



# Microsoft

## Exam Questions AZ-104

Microsoft Azure Administrator

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### NEW QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

? Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24

? Availability set: AVSet

? Network security group (NSG): None

? Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)

? Public IP address: 40.90.219.6 (dynamic)

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

Which changes should you apply to VM1 as you configure slb1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

▼

Create and assign an NSG to VM1

Remove the public IP address from VM1

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

▼

Create and configure an NSG

Remove the public IP address from VM1

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Answer:

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

▼

Create and assign an NSG to VM1

Remove the public IP address from VM1

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:

▼

Create and configure an NSG

Remove the public IP address from VM1

Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

- A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

#### Explanation:

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

If the Public IP on VM1 is set to Dynamic, that means it is a Public IP with Basic SKU because Public IPs with Standard SKU have Static assignments by default, that cannot be changed. We cannot associate Basic SKUs IPs with Standard SKUs LBs. One cannot create a backend SLB pool if the VM to be associated has a Public IP. For Private IP it doesn't matter whether it is dynamic or static, still we can add the such VM into the SLB backend pool.

Box 2: Create and configure an NSG

Standard Load Balancer is built on the zero trust network security model at its core. Standard Load Balancer secure by default and is part of your virtual network. The virtual network is a private and isolated network. This means Standard Load Balancers and Standard Public IP addresses are closed to inbound flows unless opened by Network Security Groups. NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you do not have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource. To learn more about NSGs and how to apply them for your scenario, see Network Security Groups. Basic Load Balancer is open to the internet by default.

### NEW QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

| Name      | Type                    |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| Backup1   | Backup vault            |
| Recovery1 | Recovery Services vault |

You create a storage account that contains the resources shown in the following table.

| Name   | Type           |
|--------|----------------|
| cont1  | Blob container |
| share1 | File share     |

To which vault can you back up cont1 and share1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

cont1: 

Backup1 only  
Backup1 only  
Recovery1 only  
Backup1 or Recovery1  
Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

share1: 

Recovery1 only  
Backup1 only  
Recovery1 only  
Backup1 or Recovery1  
Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:  
Answer Area

cont1: 

Backup1 only  
Backup1 only  
Recovery1 only  
Backup1 or Recovery1  
Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

share1: 

Recovery1 only  
Backup1 only  
Recovery1 only  
Backup1 or Recovery1  
Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains two Log Analytics workspaces named Workspace 1 and Workspace? and 100 virtual machines that run Windows Server.

You need to collect performance data and events from the virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Logs must be sent to Workspace! and Workspace?
- All Windows events must be captured
- All security events must be captured.

What should you install and configure on each virtual machine?

- A. the Azure Monitor agent
- B. the Windows Azure diagnostics extension (WAD)
- C. the Windows VM agent

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview> Azure Monitor Agent (AMA) collects monitoring data from the guest operating system of Azure and hybrid virtual machines and delivers it to Azure Monitor for use by features, insights, and other services, such as Microsoft Sentinel and Microsoft Defender for Cloud. Azure Monitor Agent replaces all of Azure Monitor's legacy monitoring agents.

NEW QUESTION 4

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Load Balancer named LB1.

You assign a user named User1 the roles shown in the following exhibit.

User1 assignments - LB1

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

Search by assignment name or description

#### Answer Area

User1 can [answer choice] LB1.

  
 delete  
 create a NAT rule for  
 assign access to other users for

User1 can [answer choice] the resource group.

  
 delete a virtual machine from  
 modify the load balancing rules in  
 deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster to

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

User Access Administrator can only assign access to other users

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

Virtual Machine Contributor can Manage VMs, which includes deleting VMs too. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/350635/can-virtual-machine-contributor-create-vm.html>

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (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 6

- (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 7

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Storage accounts as shown in the following exhibit.



| Storage accounts   |                 |                 |             |            |           |                |             |                   |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| <div> <div>+</div> Add           <div>≡</div> Edit columns           <div>↺</div> Refresh           <div>🏷</div> Assign Tags           <div>🗑</div> Delete         </div>  |                 |                 |             |            |           |                |             |                   |
| Subscriptions: All 2 selected - Don't see a subscription? Switch directories   |                 |                 |             |            |           |                |             |                   |
| <div> <div>Filter by name...</div> <div>All subscriptions</div> <div>All resource groups</div> <div>All types</div> <div>All locations</div> <div>No grouping</div> </div> |                 |                 |             |            |           |                |             |                   |
| 3 items  |                 |                 |             |            |           |                |             |                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | NAME            | TYPE            | KIND        | RESOURCE   | LOCATION  | SUBSCRIPTL...  | ACCESS T... | REPLICAT...       |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | storageaccount1 | Storage account | Storage     | ContosoRG1 | EastUS    | Subscription 1 | -           | Read-access ge... |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | storageaccount2 | Storage account | StorageV2   | ContosoRG1 | CentralUS | Subscription 1 | Host        | Geo-redundant...  |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | storageaccount3 | Storage account | BlobStorage | ContosoRG1 | EastUS    | Subscription 1 | Host        | Locally-redund... |

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

You can use [answer choice] for Azure Table Storage.

▼

storageaccount1 only  
 storageaccount2 only  
 storageaccount3 only  
 storageaccount1 and storageaccount2 only  
 storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only

You can use [answer choice] for Azure Blob storage.

▼

storageaccount3 only  
 storageaccount2 and storageaccount3 only  
 storageaccount1 and storageaccount3 only  
 all the storage accounts

- 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 8

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

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

The Not allowed resource types Azure policy that has policy enforcement enabled is assigned to RG1 and uses the following parameters:  
 Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines  
 In RG1, you need to create a new virtual machine named VM2 which is connected toVNET1. What should you do first?

- A. Create an Azure Resource Manager template.
- B. AddsubnettoVNET1.
- C. Remove Microsof
- D. Network/virtualNetworks from the policy.
- E. Remove Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines from the policy.

Answer: C

### Explanation:

To create a new virtual machine named VM2 which is connected to VNET1 in RG1, you need to remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy. This is because the Not allowed resource types Azure policy denies the deployment of the specified resource types in the scope of the assignment. In this case, the policy is assigned to RG1 and uses the parameters Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks and Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines. This means that you cannot create or update any virtual networks or virtual machines in RG1. Therefore, to create VM2 and connect it to VNET1, you need to remove Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks from the policy parameters. This will allow you to create or update virtual networks in RG1, but still prevent you from creating or updating virtual machines. Alternatively, you can also exclude VNET1 from the policy assignment scope, but this will affect the compliance of the policy for the entire virtual network.  
 References:  
 ? Not allowed resource types (Deny)  
 ? Create and manage policies to enforce compliance

## NEW QUESTION 9

### HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

Your company purchases a new Azure subscription.

You create a file named Deploy.json as shown in the following exhibit

```
1 {
2   "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
3   "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
4   "parameters": {},
5   "variables": {},
6   "resources": [
7     {
8       "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
9       "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
10      "location": "eastus",
11      "name": "[concat('RG', copyIndex())]",
12      "copy": {
13        "name": "copy",
14        "count": 3
15      }
16    },
17    {
18      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
19      "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
20      "name": "lockDeployment",
21      "resourceGroup": "RG1",
22      "dependsOn": ["[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG1')]"],
23      "properties": {
24        "mode": "Incremental",
25        "template": {
26          "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
27          "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
28          "parameters": {},
29          "variables": {},
30          "resources": [
31            {
32              "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
33              "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
34              "name": "rglock",
35              "properties": {
36                "level": "CanNotDelete"
37              }
38            }
39          ]
40        }
41      }
42    },
43    {
44      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
45      "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
46      "name": "lockDeployment",
47      "resourceGroup": "RG2",
48      "dependsOn": ["[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG2')]"],
49      "properties": {
50        "mode": "Incremental",
51        "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
52        "parameters": {},
53        "variables": {},
54        "resources": [
55          {
56            "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
57            "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
58            "name": "rglock",
59            "properties": {
60              "level": "ReadOnly"
61            }
62          }
63        ]
64      }
65    }
66  ]
67 },
68 "outputs": {}
69 }
70
71 }
```

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.            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |  |
| You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2.            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |  |
| You can manually create a resource group named RG3. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |  |

- 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 RG1. = 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 RG1 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 RG1 and a virtual machine named VM1 in the westus location. Therefore, you can deploy a virtual machine to RG1.

? 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 10

- (Topic 5)

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

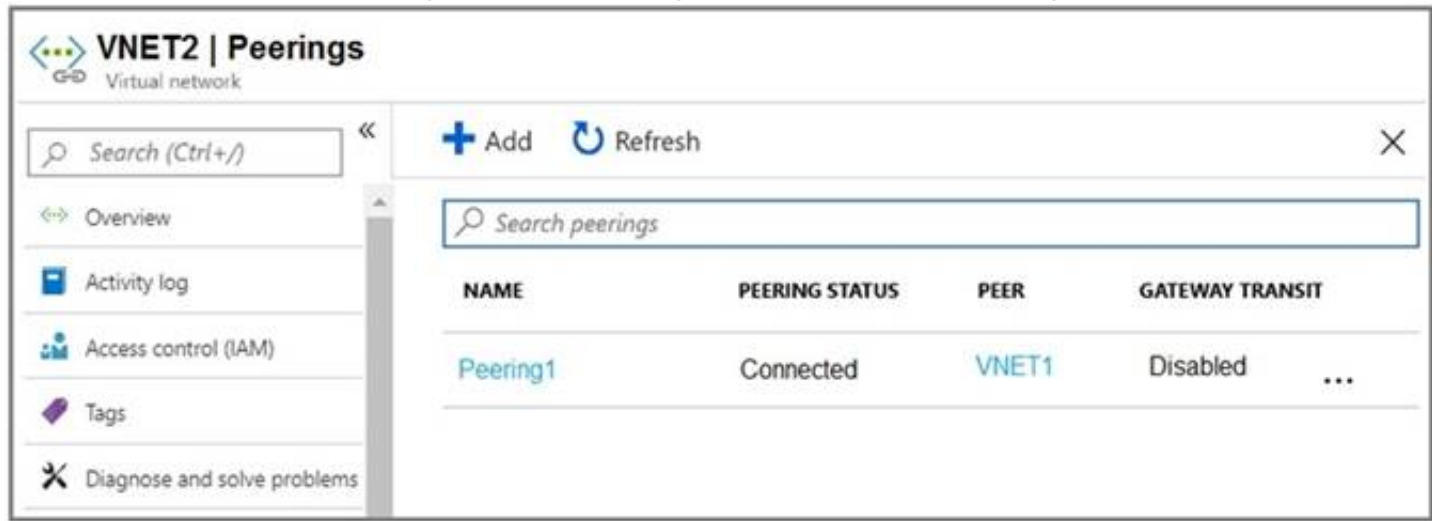
- A. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny destination port 3389 and apply the NSG to the network interface of VM1.
- B. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.
- C. Create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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

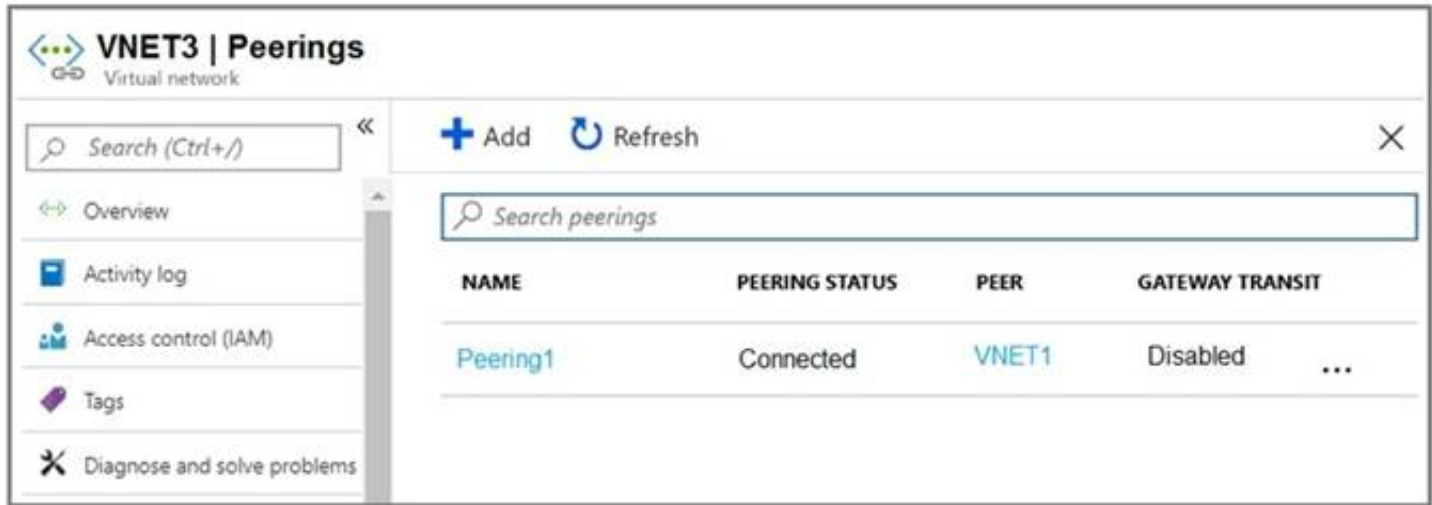
Peering for VNET2 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



The screenshot shows the 'VNET2 | Peerings' page in the Azure portal. On the left is a navigation pane with links to Overview, Activity log, Access control (IAM), Tags, and Diagnose and solve problems. The main area has a search bar and a table of peerings. There is one peering named 'Peering1' with a status of 'Connected', peering with 'VNET1', and 'Gateway Transit' is 'Disabled'.

| NAME     | PEERING STATUS | PEER  | GATEWAY TRANSIT |
|----------|----------------|-------|-----------------|
| Peering1 | Connected      | VNET1 | Disabled        |

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



The screenshot shows the 'VNET3 | Peerings' page in the Azure portal. It has the same layout as the VNET2 screenshot, with a table showing one peering named 'Peering1' with a status of 'Connected', peering with 'VNET1', and 'Gateway Transit' is 'Disabled'.

| NAME     | PEERING STATUS | PEER  | GATEWAY TRANSIT |
|----------|----------------|-------|-----------------|
| Peering1 | Connected      | VNET1 | Disabled        |

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:

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 15**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A Basic Load Balancer can use the Basic SKU Public IP address's, but a Standard load balancer requires a Standard SKU Public IP address.

