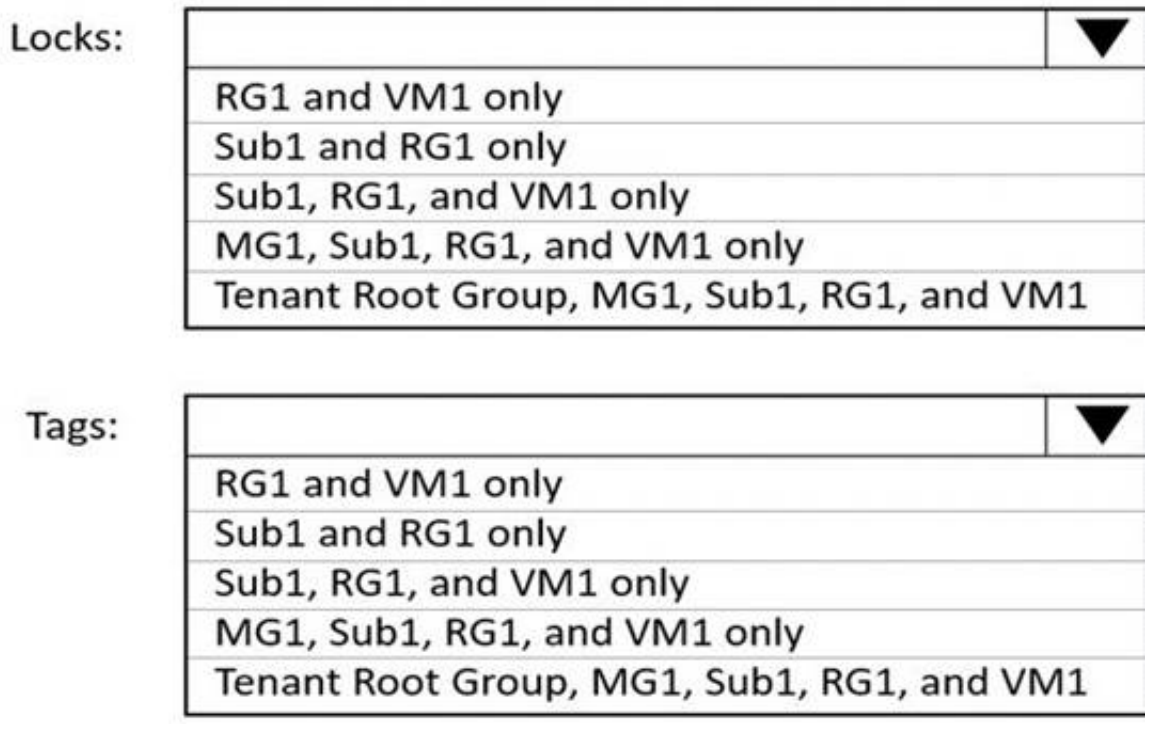
Answer: A

Explanation:

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role to User1 for share1.	○	○
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Reader role to Computer1 for share1.	○	○
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role to User2 for share1.	○	○

NEW QUESTION 161
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have the Azure resources shown on the following exhibit.

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



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 163
- (Topic 5)
You are configuring Azure AD authentication for an Azure Storage account named storage1.
You need to ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can upload files by using the Azure portal. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
Which two roles should you assign to Group1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: AB

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

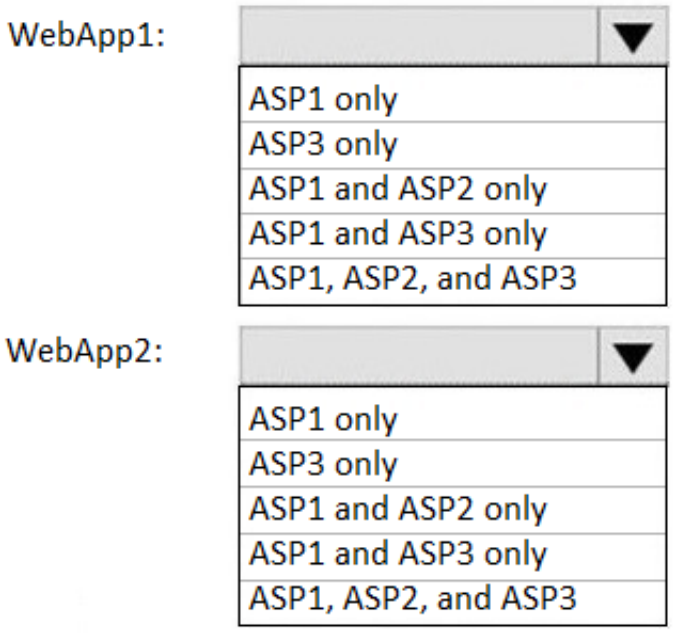
NEW QUESTION 167
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have the App Service plans shown in the following table.

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

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

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

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



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 169
- (Topic 5)
Your on-premises network contains a VPN gateway.
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

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

A. private endpoints
B. Azure Firewall
C. Azure AD Application Proxy
D. Azure Peering Service

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 171
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

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

You have the virtual machines shown in the following table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name	Type	Value
Host1	A record	131.107.200.20
Host2	A record	131.107.50.50

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

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 173
- (Topic 5)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.
Solution: You assign the Owner role at the subscription level to Admin1. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

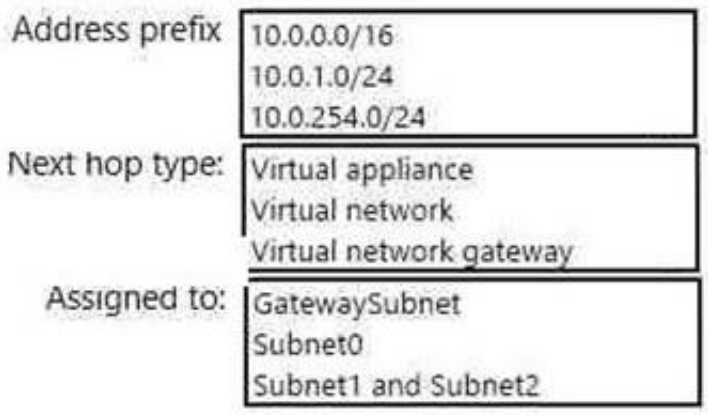
Explanation:
The Owner role is a very high-level role that grants full access to manage all resources in the scope, including the ability to assign roles to other users. This role does not follow the principle of least privilege, which means that you should only grant the minimum level of access required to accomplish the goal.
To enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you need to have a role that grants you the following permissions at the subscription level:
? Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/read
? Microsoft.Network/connections/read
? Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read
? Microsoft.Network/localNetworkGateways/read
? Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read
? Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read
? Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read
? Microsoft.Network/routeTables/read
? Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/read
? Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read
? Microsoft.OperationalInsights/workspaces/*
Some of the built-in roles that have these permissions are Owner, Contributor, or Network Contributor1. However, these roles also grant other permissions that may not be necessary or desirable for enabling Traffic Analytics. Therefore, the best practice is to use the principle of least privilege and create a custom role that only has the required permissions for enabling Traffic Analytics2.
Therefore, to meet the goal of ensuring that an Azure AD user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you should create a custom role with the required permissions and assign it to Admin1 at the subscription level.