Excerpt from link below:

The standard SKU is required if you associate the address to a standard load balancer. For more information about standard load balancers, see Azure load balancer standard SKU.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/virtual-network-public-ip-address>

Excerpt from link below:

Key scenarios that you can accomplish using Azure Standard Load Balancer include:

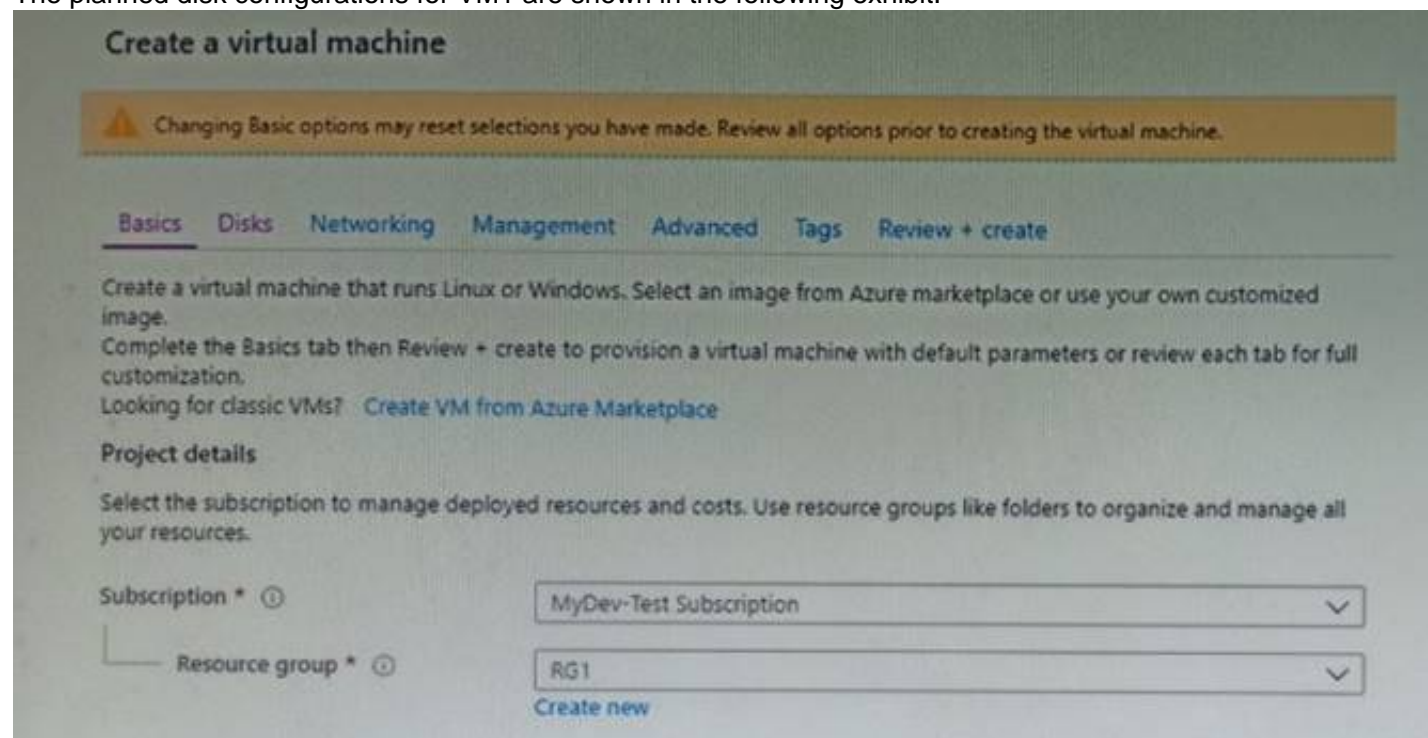
-Enable support for load-balancing of IPv6.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview#why-use-azure-load-balancer>

## NEW QUESTION 19

- (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.



**Create a virtual machine**

Changing Basic options may reset selections you have made. Review all options prior to creating the virtual machine.

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

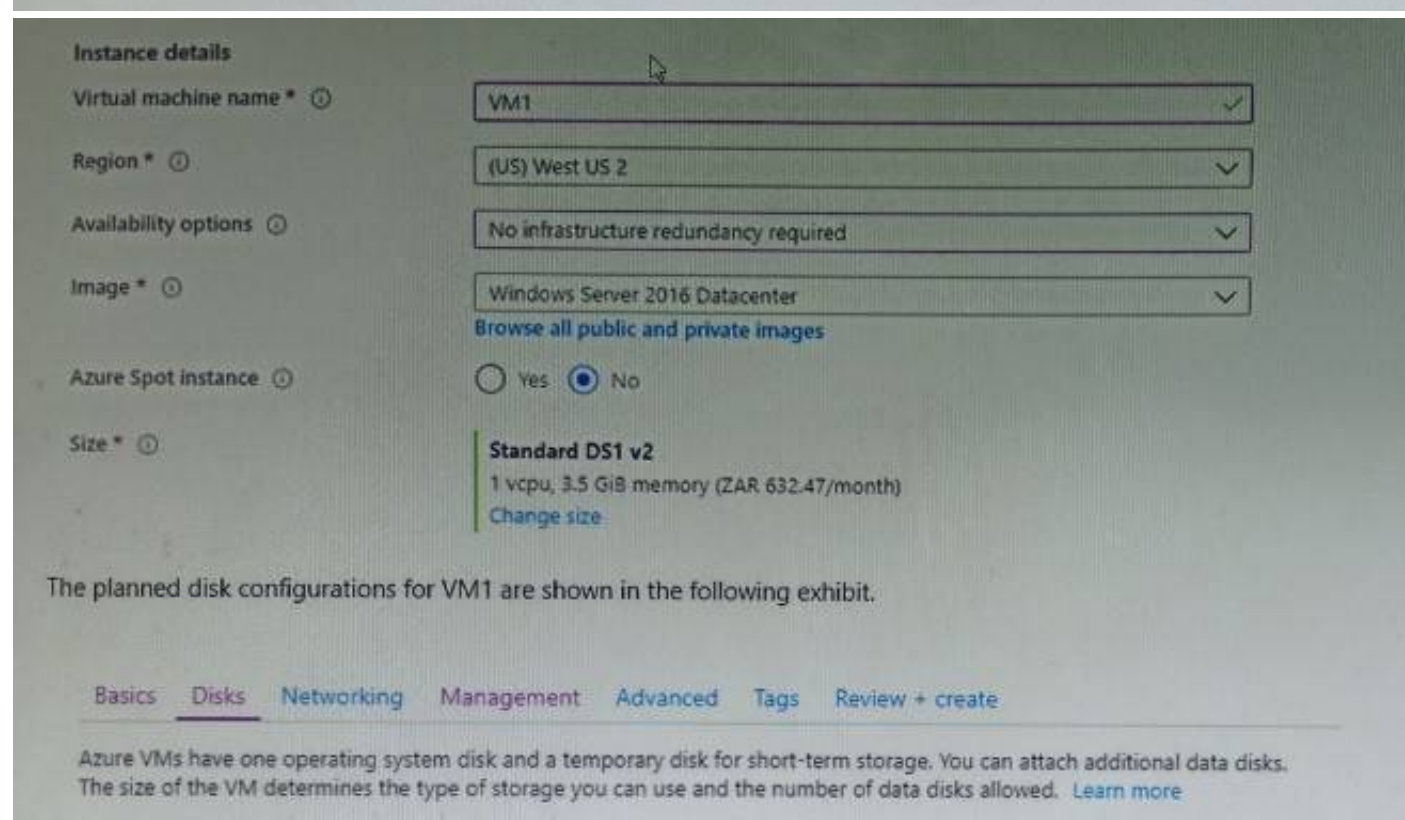
Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image. Complete the Basics tab then Review + create to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization. Looking for classic VMs? [Create VM from Azure Marketplace](#)

**Project details**

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription \*

Resource group \*  [Create new](#)



**Instance details**

Virtual machine name \*

Region \*

Availability options

Image \*  [Browse all public and private images](#)

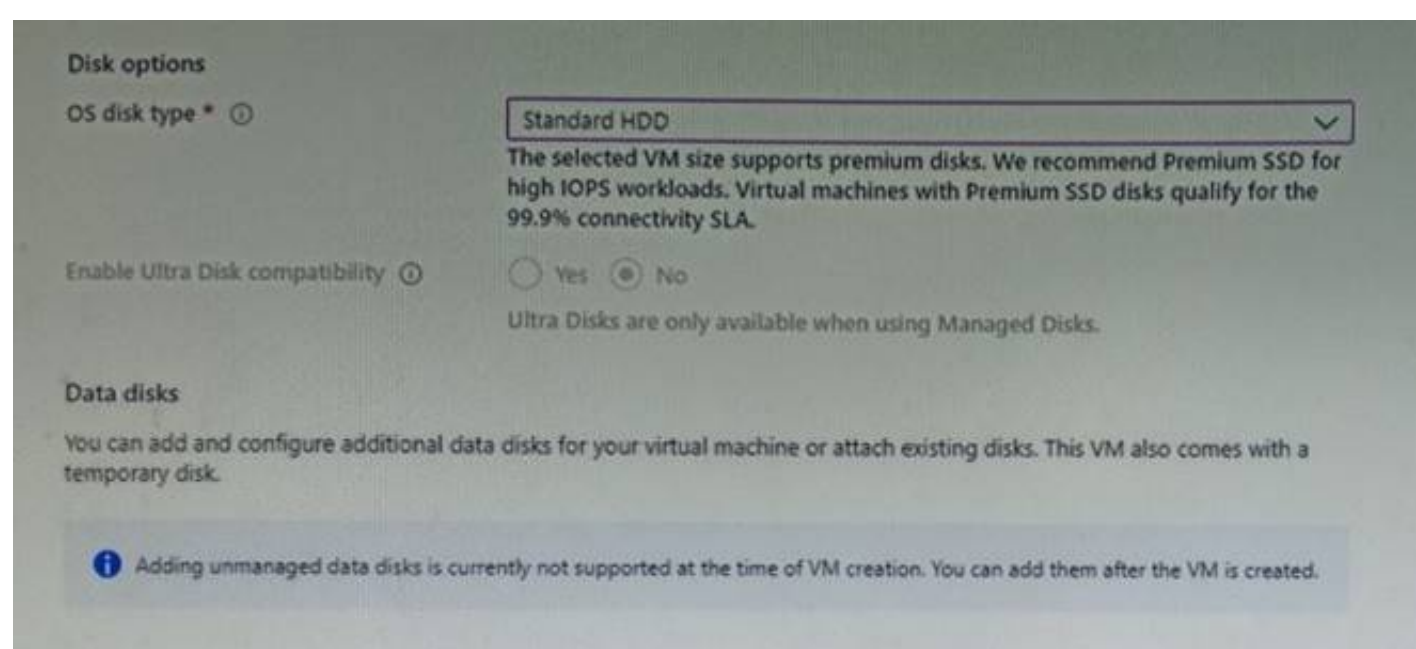
Azure Spot instance ☐ Yes ☒ No

Size \*    
 1 vcpu, 3.5 GiB memory (ZAR 632.47/month)   
 [Change size](#)

The planned disk configurations for VM1 are shown in the following exhibit.

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

Azure VMs have one operating system disk and a temporary disk for short-term storage. You can attach additional data disks. The size of the VM determines the type of storage you can use and the number of data disks allowed. [Learn more](#)



**Disk options**

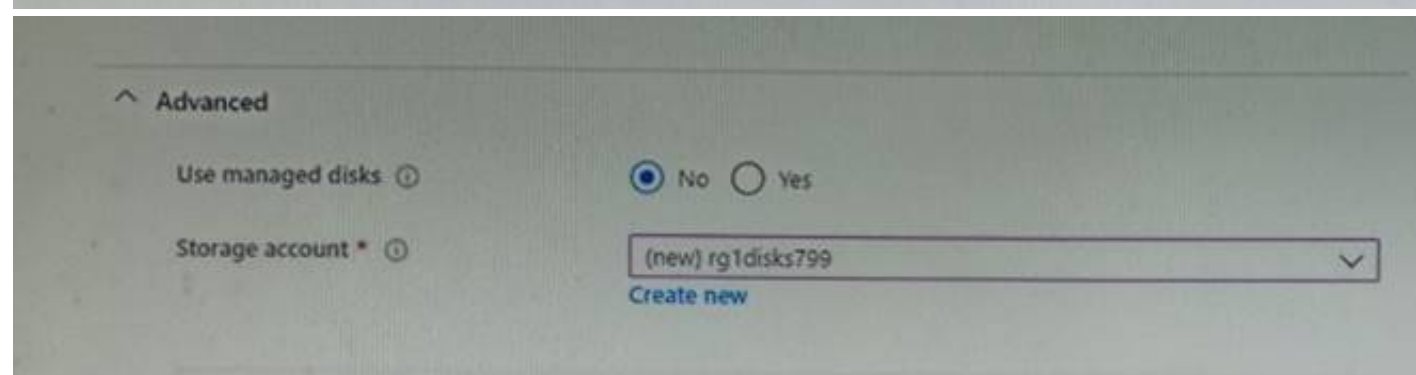
OS disk type \*    
 The selected VM size supports premium disks. We recommend Premium SSD for high IOPS workloads. Virtual machines with Premium SSD disks qualify for the 99.9% connectivity SLA.

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility ☐ Yes ☒ No   
 Ultra Disks are only available when using Managed Disks.

**Data disks**

You can add and configure additional data disks for your virtual machine or attach existing disks. This VM also comes with a temporary disk.

**i** Adding unmanaged data disks is currently not supported at the time of VM creation. You can add them after the VM is created.



**Advanced**

Use managed disks ☒ No ☐ Yes

Storage account \*    
 [Create new](#)

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 24

- (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?

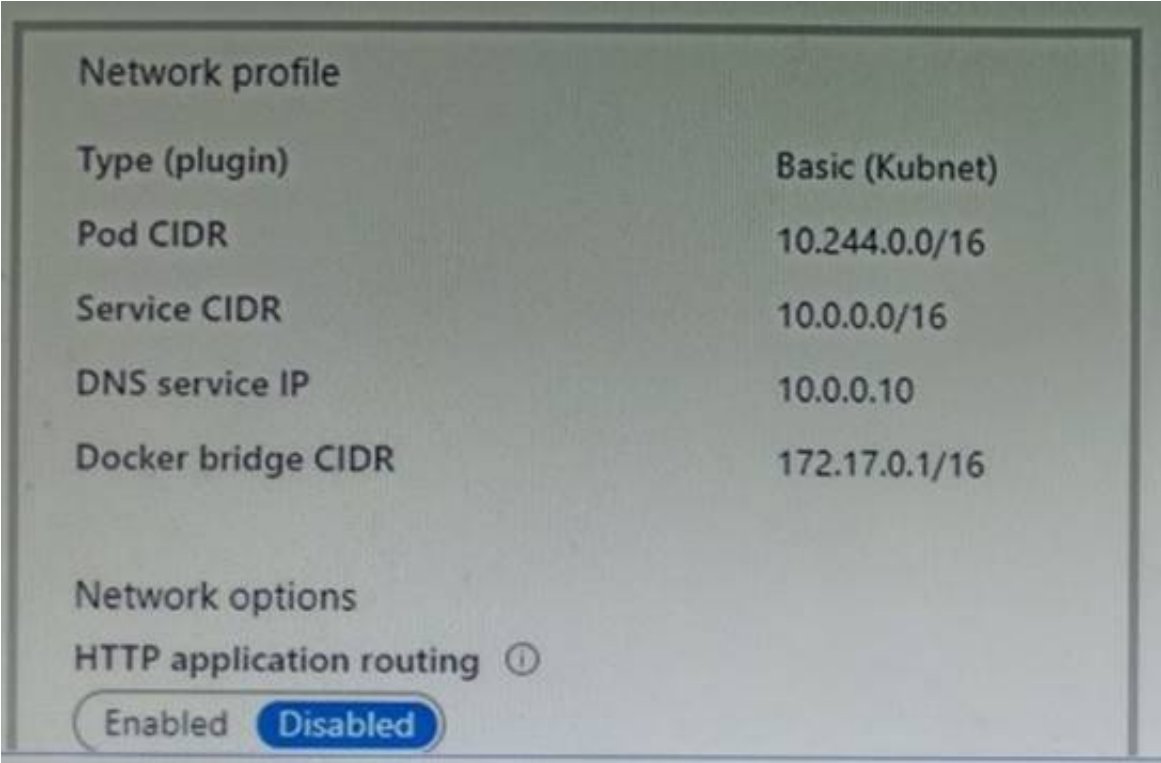
- A. Yes
- B. NO

Answer: B

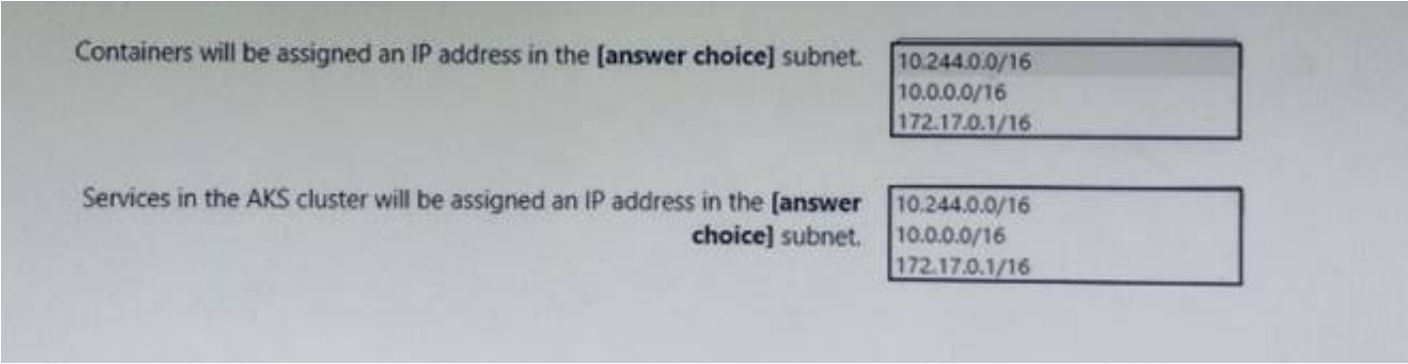
**Explanation:**  
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite?source=recommendations>

NEW QUESTION 28

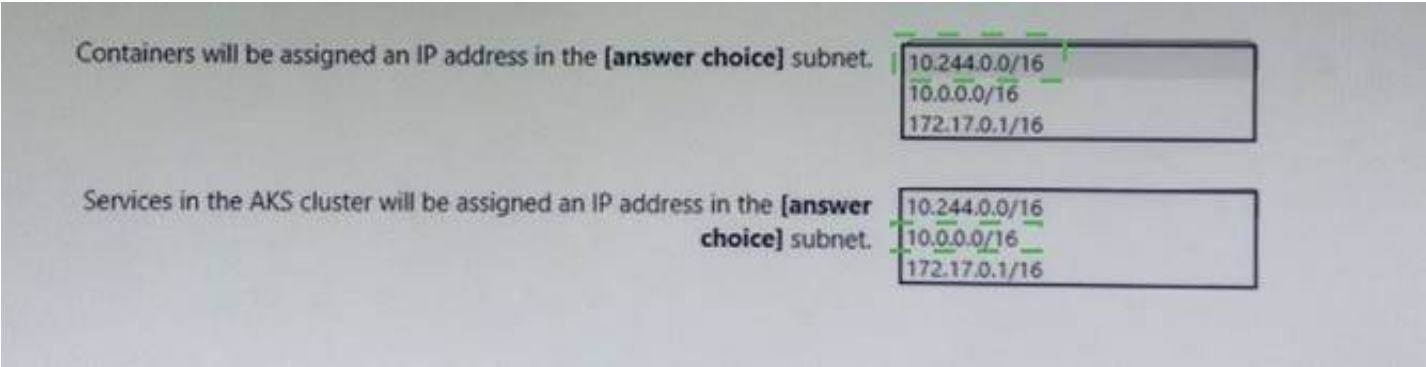
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)  
You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that has the network profile shown in the following exhibit.



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:



A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1 : Containers will get the IP address from the virtual network subnet CIDr which is 10.244.0.0/16

Box 2 : Services in the AKS cluster will be assigned an IP address in the service CIDR which is 10.0.0.0/16

**NEW QUESTION 31**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains the Azure resources shown in the following table.

| Name     | Type            |
|----------|-----------------|
| RG1      | Resource group  |
| storage1 | Storage account |
| VNET1    | Virtual network |

You assign an Azure policy that has the following settings:

? Scope: Sub1

? Exclusions: Sub1/RG1/VNET1

? Policy definition: Append a tag and its value to resources

? Policy enforcement: Enabled

? Tag name: Tag4

? Tag value: value4

You assign tags to the resources as shown in the following table.

| Resource | Tag               |
|----------|-------------------|
| Sub1     | Tag1:subscription |
| RG1      | Tag2:IT           |
| storage1 | Tag3:value1       |
| VNET1    | Tag3:value2       |

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                    |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| RG1 has the Tag2 : IT tag assigned only  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Storage1 has the Tag1 : subscription, Tag2 : IT, Tag3 : value1, and Tag4 : value4 tags assigned. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| VNET1 has the Tag2 : IT and Tag3 : value2 tags assigned only                                     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

? RG1 has the Tag2: IT tag assigned only. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, RG1 has two tags assigned: Tag2: IT and Tag3: value2. The Azure policy does not affect RG1, because it is excluded from the scope of the policy. Therefore, RG1 does not have the Tag4: value4 tag appended by the policy.

? Storage1 has the Tag1: subscription, Tag2: IT, Tag3: value1, and Tag4: value4 tags assigned. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, Storage1 has three tags assigned: Tag1: subscription, Tag2: IT, and Tag3: value1. The Azure policy affects Storage1, because it is within the scope of the policy and not excluded. Therefore, Storage1 has the Tag4: value4 tag appended by the policy.

? VNET1 has the Tag2: IT and Tag3: value2 tags assigned only. Yes, this is correct.

According to the tables, VNET1 has two tags assigned: Tag2: IT and Tag3: value2. The Azure policy does not affect VNET1, because it is excluded from the scope of the policy. Therefore, VNET1 does not have the Tag4: value4 tag appended by the policy.

**NEW QUESTION 33**

- (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 36

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1.

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

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

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

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

Which Azure resource should you recommend for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

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

an internal load balancer

an application gateway that uses the Standard tier

an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

an internal load balancer

a network security group (NSG)

a public load balancer

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

an application gateway that uses the Standard tier

an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

an internal load balancer

a network security group (NSG)

a public load balancer

- A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

#### Explanation:

Box 1: an internal load balancer

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

Box 2: an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

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

#### NEW QUESTION 39

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 44

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 <b>NOT</b> have a public IP address<br>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.

Actions

From Azure CLI on Device1, run `az network bastion rdp`.

From Bastion1, enable Kerberos authentication.

From VM1, enable just-in-time (JIT) VM access.

From Bastion1, select **Native Client Support**.

On Device1, run `mstsc.exe`.

Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Topic 5)

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

- A. Yes
- B. NO

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Traffic Manager Contributor role is not related to Traffic Analytics. Traffic Manager is a service that provides DNS-based load balancing and traffic routing across different regions and endpoints. Traffic Manager Contributor is a role that allows you to create and manage Traffic Manager profiles, endpoints, and geographies1. Traffic Analytics is a service that provides visibility into user and application activity in your cloud networks. Traffic Analytics analyzes Azure Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud. With Traffic Analytics, you can visualize network activity, identify hot spots, secure your network, optimize your network deployment, and pinpoint network misconfigurations2. To enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you need to have a role that grants you the following permissions at the subscription level: ? Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/read ? Microsoft.Network/connections/read ? Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read ? Microsoft.Network/localNetworkGateways/read ? Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read ? Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read ? Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read ? Microsoft.Network/routeTables/read ? Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/read ? Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read ? Microsoft.OperationInsights/workspaces/\* Some of the built-in roles that have these permissions are Owner, Contributor, or Network Contributor3. However, these roles also grant other permissions that may not be necessary or desirable for enabling Traffic Analytics. Therefore, the best practice is to use the principle of least privilege and create a custom role that only has the required permissions for enabling Traffic Analytics4. Therefore, to meet the goal of ensuring that an Azure AD user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you should create a custom role with the required permissions and assign it to Admin1 at the subscription level.

NEW QUESTION 51

HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)

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

Answer Area

| Statements   | Yes                   | No                    |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| From VM2, you can ping VM3.                                  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

| Statements   | Yes                              | No                               |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |
| From VM2, you can ping VM3.                                  | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |
| From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3. | <input type="radio"/>            | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

NEW QUESTION 53

HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)

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

User1:

Contributor for RG1

Contributor for Sub1

Security Admin for RG1

Resource Policy Contributor for Sub1

User4:

Contributor for RG2

Contributor for Sub1

Security Admin for Sub1

Resource Policy Contributor for RG2

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

User1:

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
|                                      | ▼ |
| Contributor for RG1                  |   |
| Contributor for Sub1                 |   |
| Security Admin for RG1               |   |
| Resource Policy Contributor for Sub1 |   |

User4:

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
|                                     | ▼ |
| Contributor for RG2                 |   |
| Contributor for Sub1                |   |
| Security Admin for Sub1             |   |
| Resource Policy Contributor for RG2 |   |

#### NEW QUESTION 56

- (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 key.
- 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 61

- (Topic 3)

You are planning the move of App1 to Azure. You create a network security group (NSG).



You need to recommend a solution to provide users with access to App1. What should you recommend?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 63

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

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

Number of virtual networks:

▼

1

2

3

Number of subnets:

▼

1

2

3

Answer:

Number of virtual networks:

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | ▼ |
| 1 |   |
| 2 |   |
| 3 |   |

Number of subnets:

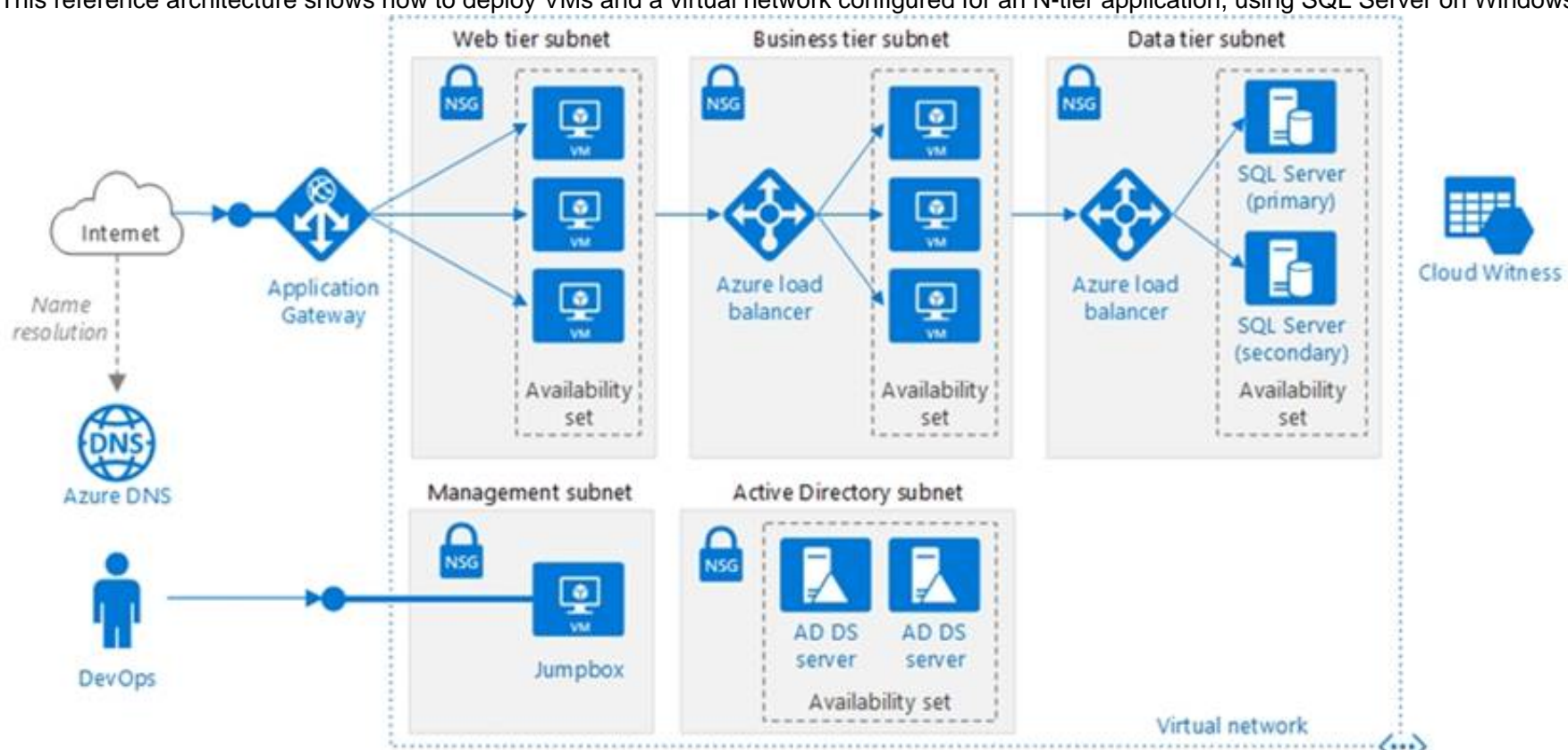
|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | ▼ |
| 1 |   |
| 2 |   |
| 3 |   |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

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



Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

? A SQL database

? A web front end

? A processing middle tier

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

? Technical requirements include:

? Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

? Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/n-tier/n-tier-sql-server>

#### NEW QUESTION 68

- (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 73

- (Topic 2)

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

- A. From the Groups blade, invite the user accounts to a new group.

- B. From the Profile blade, modify the usage location.  
C. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Scenario: Licensing Issue

\* 1. You attempt to assign a license in Azure to several users and receive the following error message: "Licenses not assigned. License agreement failed for one user."

\* 2. You verify that the Azure subscription has the available licenses. Solution:

License cannot be assigned to a user without a usage location specified.

Some Microsoft services aren't available in all locations because of local laws and regulations. Before you can assign a license to a user, you must specify the Usage location property for the user. You can specify the location under the User > Profile > Settings section in the Azure portal.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/users-groups-roles/licensing-groups-resolve-problems>

**NEW QUESTION 78**

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**

Find-RoleCapability  
Get-AzureADDirectoryRole  
Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment  
Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition

-Name "Reader" |

ConvertFrom-Json  
ConvertFrom-String  
ConvertTo-Json  
ConvertTo-Xml

- 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-azureadirectoryrole?view=azureadps-2.0>

#### NEW QUESTION 83

- (Topic 1)

You need to ensure that VM1 can communicate with VM4. The solution must minimize administrative effort.  
What should you do?

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 88

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You need to meet the connection requirements for the New York office.

What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

From the Azure portal:

Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.  
Create a virtual network gateway only.  
Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.  
Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.  
Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

In the New York office:

Deploy ExpressRoute.  
Deploy a DirectAccess server.  
Implement a Web Application Proxy.  
Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

Answer:

#### Answer Area

From the Azure portal:

Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.  
Create a virtual network gateway only.  
Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.  
Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.  
Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

In the New York office:

Deploy ExpressRoute.  
Deploy a DirectAccess server.  
Implement a Web Application Proxy.  
Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

#### Explanation:

Box 1: Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.

Azure VPN gateway. The VPN gateway service enables you to connect the VNet to the on- premises network through a VPN appliance. For more information, see Connect an on- premises network to a Microsoft Azure virtual network. The VPN gateway includes the following elements:

? Virtual network gateway. A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the

VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet.

? Local network gateway. An abstraction of the on-premises VPN appliance.

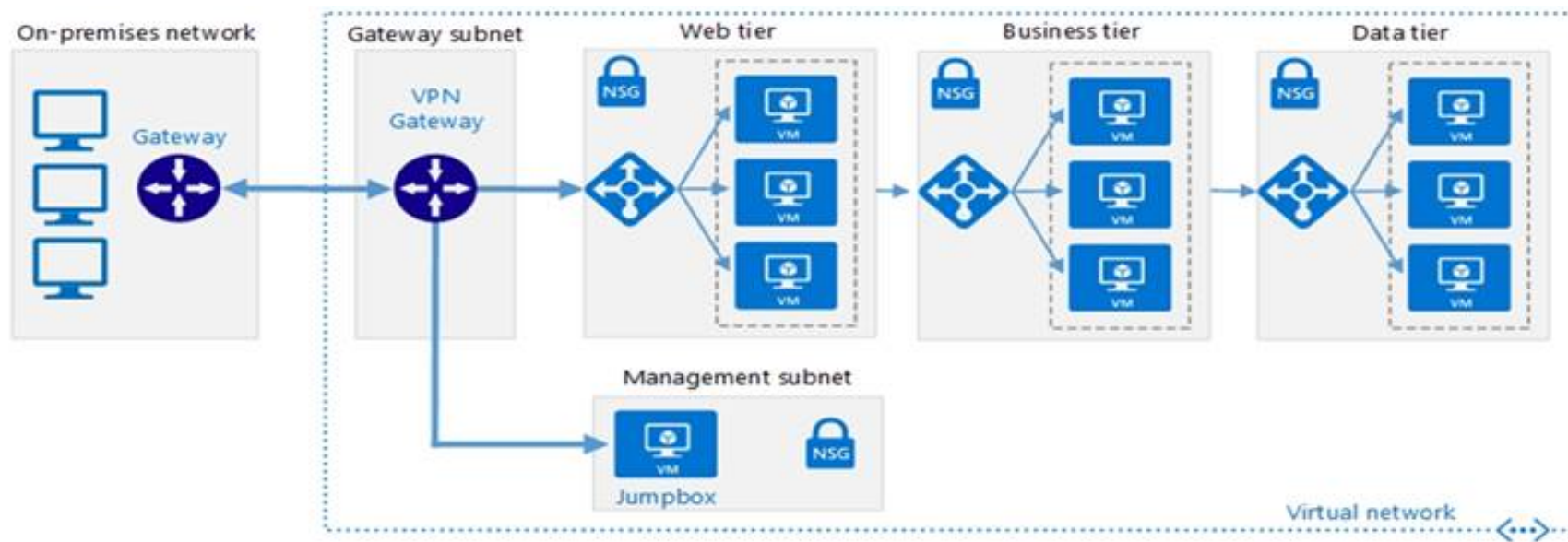
Network traffic from the cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.

? Connection. The connection has properties that specify the connection type (IPSec) and the key shared with the on-premises VPN appliance to encrypt traffic.

? Gateway subnet. The virtual network gateway is held in its own subnet, which is subject to various requirements, described in the Recommendations section below.

Box 2: Configure a site-to-site VPN connection

On premises create a site-to-site connection for the virtual network gateway and the local network gateway.



A diagram of a computer network  
 Description automatically generated

Scenario: Connect the New York office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.

#### NEW QUESTION 91

- (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 92**

- (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 93**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)  
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine name VM1. VM1 has an operating system disk named Disk1 and a data disk named Disk2. You need to back up Disk2 by using Azure Backup.  
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

**Actions**

Configure a managed identity

Create an Azure Backup vault

Create a Recovery Services vault

Delegate permissions for the vault

Create a backup policy and configure the backup

**Answer Area**

>

<

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



### Actions

- Configure a managed identity
- Create an Azure Backup vault
- Create a Recovery Services vault
- Delegate permissions for the vault
- Create a backup policy and configure the backup

### Answer Area

- Create an Azure Backup vault
- Create a backup policy and configure the backup
- Configure a managed identity

### NEW QUESTION 97

- (Topic 5)

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

| Name   | Type                    | Region       | Resource group        |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| RG1    | Resource group          | West Europe  | <i>Not applicable</i> |
| RG2    | Resource group          | North Europe | <i>Not applicable</i> |
| Vault1 | Recovery Services vault | West Europe  | RG1                   |

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** A

### Explanation:

To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines. If you have virtual machines in several regions, create a Recovery Services vault in each region.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault>

### NEW QUESTION 101

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

Minimum number of network interfaces:

▼

5

10

15

20

Minimum number of network security groups:

▼

1

2

5

10

- 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 104

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)  
You have an Azure subscription that contains two storage accounts named contoso101 and contoso102.  
The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.  
VNet1 has service endpoints configured as shown in the Service endpoints exhibit. (Click the Service endpoints tab.)