NEW QUESTION 176
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16 and contains the subnets in the following table.

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

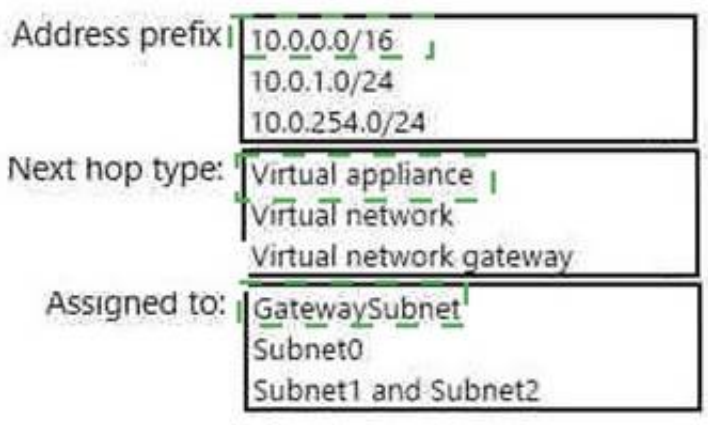
Subnet1 contains a virtual appliance named VM1 that operates as a router. You create a routing table named RT1.
You need to route all inbound traffic to VNet1 through VM1.
How should you configure RT1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box1 : 10.0.0.0/16
Address prefix in networking refer to the destination IP address range. In this scenario, destination is Vnet1 , hence Address prefix will be the address space of Vnet1.
Box 2 : Virtual appliance
Next hop gets the next hop type and IP address of a packet from a specific VM and NIC. Knowing the next hop helps you determine if traffic is being directed to the intended destination, or whether the traffic is being sent nowhere
Next Hop --> VM1 --> Virtual Appliance (You can specify IP address of VM 1 when configuring next hop as virtual appliance)
Box 3 : GatewaySubnet
In the scenario it is asked for all the inbound traffic to Vnet1. Inbound traffic is flowing through SubnetGW. You need to route all inbound traffic from the VPN gateway to VNet1 through VM1.So its traffic from Gateway subnet only.

NEW QUESTION 181
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users. You need to create a quest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.
Solution: from Azure AD in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk create user operation. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite?source=recommendations
- Use "Bulk invite users" to prepare a comma-separated value (.csv) file with the user information and invitation preferences
- Upload the .csv file to Azure AD
- Verify the users were added to the directory

NEW QUESTION 182
- (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: C

Explanation:
An Availability Zone in an Azure region is a combination of a fault domain and an update domain. For example, if you create three or more VMs across three zones in an Azure region, your VMs are effectively distributed across three fault domains and three update domains. The Azure platform recognizes this distribution across update domains to make sure that VMs in different zones are not updated at the same time.
Reference link
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-virtual-machine-availability/5-review-availability-zones

NEW QUESTION 183
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
Users access the resources in the subscription from either home or from customer sites. From home, users must establish a point-to-site VPN to access the Azure resources. The users on the customer sites access the Azure resources by using site-to-site VPNs.
You have a line-of-business app named App1 that runs on several Azure virtual machine. The virtual machines run Windows Server 2016.
You need to ensure that the connections to App1 are spread across all the virtual machines.
What are two possible Azure services that you can use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: DE

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

NEW QUESTION 188
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com. The User administrator role is assigned to a user named Admin1.
An external partner has a Microsoft account that uses the user1@outlook.com sign in.
Admin1 attempts to invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant and receives the following error message: “Unable to invite user user1@outlook.com – Generic authorization exception.” You need to ensure that Admin1 can invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant.
What should you do?

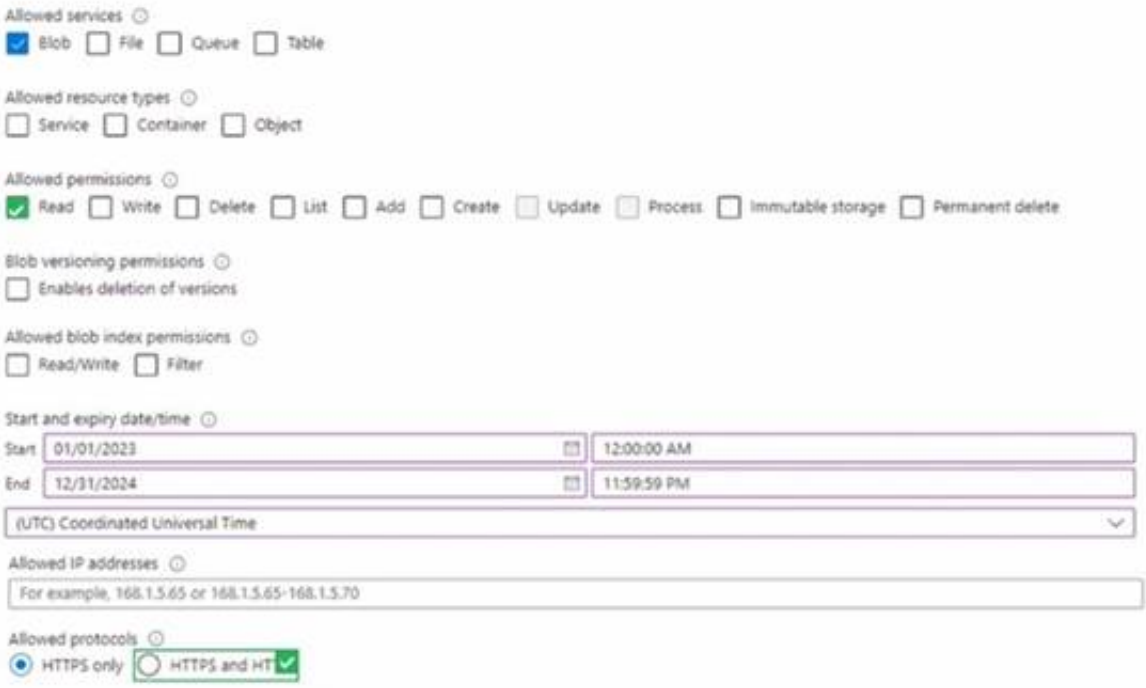
A. From the Roles and administrators blade, assign the Security administrator role to Admin1.
B. From the Organizational relationships blade, add an identity provider.
C. From the Custom domain names blade, add a custom domain.
D. From the Users settings blade, modify the External collaboration settings.