 **VNet1 | Service endpoints** ☆ ...

Virtual network

» + Add ↻ Refresh

🔍 Filter service endpoints

| Service                          | Subnet  | Status    | Locations |
|----------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| ▼ Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory | 1       |           | ***       |
|                                  | Subnet2 | Succeeded | * ***     |
| ▼ Microsoft.Storage              | 1       |           | ***       |
|                                  | Subnet1 | Succeeded | * ***     |

The Microsoft. Storage service endpoint has the service endpoint policy shown in the Microsoft. Storage exhibit. (Click the Microsoft. Storage tab.)

## Create a service endpoint policy

Validation passed

Basics Policy definitions Tags Review + create

### Basics

Subscription Azure Pass - Sponsorship  
Resource group RG1  
Region East US  
Name Policy1

### Resources

Microsoft.Storage contoso101 (Storage account)

### Tags

None

For this policy to take effect, you will need to associate it to one or more subnets that have virtual network service endpoints. Please visit a virtual network in East US region and then select the subnets to which you would like to associate this policy.

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                    |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| VM1 can access contoso102.                        | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| VM2 can access contoso101.                        | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Answer:

### Answer Area

| Statements  | Yes                   | No                               |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| VM1 can access contoso102.                        | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| VM2 can access contoso101.                        | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

### NEW QUESTION 109

- (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 114**

- (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 119**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Stream Analytics job named Job1.

You need to monitor input events for Job1 to identify the number of events that were NOT processed.

Which metric should you use?

- A. Output Events
- B. Backlogged Input Events
- C. Out-of-Order Events
- D. Late Input Events

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Backlogged Input Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that are waiting to be processed by the Stream Analytics job1. This metric indicates the performance and health of the job, as well as the input data rate and latency. If the Backlogged Input Events metric is high or increasing, it means that the job is not able to keep up with the incoming events and some events are not processed in a timely manner2.

Output Events is a metric that shows the number of output events that are emitted by the Stream Analytics job1. This metric indicates the output data rate and throughput of the job. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job.

Out-of-Order Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that arrive out of order based on their timestamp1. This metric indicates the quality and consistency of the input data source. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job. Late Input Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that arrive after the late arrival window has expired1. This metric indicates the timeliness and reliability of the input data source. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job.

**NEW QUESTION 121**

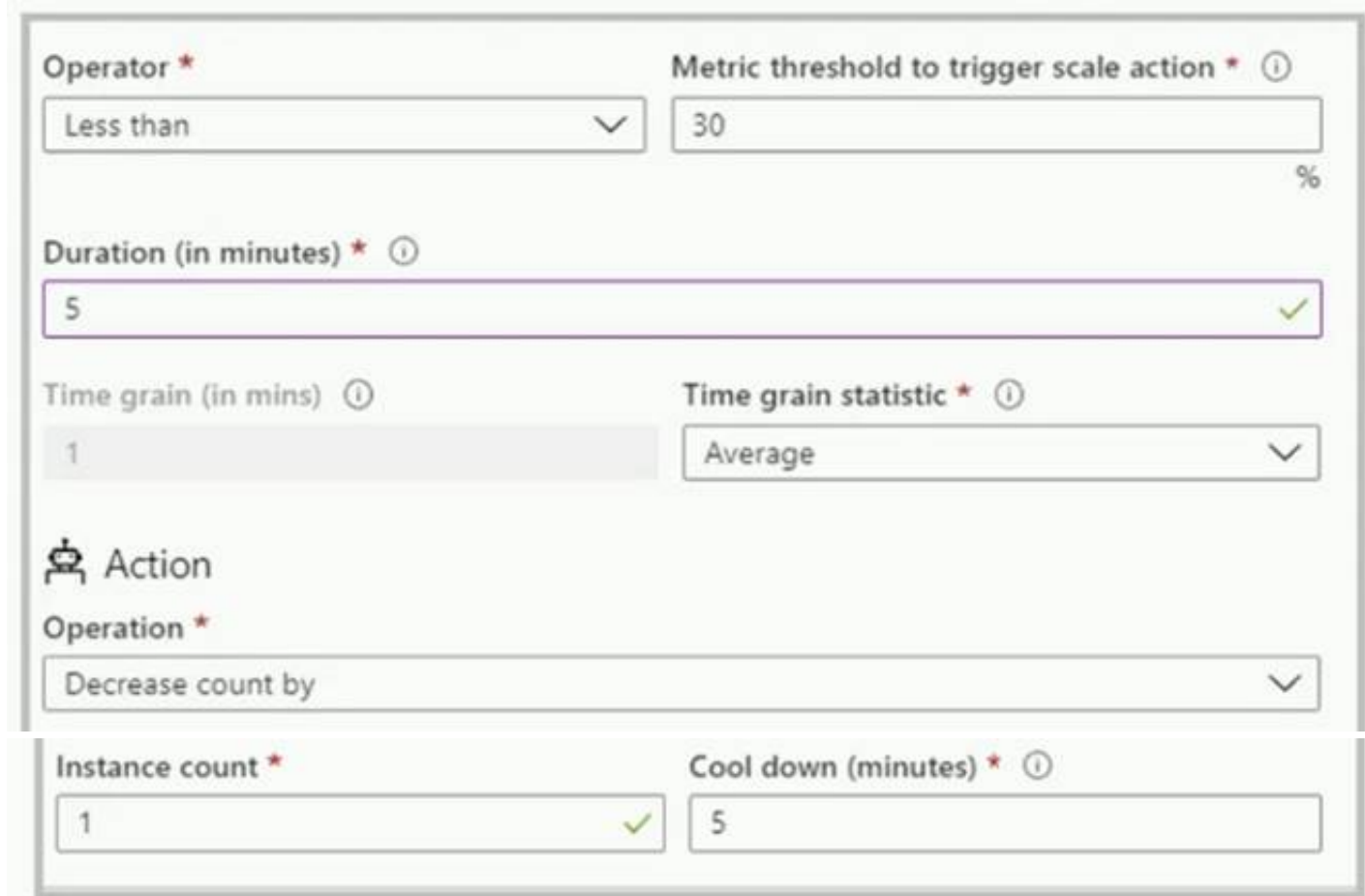
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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.

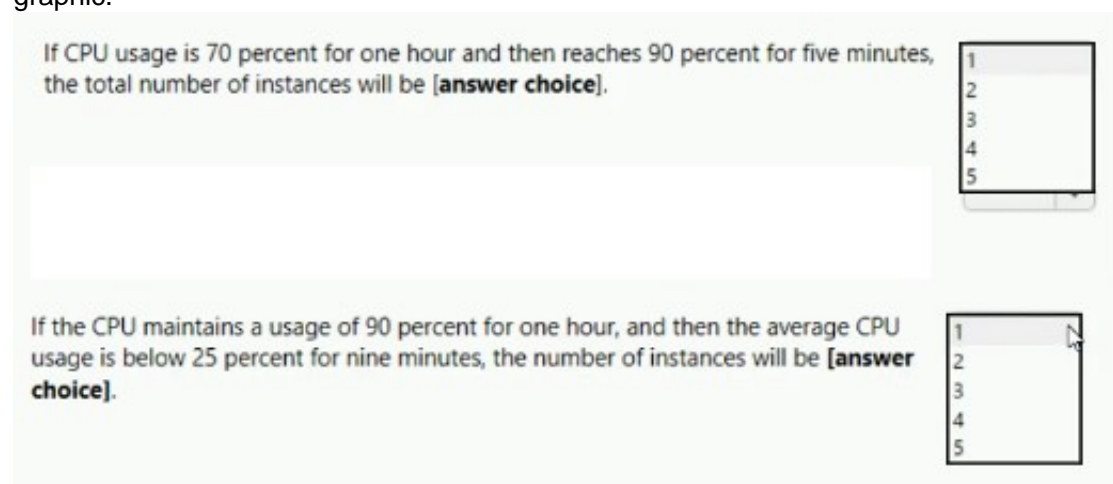




The screenshot shows the configuration for a Scale Out rule in Azure Monitor. The 'Operator' is set to 'Less than' and the 'Metric threshold to trigger scale action' is 30%. The 'Duration (in minutes)' is 5. The 'Time grain (in mins)' is 1 and the 'Time grain statistic' is 'Average'. The 'Action' is 'Decrease count by'. The 'Instance count' is 1 and the 'Cool down (minutes)' is 5.

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.



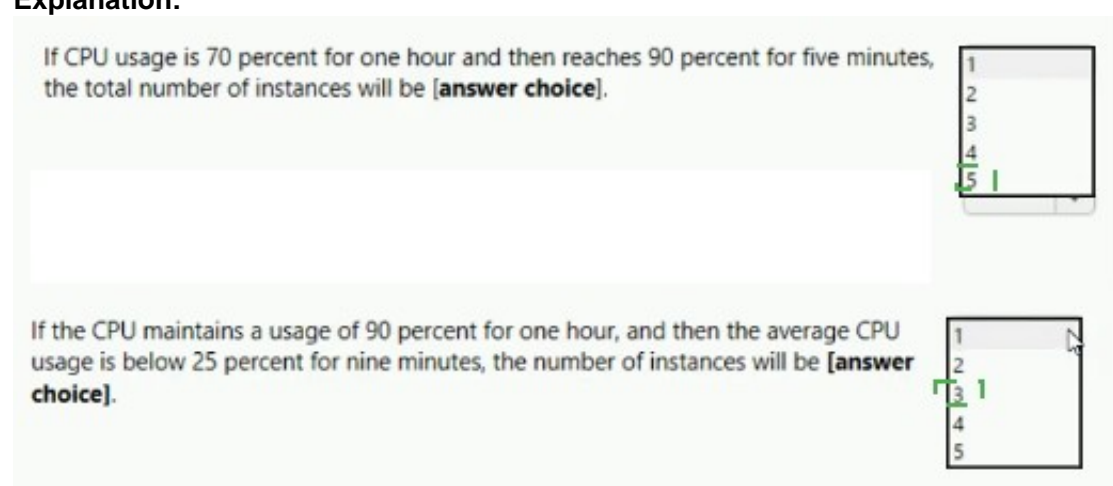
Question 1: If CPU usage is 70 percent for one hour and then reaches 90 percent for five minutes, the total number of instances will be [answer choice].  
Options: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Question 2: If the CPU maintains a usage of 90 percent for one hour, and then the average CPU usage is below 25 percent for nine minutes, the number of instances will be [answer choice].  
Options: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



Question 1: If CPU usage is 70 percent for one hour and then reaches 90 percent for five minutes, the total number of instances will be [answer choice].  
Options: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Correct answer: 5.

Question 2: If the CPU maintains a usage of 90 percent for one hour, and then the average CPU usage is below 25 percent for nine minutes, the number of instances will be [answer choice].  
Options: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Correct answer: 3.

### NEW QUESTION 123

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account. The account stores website data.

You need to ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location.

What should you configure?

- A. load balancing
- B. private endpoints
- C. Azure Firewall rules
- D. Routing preference

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Routing preference is a feature that allows you to configure how network traffic is routed to your storage account from clients over the internet. By default, traffic from the internet is routed to the public endpoint of your storage account over the Microsoft global network, which is optimized for low-latency path selection and high reliability. Both inbound and outbound traffic are routed through the point of presence (POP) that is closest to the client. This ensures that traffic to and from your storage account traverses over the Microsoft global network for the bulk of its path, maximizing network performance. You can also change the routing preference to use internet routing, which minimizes the traversal of your traffic over the Microsoft global network, handing it off to the transit ISP at the earliest opportunity. This lowers networking costs, but may compromise network performance. Therefore, to ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft POP closest to the user's location, you should configure routing preference to use the Microsoft global network as the default routing option for your storage account.

References:

- ? Network routing preference for Azure Storage
- ? Configure network routing preference for Azure Storage

NEW QUESTION 124

- (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<br>Port:80<br>Interval: 5 seconds<br>Unhealthy threshold: 2   |
| rule1                | Load balancing rule       | IP version: IPv4<br>Frontend IP address: LoadBalancerFrontEnd<br>Port: 80<br>Backend Port: 80<br>Backend pool: bepool1<br>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 128

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)  
You have an Azure Linux virtual machine that is protected by Azure Backup. One week ago, two files were deleted from the virtual machine.  
You need to reses clients connect n on-premises computer as quickly as possible.  
Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

Mount a VHD.

Copy the files by using File Explorer.

Download and run a script.

Select a restore point.

Copy the files by using AZCopy.

From the Azure portal, click **Restore VM** from the vault.