Answer: D

Explanation:
You can adjust the guest user settings, their access, who can invite them from "External collaboration settings" check this link https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/delegate-invitations

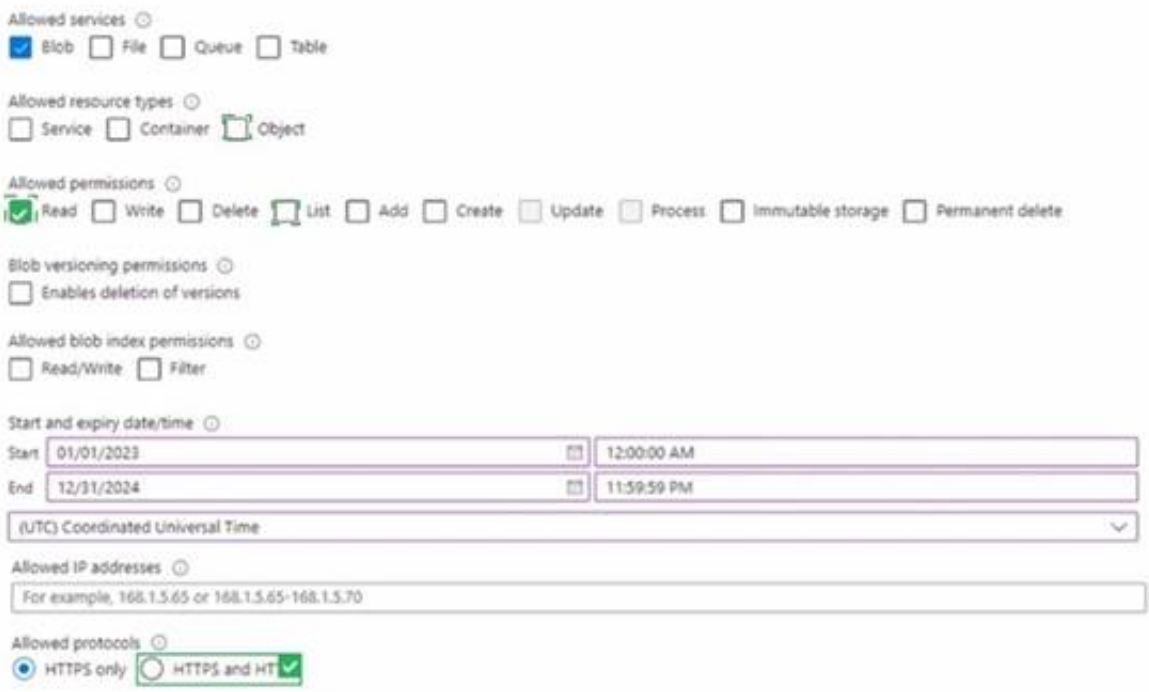
NEW QUESTION 193
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.
You need to configure a shared access signature (SAS) to ensure that users can only download blobs securely by name.
Which two settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area



Answer:

Answer Area



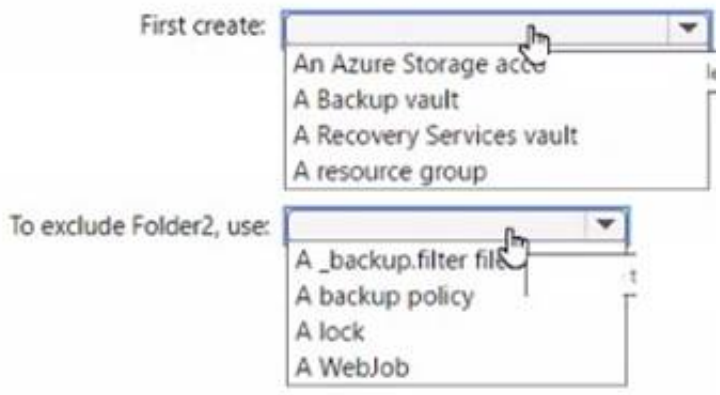
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Allowed resources types: Objects (access by name)
Allowed Permissions: Read (you need download) and List (you need to see the object to read it)

NEW QUESTION 194
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure App Service app named WebApp1 that contains two folders named Folder1 and Folder2.
You need to configure a daily backup of WebApp1. The solution must ensure that Folder2 is excluded from the backup.
What should you create first and what should you use to exclude Fokier2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



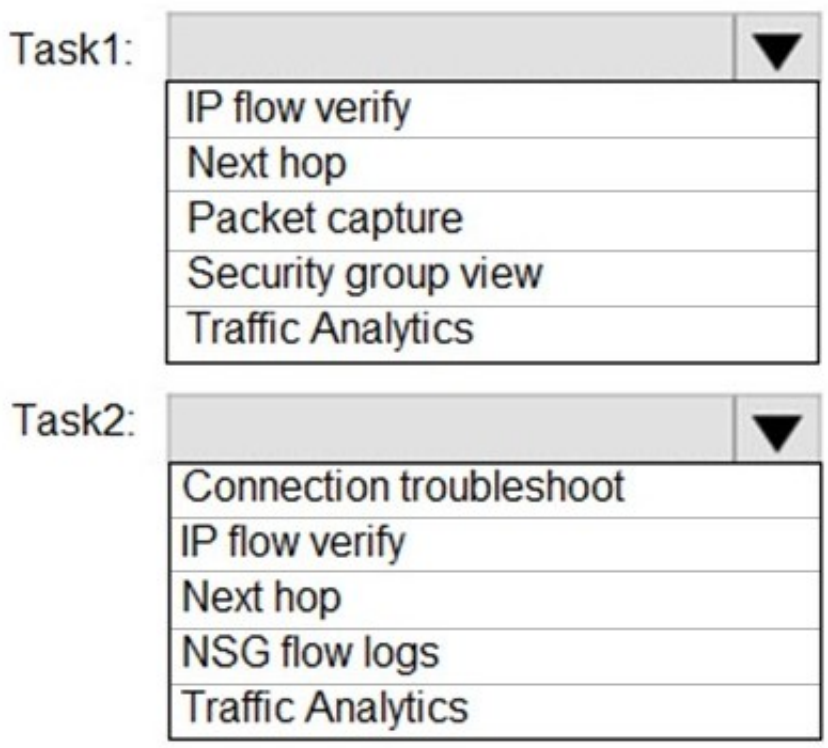
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 197
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You plan to use Azure Network Watcher to perform the following tasks:
? Task1: Identify a security rule that prevents a network packet from reaching an Azure virtual machine
? Task2: Validate outbound connectivity from an Azure virtual machine to an external host
Which feature should you use for each task? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Task 1: IP flow verify
The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which security rule allowed or denied the communication, so that you can resolve the problem.
Task 2: Connection troubleshoot
The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time.

NEW QUESTION 198
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storageaccount1.
You export storageaccount1 as an Azure Resource Manager template. The template contains the following sections.

```
{
        "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
        "apiVersion": "2019-06-01",
        "name": "storageaccount1",
        "location": "eastus",
        "sku": {
            "name": "Standard_LRS",
            "tier": "Standard"
        },
        "kind": "StorageV2",
        "properties": {
            "networkAcls": {
                "bypass": "AzureServices",
                "virtualNetworkRules": [],
                "ipRules": [],
                "defaultAction": "Allow"
            },
            "supportsHttpsTrafficOnly": true,
            "encryption": {
                "services": {
                    "file": {
                        "keyType": "Account",
                        "enabled": true
                    },
                    "blob": {
                        "keyType": "Account",
                        "enabled": true
                    }
                },
                "keySource": "Microsoft.Storage"
            },
            "accessTier": "Hot"
        }
},
```


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

Answer Area

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

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

NEW QUESTION 199
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named account1.
You plan to upload the disk files of a virtual machine to account! 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 answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. From the Networking blade of account1, select Selected networks
B. From the Service endpoints blade of VNet1, add a service endpoint.
C. From the Networking blade of account11, add the 131.107.1.0/24 IP address range.
D. From the Networking blade of account1. select Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account
E. From the Networking blade of account1, add VNet1.

Answer: AE

Explanation:
To restrict access to account1, you need to enable the firewall and virtual network settings on the storage account. This allows you to specify which networks can access the storage account. By selecting Selected networks, you can block all access from the public internet and only allow access from the specified networks. By adding VNet1, you can allow access from the virtual network that contains VM1. You do not need to add the on-premises IP address range or enable the service endpoint option, as these are not required for uploading the disk files to the storage account. You do not need to allow trusted Microsoft services, as this is not relevant for the scenario. Then, References: [Configure Azure Storage firewalls and virtual networks] [Upload a generalized VHD to Azure]

NEW QUESTION 200
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure AD tenant named adatum.com that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Group1	*None*
Group2	Group1
Group3	Group2

Adatum.com contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3
User4	*None*

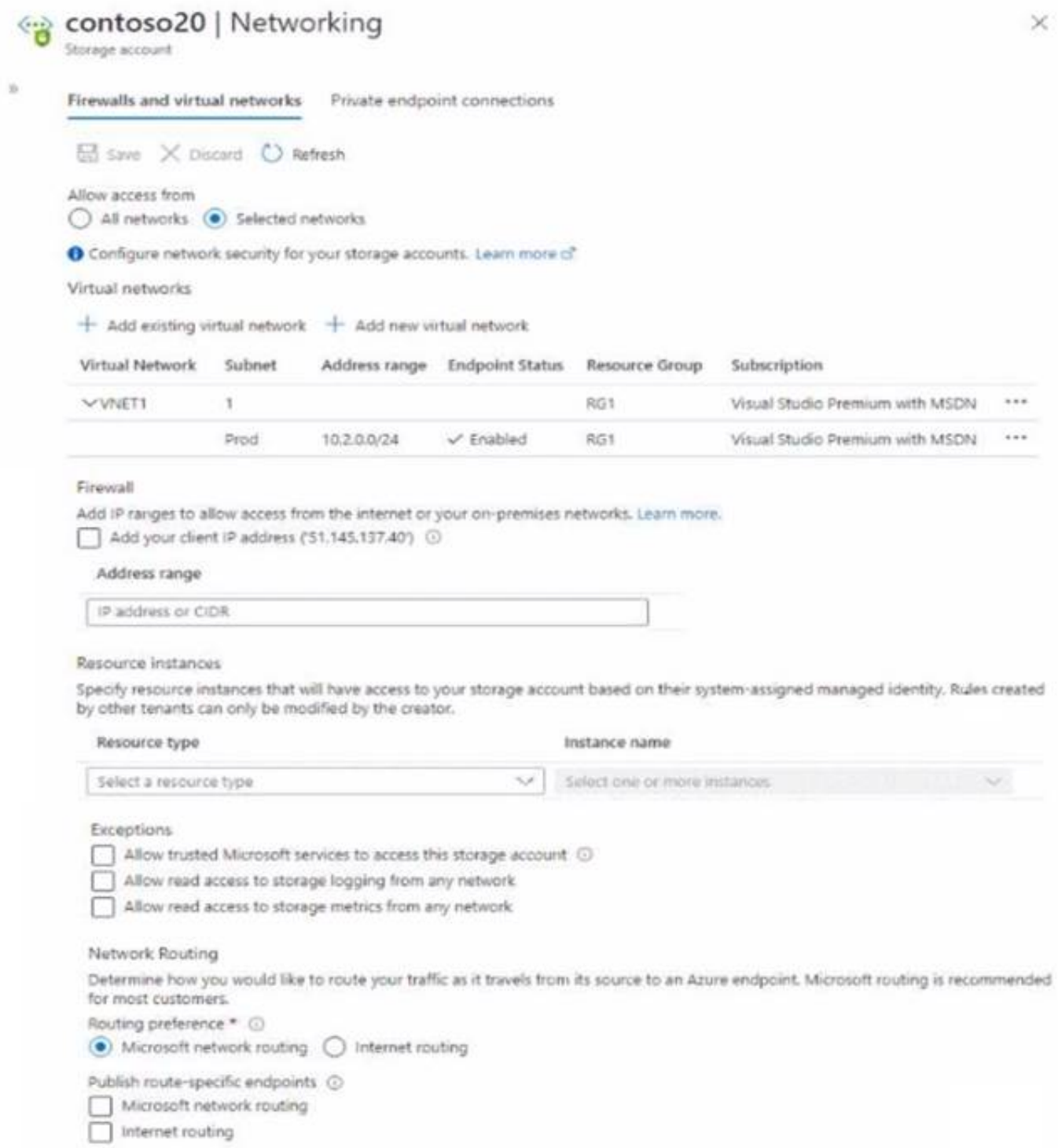
You assign the Azure AD Premium P2 license to Group l and User4. Which users are assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license?