From the Azure portal, click **File Recovery** from the vault.

Answer Area

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Step 0. In the virtual machine's menu, click Backup to open the Backup dashboard. Step 1. In the Backup dashboard menu, click File Recovery.

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

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

Step 4: Copy the files by using AzCopy

AzCopy is a command-line utility designed for copying data to/from Microsoft Azure Blob, File, and Table storage, using simple commands designed for optimal performance. You can copy data between a file system and a storage account, or between storage accounts.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy>

**NEW QUESTION 129**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

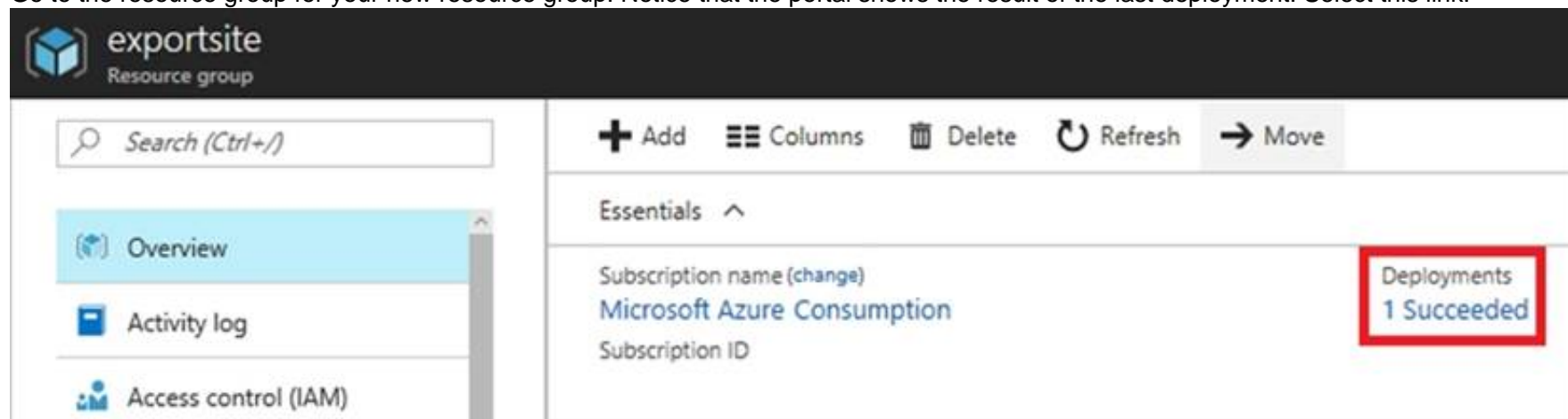
- A. RG1
- B. VM1
- C. Storage1
- D. Container1

**Answer:** A

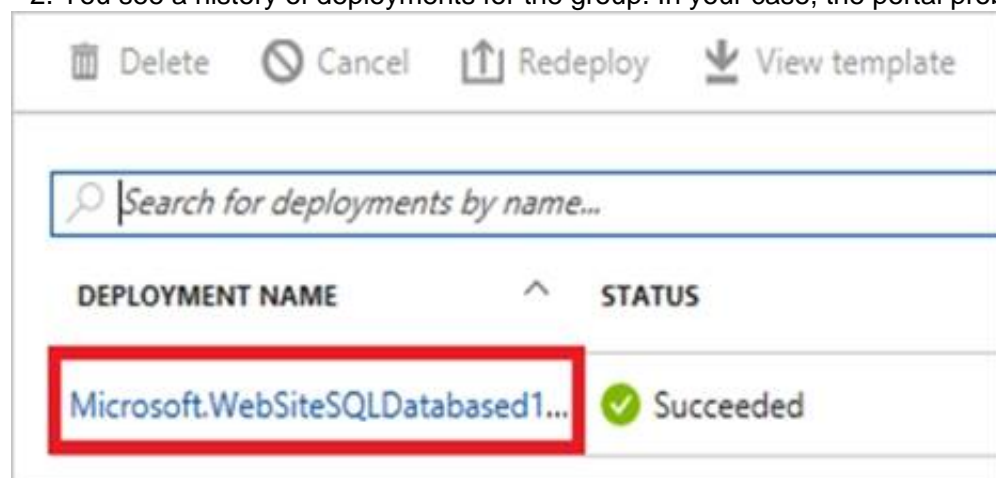
**Explanation:**

\* 1. View template from deployment history

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



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



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

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



NEW QUESTION 131

- (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 136

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.

| Statements   | Yes                   | No                    |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| On June 7, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.     | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

| Statements   | Yes                   | No                               |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| On June 6, File1 will be stored in the Cool access tier.     | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| On June 7, File2 will be stored in the Cool access tier.     | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| On June 16, File2 will be stored in the Archive access tier. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |



**NEW QUESTION 141**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

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

To back up a web app, you need to configure a custom backup that specifies a storage account and a container as the target for the backup<sup>1</sup>. The storage account must be in the same subscription as the web app, and the container must be accessible by the web app<sup>2</sup>. The backup size is limited to 10 GB, and the backup frequency can be configured to minimize costs.

According to the table, storage1 is the only storage account that meets these requirements. Storage1 is in the same subscription and region as the web app, and it is a general- purpose v2 account that supports custom backups. Storage2 and storage3 are in a different region than the web app, which may incur additional costs for data transfer. Storage4 is a FilesStorage account, which does not support custom backups.

Therefore, you should use storage1 as the target for the backup of your web app. To configure a custom backup, you can follow these steps:

? In your app management page in the Azure portal, in the left menu, select Backups.

? At the top of the Backups page, select Configure custom backups.

? In Storage account, select storage1. Do the same with Container.

? Specify the backup frequency, retention period, and database settings as needed.

? Click Configure.

? At the top of the Backups page, select Backup Now.

**NEW QUESTION 142**

- (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 143**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1.

You plan to use conditions when assigning role-based access control (RABC) roles to storage1

Which storage1 services support conditions when assigning roles?

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

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

"Currently, conditions can be added to built-in or custom role assignments that have blob storage or queue storage data actions. " <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/conditions-overview#where-can-conditions-be-added>

**NEW QUESTION 145**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

machines in the backend pool.

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

Resource to create:

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
|                                  | ▼ |
| An Azure Event Grid              |   |
| An Azure Log Analytics workspace |   |
| An Azure Storage account         |   |

Resource on which to enable diagnostics:

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
|                            | ▼ |
| ILB1                       |   |
| NSG1                       |   |
| The Azure virtual machines |   |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

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

Box 2: NSG1

NSG flow logs allow viewing information about ingress and egress IP traffic through a Network security group. Through this, the IP addresses that connect to the ILB can be monitored when the diagnostics are enabled on a Network Security Group.

We cannot enable diagnostics on an internal load balancer to check for the IP addresses. As for Internal LB, it is basic one. Basic can only connect to storage account. Also, Basic LB has only activity logs, which doesn't include the connectivity workflow. So, we need to use NSG to meet the mentioned requirements.

**NEW QUESTION 147**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region.

VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours. Solution: From Azure Network Watcher, you create a connection monitor. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 148**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You have two external partner organizations named fabrilcam.com and litwareinc.com. FabtAam.com is configured as a connected organization.

You create an access package as shown in the Access package exhibit. (Click the Access package lab.)

New access package

\* Basics

Resource roles

\* Requests

Requestor information

\* Lifecycle

Review + Create

Summary of access package configuration

Basics

Name

Description

Catalog name

package1

Guest users

General

Resource roles

| Resource | Type           | Sub Type       | Role   |
|----------|----------------|----------------|--------|
| Group1   | Group and Team | Security Group | Member |

Requests

Users who can request access

Require approval

Enabled

All configured connected organizations

No

Yes

Requestor information

Questions

| Question | Answer format | Multiple choice optio... | Required |
|----------|---------------|--------------------------|----------|
|----------|---------------|--------------------------|----------|

Attributes (Preview)

| Attribute type | Attribute | Default display string | Answer format | Multi |
|----------------|-----------|------------------------|---------------|-------|
|----------------|-----------|------------------------|---------------|-------|

Lifecycle

Access package assignments expire

Require access reviews

After 365 days

No

You configure the external user lifecycle settings as shown in the Lifecycle exhibit. (Click the lifecycle tab)

Manage the lifecycle of external users

Select what happens when an external user, who was added to your directory through an access package request, loses their last assignment to any access package.

Block external user from signing in to this directory

Yes

No

Remove external user

Yes

No

Number of days before removing external user from this directory

30

Delegate entitlement management

By default, only Global Administrators and User Administrators can create and manage catalogs, and can manage all catalogs. Users added to entitlement management as Catalog creators can also create catalogs and will become the owner of any catalogs they create.

Catalog creators

0 selected

Add catalog creators

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                    |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Litwareinc.com users can be assigned to package1.                               | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| After 365 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from Group1.                 | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| After 395 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from the contoso.com tenant. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:  
? Litwareinc.com users can be assigned to package1. = No  
? After 365 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from Group1. = Yes  
? After 395 days, fabrikam.com users will be removed from the contoso.com tenant

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

= No

? Litwareinc.com users cannot be assigned to package1 because they are not a connected organization in the contoso.com tenant. Only users from connected organizations can request access packages that are configured for external users1

? Fabrikam.com users will be removed from Group1 after 365 days because the access package has an expiration policy of 365 days for external users. This means that the access assignments for external users will end after 365 days, unless they are renewed or extended2

? Fabrikam.com users will not be removed from the contoso.com tenant after 395

days because the external user lifecycle settings have a deletion policy of 30 days after blocking. This means that external users will be blocked from signing in after 365 days of inactivity, and then deleted after another 30 days. Therefore, the total time before deletion is 395 days of inactivity, not 395 days from the date of assignment3

#### NEW QUESTION 151

- (Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/multi-user-authorization?tabs=azure-portal&pivots=vaults-recovery-services-vault#before-you-start>

Before you start

Ensure the Resource Guard and the Recovery Services vault are in the same Azure region.

Ensure the Backup admin does not have Contributor permissions on the Resource Guard. You can choose to have the Resource Guard in another subscription of the same directory or in another directory to ensure maximum isolation.

Ensure that your subscriptions containing the Recovery Services vault as well as the Resource Guard (in different subscriptions or tenants) are registered to use the providers - Microsoft.RecoveryServices and Microsoft.DataProtection . For more information, see Azure

#### NEW QUESTION 155

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 160**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have the App Service plans shown in the following table.

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

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

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

You need to identify which App Service plans can be used for the web apps.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

WebApp1:

▼

ASP1 only

ASP3 only

ASP1 and ASP2 only

ASP1 and ASP3 only

ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

WebApp2:

▼

ASP1 only

ASP3 only

ASP1 and ASP2 only

ASP1 and ASP3 only

ASP1, ASP2, and ASP3

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: ASP1 ASP3

Asp1, ASP3: ASP.NET Core apps can be hosted both on Windows or Linux.

Not ASP2: The region in which your app runs is the region of the App Service plan it's in.

Box 2: ASP1

ASP.NET apps can be hosted on Windows only.

**NEW QUESTION 162**

- (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 163

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains the public load balancers shown in the following table.

| Name | SKU      |
|------|----------|
| LB1  | Basic    |
| LB2  | Standard |

You plan to create six virtual machines and to load balance requests to the virtual machines. Each load balancer will load balance three virtual machines.

You need to create the virtual machines for the planned solution.

How should you create the virtual machines? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must:

- ☐ be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- ☐ be connected to the same virtual network.
- ☐ be created in the same resource group.
- ☒ be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- ☐ run the same operating system.

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must:

- ☐ be connected to the same virtual network.
- ☒ be connected to the same virtual network.
- ☐ be created in the same resource group.
- ☐ be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- ☐ run the same operating system.

Answer:

Answer Area

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB1 must:

- ☐ be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- ☐ be connected to the same virtual network.
- ☐ be created in the same resource group.
- ☒ be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- ☐ run the same operating system.