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

Answer: B

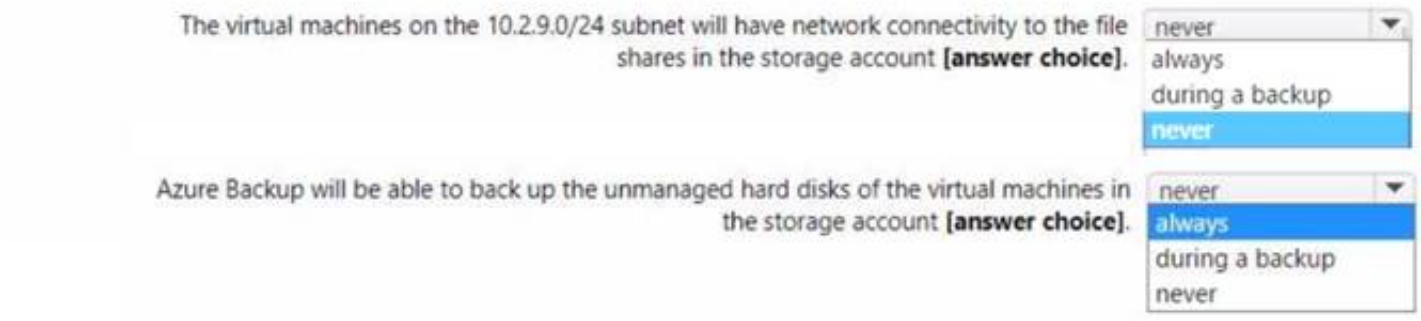
Explanation:
? According to the Microsoft documentation, when you assign a license to a group, all members of that group are automatically assigned the license. However, if a user is already assigned the same license directly or through another group, the license is not duplicated.
? In your scenario, you assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license to Group1 and User4. This means that all members of Group1, which are User1 and User2, will also get the license. User4 will get the license directly.
? User3 will not get the license because they are not a member of Group1 or assigned the license directly.
? Therefore, the users who are assigned the Azure AD Premium P2 license are
User1, User2, and User4 only.

NEW QUESTION 204
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
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.

Answer Area



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 206
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result,
these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.
You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance. You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.
Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different resource group.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
Moving the virtual machine to a different resource group does not change the host that the virtual machine runs on. It only changes the logical grouping of the resources. To move the virtual machine to a different host, you need to redeploy it or use Azure Site Recovery. Then, References: [Move resources to new resource group or subscription] [Redeploy Windows VM to new Azure node] [Use Azure Site Recovery to migrate Azure VMs between Azure regions]

NEW QUESTION 209
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You plan to deploy an Azure container instance by using the following Azure Resource Manager template.

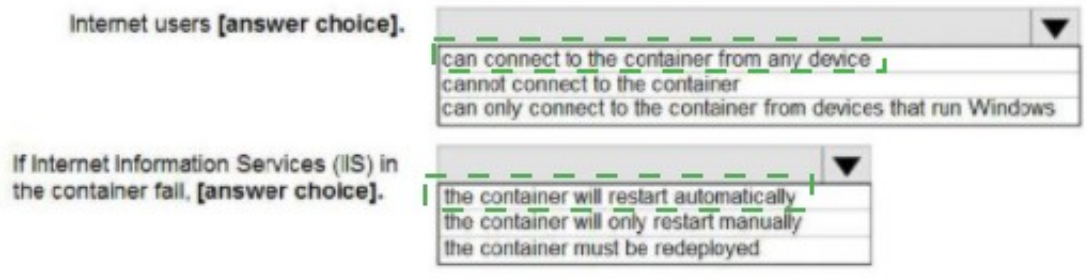
```
{
    "type": "Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups",
    "apiVersion": "2018-10-01",
    "name": "webprod",
    "location": "westus",
    "properties": {
        "containers": [
            {
                "name": "webprod",
                "properties": {
  "image": "microsoft/iis:nanoserver",
  "ports": [
      {
          "protocol": "TCP",
          "port": 80
      }

           "environmentVariables": [],
           "resources": {
               "requests": {
                   "memoryInGB": 1.5,
                   "cpu": 1
               }
           }
       }
   }
],
"restartPolicy": "OnFailure",
"ipAddress": {
    "ports": [
                    }
                ],
                "ip": "[parameters('IPAddress')]",
                "type": "Public"
            },
            "osType": "Windows"
        }
    }
```

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

Internet users **[answer choice]**.
- can connect to the container from any device
- cannot connect to the container
- can only connect to the container from devices that run Windows

If Internet Information Services (IIS) in the container fail, **[answer choice]**.
- the container will restart automatically
- the container will only restart manually
- the container must be redeployed

Answer:

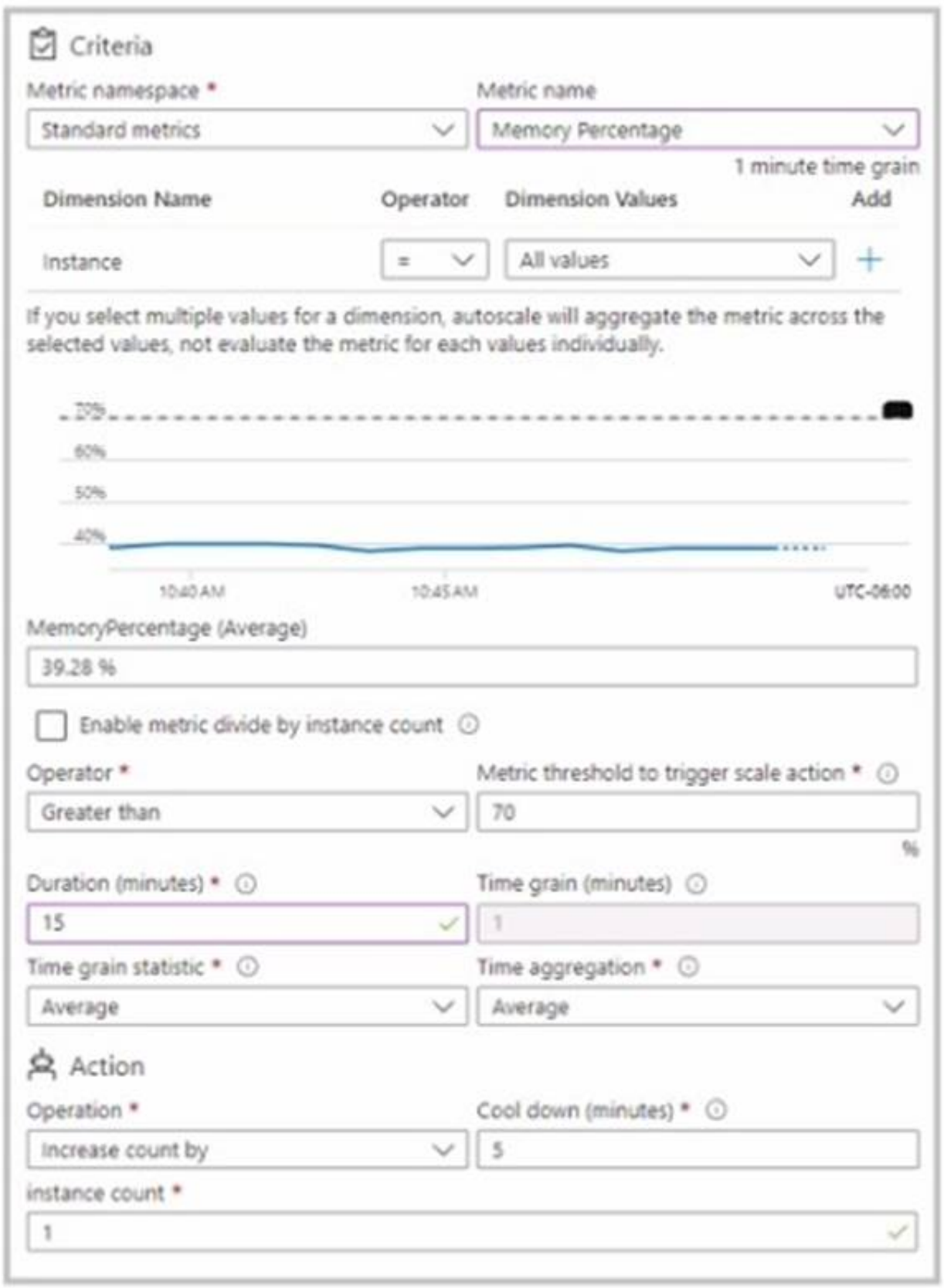


A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: can connect to the container from any device
In the policy "osType": "window" refer that it will create a container in a container group that runs Windows but it won't block access depending on device type.
Box 2: the container will restart automatically
Docker provides restart policies to control whether your containers start automatically when they exit, or when Docker restarts. Restart policies ensure that linked containers are started
in the correct order. Docker recommends that you use restart policies, and avoid using process managers to start containers.
on-failure : Restart the container if it exits due to an error, which manifests as a non-zero exit code.
As the flag is mentioned as "on-failure" in the policy, so it will restart automatically

NEW QUESTION 211
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure App Service app named Appl that contains two running instances. You havean autoscale rule configured as shown in the following exhibit



For the instance limits stale condition setting, you set Maximum to 5. During a 30-minute period. Appl uses 60 percent of the available memory.
What is the maximum number of instances tor Appl during the 30-minute pefiod:

A. 2
B. 3
C. 4
D. 5

Answer: C

Explanation:
The exhibit shows that you have an autoscale rule configured for your App Service app named App1. The rule is based on the memory percentage metric, which measures the average amount of memory used by all the instances of your app. The rule has the following settings:
? Scale out action: Add 1 instance when the memory percentage is greater than or
equal to 80% for a duration of 10 minutes.
? Scale in action: Remove 1 instance when the memory percentage is less than or equal to 60% for a duration of 10 minutes.
? Instance limits: The minimum number of instances is 2, and the maximum number of instances is 5.
According to the question, during a 30-minute period, App1 uses 60% of the available memory. This means that the scale in action is triggered, but not the scale out action. Therefore, one instance is removed from App1 every 10 minutes, until the minimum number of instances is reached.
Since App1 initially has two running instances, after the first 10 minutes, one instance is removed and App1 has one instance left. However, since the minimum number of instances is set to 2, another instance is added back to App1 to meet the minimum requirement. Therefore, after the first 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.
After the second 10 minutes, the same process repeats. One instance is removed due to the scale in action, and another instance is added back due to the minimum requirement. Therefore, after the second 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.
After the third 10 minutes, there is no change in the number of instances, because App1 already has the minimum number of instances. Therefore, after the third 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.
Therefore, during the 30-minute period, App1 never has more than two instances running at any given time. However, since one instance is removed and added back every 10 minutes, there are four different instances that are used by App1 during the period. Hence, the maximum number of instances for App1 during the period is four.

NEW QUESTION 214
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.
For storage 1. you create an encryption scope named Scope1. Which storage types can you encrypt by using Scope1?

A. file shares only
B. containers only
C. file shares and containers only
D. containers and tables only
E. file shares, containers, and tables only
F. file shares, containers, tables, and queues

Answer: B

Explanation:
"Encryption scopes enable you to manage encryption at the level of an individual blob or container." https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope- manage?tabs=portal

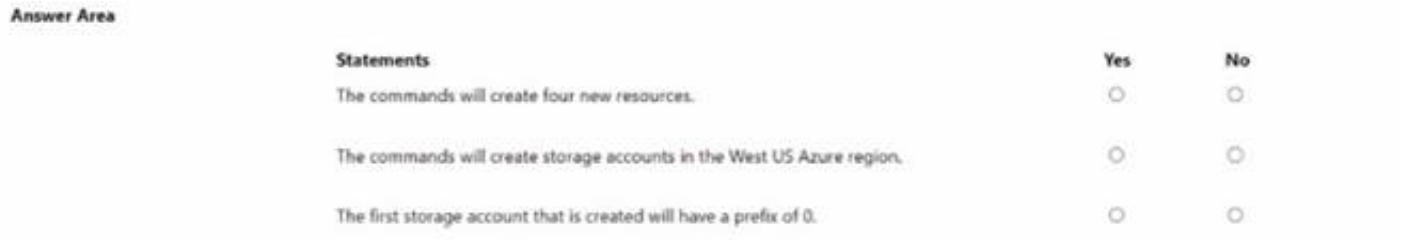
NEW QUESTION 217
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Location
RG1	East US
RG2	West US

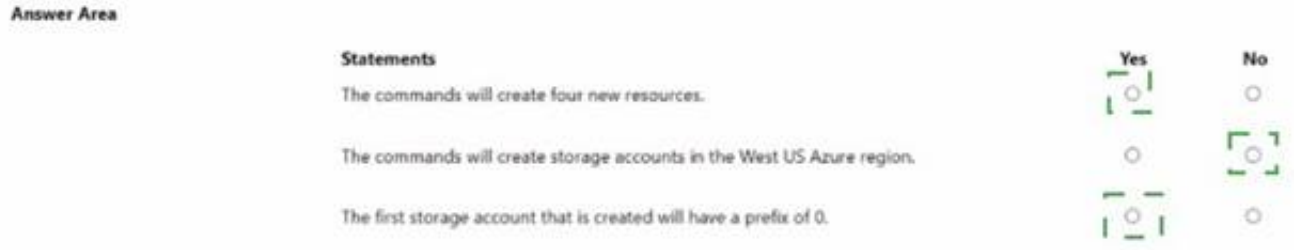
You create the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template named deploy json.

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "variables": {},
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
      "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
      "location": "eastus",
      "name": "[concat('RG', copyIndex())]",
        "copy": {
        "name": "copy",
        "count": 4
        }
    }
  ],

  "outputs": {}
}
```

You deploy the template by running the following cmdlet.
Item-AzSubscriptionDeployment -location -Template file deploy-json For each or the following statements, select Yes il the statement is bue. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Answer:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

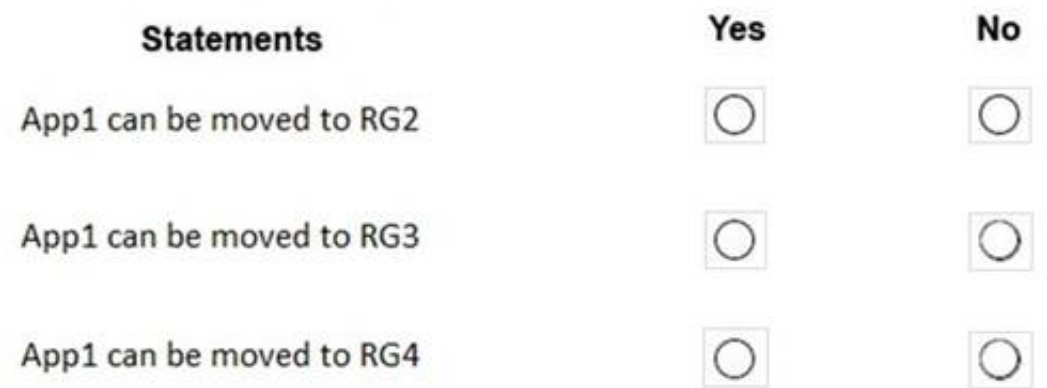
NEW QUESTION 222
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Subscription1 has following resource groups:

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

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

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

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



Answer:

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 226
- (Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 229
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some
question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.
You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:
•Name: LB1
•Type: Internal
•SKU: Standard
•Virtual network: VNET1
You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1. Solution: You create two Standard public IP addresses and associate a Standard SKU
public IP address to the network interface of each virtual machine. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 234
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Subscription that contains the virtual networks Shown in the following table.

Name	Location
Vnet1	US East
Vnet2	US East
Vnet3	US East
Vnet4	UK South
Vnet5	UK South
Vnet6	UK South
Vnet7	Asia East
Vnet8	Asia East
Vnet9	Asia East
Vnet10	Asia East

All the virtual networks are peered. Each virtual network contains nine virtual machines. You need to configure secure RDP corrections to the virtual machines by using Azure Boston.
Whit is the minimum number of Bastion nests required?

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? According to the Microsoft documentation, Azure Bastion is a service that provides more secure and seamless RDP and SSH access to virtual machines without any exposure through public IP addresses. You can provision the service directly in your local or peered virtual network to get support for all the VMs within it.
? In your scenario, you have three virtual networks that are peered with each other.
This means that they can communicate with each other as if they were in the same virtual network. Therefore, you can deploy one Bastion host in any of the virtual networks and use it to connect to all the virtual machines in the peered virtual networks. You don’t need to deploy a separate Bastion host for each virtual network or each virtual machine.
? For more information about how to deploy and use Azure Bastion, see Tutorial:
Deploy Bastion using specified settings: Azure portal.

NEW QUESTION 237
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that hat Traffic Analytics configured.
You deploy a new virtual machine named VM1 that has the following settings:
• Region- East US
• Virtual network: VNet1
• NIC network security group: NSG1
You need to monitor VM1 traffic by using Traffic Analytics. Which settings should you configure?

A. Diagnostic settings for VM1
B. Insights for VM1
C. NSG flow logs for NSG1
D. Diagnostic settings for NSG1

Answer: C

Explanation:
Traffic Analytics analyzes the network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud1. NSG flow logs are a feature of Network Watcher that allows you to view information about ingress and egress IP traffic through an NSG2. To use Traffic Analytics, you need to enable NSG flow logs for the network security groups you want to monitor1.
Diagnostic settings for VM1 or NSG1 are not required for Traffic Analytics. Diagnostic settings are used to stream log data from an Azure resource to different destinations such as Log Analytics workspace, Event Hubs, or Storage account3. Insights for VM1 are also not required for Traffic Analytics. Insights are a feature of Azure Monitor that provide analysis of the performance and health of an Azure resource4.

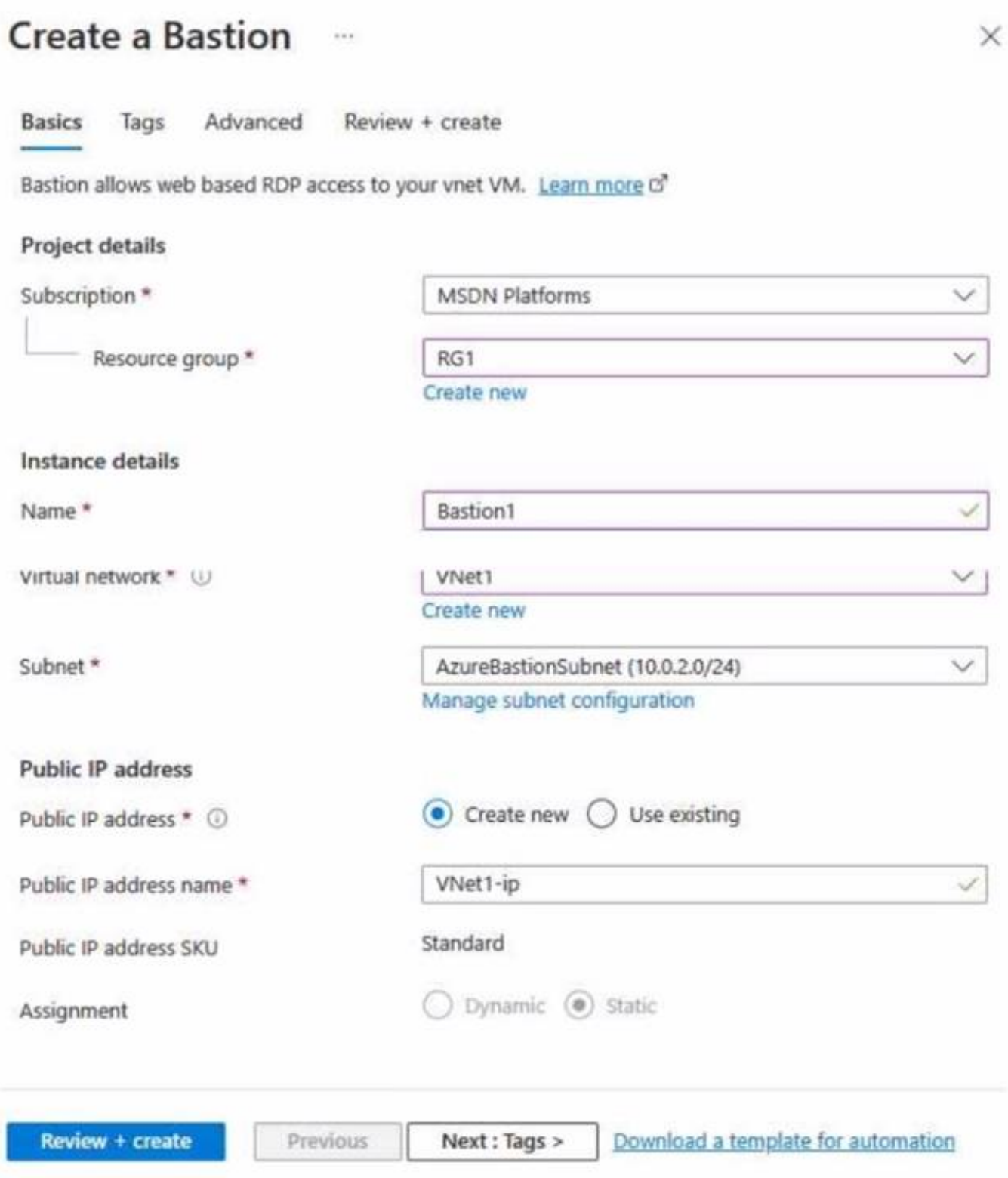
NEW QUESTION 241
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Peered with
VNet1	East US	VNet2
VNet2	East US	VNet1, VNet3
VNet3	West US	VNet2

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

Name	Operating system	Connected to
VM1	Windows	VNet1
VM2	Linux	VNet2
VM3	Windows	VNet3

Each virtual machine contains only a private IP address.
You create an Azure bastion for VNet1 as shown in the following exhibit.



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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The Remote Desktop Connection client (mstsc.exe) can be used to connect to VM1 through Bastion1.	○	○