The virtual machines that will be load balanced by using LB2 must:

- ☐ be connected to the same virtual network.
- ☒ be connected to the same virtual network.
- ☐ be created in the same resource group.
- ☐ be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.
- ☐ run the same operating system.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 164

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
- New-AzResource
- New-AzTemplateSpec
- New-AzResourceGroupDeployment

- Tag Tag1 '
- ResourceGroupName RG1 '
- GroupName ManagementGroup1 '
- 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:

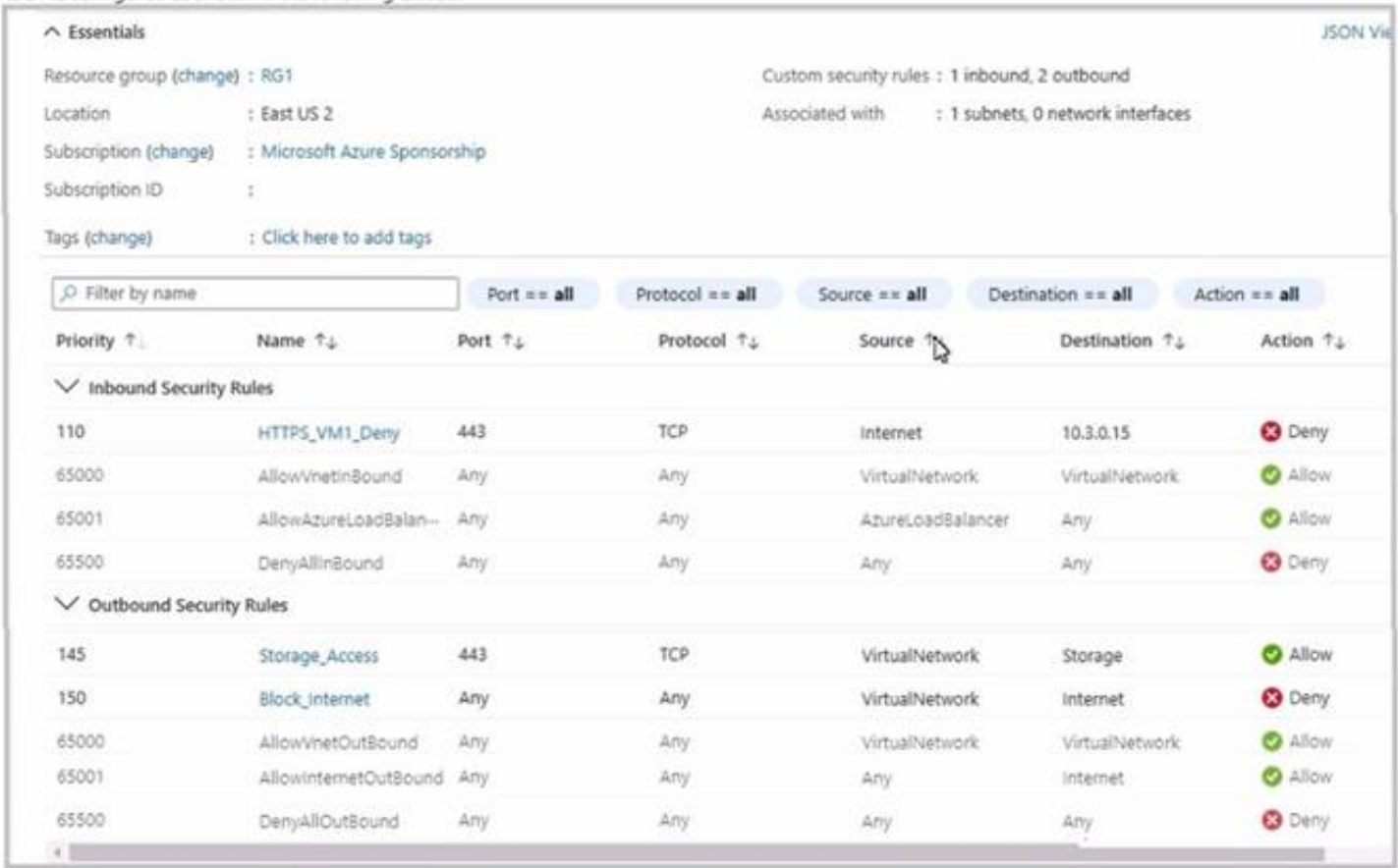
# NEW QUESTION 166

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

| Name     | Type                         | Description                  |
|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| VNET1    | Virtual network              | Contains subnet1 and subnet2 |
| subnet1  | Subnet                       | IP address space 10.3.0.0/24 |
| subnet2  | Subnet                       | IP address space 10.4.0.0/24 |
| NSG1     | Network security group (NSG) | None                         |
| vm1      | Virtual machine              | IP address 10.3.0.15         |
| vm2      | Virtual machine              | IP address 10.4.0.16         |
| storage1 | Storage account              | None                         |

NSG1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



| Priority                       | Name                   | Port | Protocol | Source            | Destination    | Action |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------|----------|-------------------|----------------|--------|
| <b>Inbound Security Rules</b>  |                        |      |          |                   |                |        |
| 110                            | HTTPS_VM1_Deny         | 443  | TCP      | Internet          | 10.3.0.15      | Deny   |
| 65000                          | AllowVnetInBound       | Any  | Any      | VirtualNetwork    | VirtualNetwork | Allow  |
| 65001                          | AllowAzureLoadBalan... | Any  | Any      | AzureLoadBalancer | Any            | Allow  |
| 65500                          | DenyAllInBound         | Any  | Any      | Any               | Any            | Deny   |
| <b>Outbound Security Rules</b> |                        |      |          |                   |                |        |
| 145                            | Storage_Access         | 443  | TCP      | VirtualNetwork    | Storage        | Allow  |
| 150                            | Block_Internet         | Any  | Any      | VirtualNetwork    | Internet       | Deny   |
| 65000                          | AllowVnetOutBound      | Any  | Any      | VirtualNetwork    | VirtualNetwork | Allow  |
| 65001                          | AllowInternetOutBound  | Any  | Any      | Any               | Internet       | Allow  |
| 65500                          | DenyAllOutBound        | Any  | Any      | Any               | Any            | Deny   |

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                    |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| VM1 can access storage1.   | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| VM2 can access VM1 by using the HTTPS protocol.                    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The security rules for NSG1 apply to any virtual machine on VNET1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

## Explanation:

Yes - VM1 can access the Storage account because there is nothing blocking it the on the virtual network. There is a rule that actually allows outbound access to storage.

Yes- VM2 is on the Same VNET there is nothing blocking access to it from VM1 on the Virtual network. The Deny rule for HTTPS\_VM1\_Deny is for inbound connections from the internet.

No- You have a inbound deny rule for VM1 from the the internet with a destination of the 10.3.0.15 which is in Subnet1. This proves the NSG is associated to Subnet1 and only subnet one because the image shows it is connected to only 1 subnet. VM2 is on Subnet2 which you can determined by its IP address. This means that NSG1 does not apply to VM2.

# NEW QUESTION 171

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that run Windows Server 2016 and are configured as shown in the following table.



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

You create a public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com and a private Azure DNS zone named conioso.com. You create a virtual network link for contoso.com as shown in the following exhibit.

link1

contoso.com

Save

Discard

Delete

Access Control (IAM)

Tags

Link name

link1

Link state

Completed

Provisioning state

Succeeded

Virtual network details

Virtual network id

/subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/RG2/provi...

Virtual network

VNET2

Configuration

☒ Enable auto registration

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                    |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**  
All three VMs are in VNET2. Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com, which is linked to VNET2. So, VM1, VM2 and VM3 will auto-register their host records to contoso.com.  
None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You cannot register private IPs on the internet (adatum.com)  
Box 1: Yes  
Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.  
Box 2: Yes  
Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.  
Box 3: No  
None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com

NEW QUESTION 174

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)  
You plan to create an Azure Storage account in the Azure region of East US 2. You need to create a storage account that meets the following requirements:  
? Replicates synchronously  
? Remains available if a single data center in the region fails  
How should you configure the storage account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



**Answer Area**

Replication: Geo-redundant storage (GRS) ▼

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)

Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA GRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Account kind: Blob storage ▼

Blob storage

Storage (general purpose v1)

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

- A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replicates your data synchronously across three storage clusters in a single region.

LRS would not remain available if a data center in the region fails GRS and RA GRS use asynchronous replication.

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 177**

- (Topic 5)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each

question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes  
 B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

No, this does not meet the goal. Assigning a built-in policy definition to the subscription is not enough to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. This is because there is no built-in policy definition that matches this requirement. The closest built-in policy definition is "Network security groups should not allow unrestricted inbound traffic on well-known ports", but this policy only blocks TCP port 80 and 443, not 80801.

To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources2. You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

**NEW QUESTION 180**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

| Name  | Subnet    |
|-------|-----------|
| VNet1 | Sybnnet11 |
| 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. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

| Statements                                       | Yes                   | No                               |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            |
| LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

NEW QUESTION 183

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)  
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that contains three global administrators named Admin1, Admin2, and Admin3.  
The tenant is associated to an Azure subscription. Access control for the subscription is configured as shown in the Access control exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

<

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                    |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Admin3 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

They are all Global admins so they can all modify user permission. i.e add self as owner etc.

You can be GA in one of the subscription, it doesn't mean that you can create the resources in all subscription. As a Global Administrator in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), you might not have access to all subscriptions and management groups in your directory. Azure AD and Azure resources are secured independently from one another. That is, Azure AD role assignments do not grant access to Azure resources, and Azure role assignments do not grant access to Azure AD. However, if you are a Global Administrator in Azure AD, you can assign yourself access to all Azure subscriptions and management groups in your directory

**NEW QUESTION 185**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

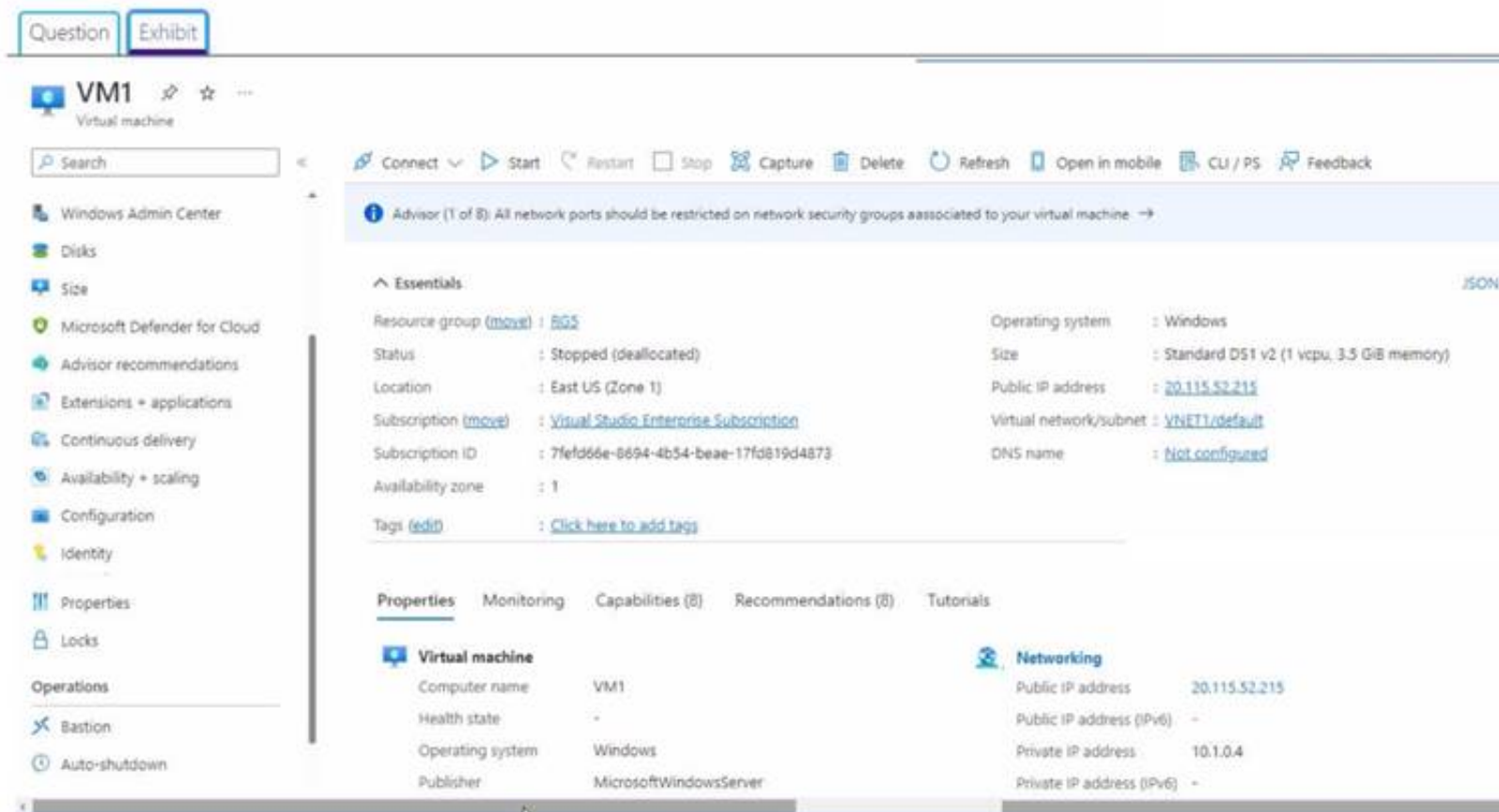
**Explanation:**

To create a scheduled runbook to increase the processor performance of VM1 at the end of each month, you need to modify the VM size property of VM1. This will allow you to scale up the VM to a larger size that has more CPU cores and memory. You can use Azure Automation to create a PowerShell runbook that changes the VM size using the Set-AzVM cmdlet. You can then schedule the runbook to run at the end of each month using the Azure portal or Azure PowerShell. For more information, see [How to resize a virtual machine in Azure using Azure Automation](#)<sup>1</sup>.