The Azure portal can use SSH to connect to VM2 through Bastion1.	○	○
The Azure portal can be used to connect to VM3 through Bastion1.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 246
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to migrate 50 virtual machines from VMware vSphere to the subscription. You create a Recovery Services vault.
What should you do next?

A. Configure an extended network.
B. Create a recovery plan.
C. Deploy an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to vSphere.
D. Configure a virtual network.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To migrate virtual machines from VMware vSphere to Azure, you need to use Azure Migrate, which is a service that helps you assess and migrate your on-

premises workloads to Azure. Azure Migrate uses an appliance that you deploy as an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to vSphere. The appliance discovers the virtual machines and sends metadata and performance data to Azure Migrate. You can then use Azure Migrate to assess the readiness, cost, and sizing of the virtual machines for migration. You can also use Azure Migrate to replicate and migrate the virtual machines to Azure. References:
? About Azure Migrate

Migrate Server Migration

? Prepare VMware servers for assessment and migration to Azure with Azure

NEW QUESTION 247
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1. You plan to create a storage account named storage1.
You have a Bicep file named File1.
You need to modify File1 so that it can be used to automate the deployment of storage1 to RG1.
Which property should you modify?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 252
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have two Azure virtual machines as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Private IP address	Public IP address	DNS suffix configured in the operating system	Connected to
vm1	Windows Server 2019	10.0.1.4	131.107.50.20	Contoso.com	vnet1
vm2	SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 (SLES) SP2	10.0.1.5	131.107.90.80	**None**	vnet1

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

Name	Type
Contoso.com	DNS zone
Fabrikam.com	Private DNS zone

You perform the following actions:
? To fabrikam.com, you add a virtual network link to vnet1 and enable auto registration.
? For contoso.com, you assign vm1 and vm2 the Owner role.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worm one point.

Statements	Yes	No
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20.	○	○
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.	○	○
The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Statements	Yes	No
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20.	○	○
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.	○	○
The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.	○	○

NEW QUESTION 257
- (Topic 5)
You need to create an Azure Storage account named storage1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
• Support Azure Data Lake Storage.

• Minimize costs for infrequently accessed data.
• Automatically replicate data to a secondary Azure region.
Which three options should you configure for storage1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

A. the Cool access tier
B. the Hot access tier
C. hierarchical namespace
D. zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
E. geo-redundant storage (GRS)

Answer: ACE

Explanation:
To create an Azure Storage account that supports Azure Data Lake Storage, you need to enable the hierarchical namespace option. This option allows you to organize and manipulate files and folders efficiently in a data lake. It also enables compatibility with the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) API, which is widely used for big data analytics. For more information, see Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 Introduction.
To minimize costs for infrequently accessed data, you can choose the Cool access tier for your storage account. This tier offers lower storage costs than the Hot access tier, but higher access and transaction costs. The Cool access tier is suitable for data that is infrequently accessed or modified, such as short-term backup, disaster recovery, or archival data. Data in the Cool access tier should be stored for at least 30 days. For more information, see Access tiers for blob data.
To automatically replicate data to a secondary Azure region, you can choose the geo- redundant storage (GRS) option for your storage account. This option replicates your data synchronously three times within the primary region, and then asynchronously to the secondary region. GRS provides the highest level of durability and availability for your data, and protects against regional outages or disasters. For more information, see Data redundancy.

NEW QUESTION 258
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