## NEW QUESTION 189

- (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 191

- (Topic 5)

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

You plan to create an Azure container instance named container1 that will use a Docker image named Image1. Image1 contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that requires persistent storage.

You need to configure a storage service for Container1. What should you use?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

## NEW QUESTION 194

- (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 195

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have two Azure App Service apps named App1 and App2. Each app has a production deployment slot and a test deployment slot. The Backup Configuration settings for the production slots are shown in the following table.



| App  | Backup Every | Start backup schedule from | Retention (Days) | Keep at least one backup |
|------|--------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| App1 | 1 Days       | January 6, 2021            | 0                | Yes                      |
| App2 | 1 Days       | January 6, 2021            | 30               | Yes                      |

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

Answer Area

| Statements  | Yes                   | No                    |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage.                             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to      | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? On January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage. Yes, this is correct. According to the table, App1 has a backup every 1 day, starting from January 6, 2021, with a retention of 0 days. This means that each backup will be deleted after 0 days, or as soon as the next backup is created. Therefore, on January 15, 2021, App1 will have only one backup in storage, which is the one created on that day1.

? On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 15, 2021. No, this is not correct. According to the table, App2 has a backup every 1 day, starting from January 6, 2021, with a retention of 30 days. This means that each backup will be deleted after 30 days, or when the storage limit is reached. However, the table also shows that App2 has a setting of “Keep at least one backup” set to Yes. This means that the oldest backup will be retained even if it exceeds the retention period or the storage limit2. Therefore, on February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from January 6, 2021, but not from January 15, 2021.

? On January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot. Yes, this is correct. According to the web search results, you can restore a backup by overwriting an existing app or by restoring to a new app or slot3. You can also restore a backup from a different slot or app as long as they are in the same subscription and region4. Therefore, on January 15, 2021, you can restore the App2 production slot backup from January 6 to the App2 test slot.

NEW QUESTION 199

- (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 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 200

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription. You deploy a virtual machine scale set that is configure as shown in the following exhibit.

### Create a virtual machine scale set

BasicsDisksNetworkingScalingManagementHealthAdvancedTagsReview + create

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

Instance

Initial instance count \* 2

Scaling

Scaling policy Manual Custom

Minimum number of VMs \* 1

Maximum number of VMs \* 10

Scale out

CPU threshold (%) \* 75

Duration in minutes \* 10

Number of VMs to increase by \* 1

Scale in

CPU threshold (%) \* 25

Number of VMs to decrease by \* 1

Diagnostic logs

Collect diagnostic logs from Autoscale Disabled Enabled

Scale-In policy

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

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

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

Answer Area

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

2345

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

1234

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box-1 : 3

Initial starts 2 VM's 15 minutes have passed. at 10 minutes 1 VM was added we now have 3 VM's. Cool down is 5 Minutes before another 10 minute wait cycle starts so the answer is 3.

Box-2: 1

Initial 5 VM's 60 minutes Pass. 1 VM removed every 15 minute cycle. 10 minutes wait timer plus 5 minute cool down equals 15 minutes cycle. Four 15 minute cycles pass equaling 60 minutes removing 4 VM's. We have 1 VM left.

Default Scale in and Out Default Durations are 10 minutes with 5 minute cool down. The default scale set settings in Azure are:

- Minimum number of instances 1
- Maximum number of instances 10
- Scale out CPU threshold (%) 75
- Duration in minutes10
- Number of instances to increase by 1
- Scale in CPU threshold (%) 25
- Number of instances to decrease by -1

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-autoscale-portal#create-a-rule-to-automatically-scale-in>

NEW QUESTION 201  
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

| Name | Lock name | Lock type |
|------|-----------|-----------|
| RG1  | None      | None      |
| RG2  | Lock      | Delete    |

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

RG2 contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

You need to identify which resources you can move from RG1 to RG2, and which resources you can move from RG2 to RG1. Which resources should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

IP1, VNET1, and storage1

None

IP1 only

IP1 and storage1 only

IP1 and VNET1 only

IP1, VNET1, and storage1

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

IP2, VNET2, and storage2

None

IP2 only

IP2 and storage2 only

IP2 and VNET2 only

IP2, VNET2, and storage2

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure App Service app named App1 that contains two running instances. You have an autoscale rule configured as shown in the following exhibit.

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

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

## NEW QUESTION 211

- (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 212**

- (Topic 5)

You have an app named App1 that runs on an Azure web app named webapp1.

The developers at your company upload an update of App1 to a Git repository named GUI. Webapp1 has the deployment slots shown in the following table.

| Name         | Function   |
|--------------|------------|
| webapp1-prod | Production |
| webapp1-test | Staging    |

You need to ensure that the App1 update is tested before the update is made available to users.

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

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

**Answer:** AD

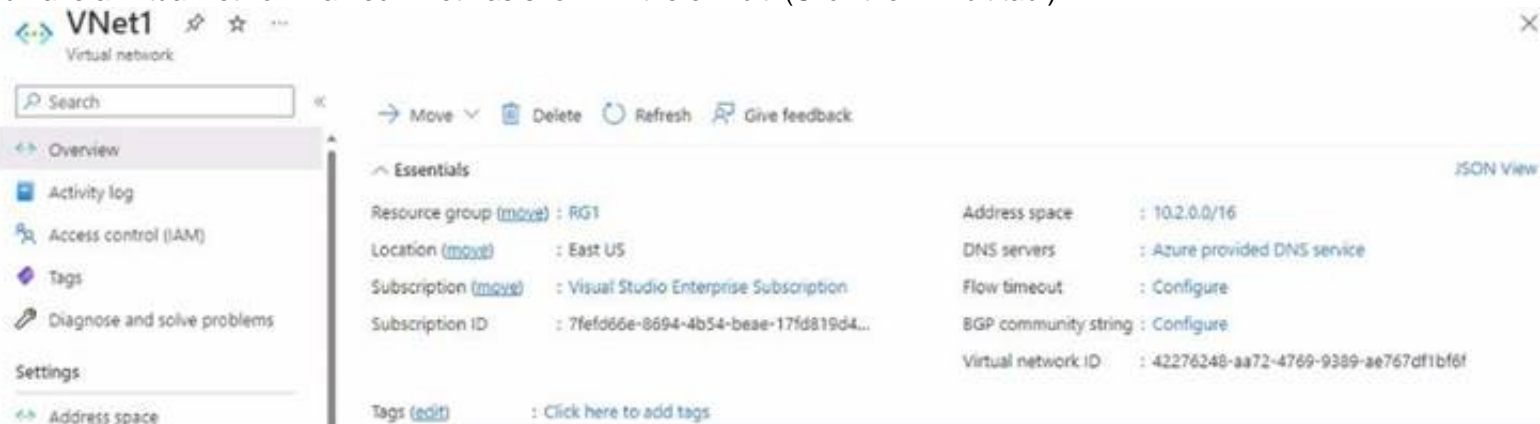
**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 216**

- (Topic 5)

You have a virtual network named VNet1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



No devices are connected to VNet1.

You plan to peer VNet1 to another virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16.

You need to create the peering. What should you do first?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 218**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.

Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription.

You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

No, this does not meet the goal. Unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider does not affect the creation of network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. The Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider is used for managing classic deployment model resources, such as virtual networks, network interfaces, and public IP addresses1. However, NSGs are only supported for Resource Manager deployment model resources2. Therefore, unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider will not automatically block TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources3. You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

**NEW QUESTION 219**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter. The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB. Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 222**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

**Answer Area**

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Lifecycle management:    | <div>storage2 only</div> <div>storage1 only</div>   |
| The Archive access tier: | <div>storage2 only</div> <div>storage1 and storage3 only</div> <div>storage2 and storage3 only</div> <div>storage1, storage2, and storage3</div>  |
| The Archive access tier: | <div>storage1, storage2, and storage3</div> <div>storage1 only</div> <div>storage2 only</div> <div>storage1 and storage3 only</div> <div>storage2 and storage3 only</div> <div>storage1, storage2, and storage3</div> |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

1) storage1, storage2, storage3

"Lifecycle management policies are supported for block blobs and append blobs in general- purpose v2, premium block blob, and Blob Storage accounts."

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

2) storage2

"The archive tier isn't supported for ZRS, GZRS, or RA-GZRS accounts." <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/access-tiers-overview#archive-access-tier>

**NEW QUESTION 227**

- (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.

Storage Blob Data Contributor

☒ A: 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 231**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager template to deploy a virtual network named VNET1 that will use Azure Bastion.

How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

## Answer Area

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",
  "name": "VNET1"
  "apiVersion": "2019-02-01",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "properties": {
    "addressSpace": {
      "addressPrefixes": ["10.10.10.0/24"]
    },
    "subnets": [
      {
        "name": 
        "properties": {
          "addressPrefix": 
        }
      },
      {
        "name": "LAN02",
        "properties": {
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.128/25"
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



Answer Area

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks",
  "name": "VNET1"
  "apiVersion": "2019-02-01",
  "location": "[resourceGroup().location]",
  "properties": {
    "addressSpace": {
      "addressPrefixes": ["10.10.10.0/24"]
    },
    "subnets": [
      {
        "name":
          AzureBastionSubnet
          AzureFirewallSubnet
          LAN01
          RemoteAccessSubnet

        "properties": {
          "addressPrefix":
            10.10.10.0/27
            10.10.10.0/29
            10.10.10.0/30

        }
      },
      {
        "name": "LAN02",
        "properties": {
          "addressPrefix": "10.10.10.128/25"
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

NEW QUESTION 234

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)  
You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1 and a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 that has the Azure CLI installed.  
You need to install the kubectl client on Computer1.  
Which command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

az  
docker  
msiexec.exe  
Install-Module

aks  
/package  
-name  
pull

Install-cli

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:  
To install kubectl locally, use the az aks install-cli command: az aks install-cli

NEW QUESTION 237

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 | <b>Not applicable</b> |
| 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. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

#### NEW QUESTION 242

- (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.OperationallInsights/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 243

- (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>

information and invitation preferences

- 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 246

- (Topic 5)

You have a Recovery Services vault named RSV1. RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days.

RSV1 performs daily backups of VM1. VM1 hosts a static website that was updated eight days ago.

You need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago. The solution must minimize downtime. What should you do first?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#restore-options>

To recover VM1 to a point eight days ago, you need to use the Azure Backup service to restore the VM from a recovery point. A recovery point is a snapshot of the VM data at a specific point in time. Azure Backup creates recovery points according to the backup policy that you configure for the Recovery Services vault1.

In this case, the Recovery Services vault named RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days. This means that you can restore the VM from any point in the last 14 days, as long as there is a recovery point available. Since you need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago, you can use the daily backup recovery point that was created on that day2.

To restore the VM from a recovery point, you have two options: Replace existing or Create new. The Replace existing option overwrites the existing VM with the restored data, while the Create new option creates a new VM with the restored data. The Replace existing option requires you to deallocate or delete the existing VM before restoring it, which can cause downtime and data loss. The Create new option allows you to restore the VM without affecting

the existing VM, which minimizes downtime and data loss3.

Therefore, the best option is to restore VM1 by using the Create new restore configuration option. This will create a new VM with the same name as VM1 and append a suffix to it, such as -Restored. You can then verify that the new VM has the correct data and configuration, and switch over to it when you are ready. You can also delete the original VM if you don't need it anymore3.

#### NEW QUESTION 249

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the following resource group:

? Name: RG1  
? Region: West US  
? Tag: "tag1": "value1"

You assign an Azure policy named Policy1 to Subscription1 by using the following configurations:

? Exclusions: None  
? Policy definition: Append tag and its default value  
? Assignment name: Policy1  
? Parameters:  
- Tag name: Tag2  
- Tag value: Value2

After Policy1 is assigned, you create a storage account that has the following configurations:

? Name: storage1  
? Location: West US  
? Resource group: RG1



? Tags: "tag3": "value3"

You need to identify which tags are assigned to each resource.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Tags assigned to RG1:

"tag1": "value1" only

"tag2": "value2" only

"tag1": "value1" and "tag2": "value2"

Tags assigned to storage1:

"tag3": "value3" only

"tag1": "value1" and "tag3": "value3"

"tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3"

"tag1": "value1", "tag2": "value2", and "tag3": "value3"

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: "tag1": "value1" only

Box 2: "tag2": "value2" and "tag3": "value3"

Tags applied to the resource group are not inherited by the resources in that resource group.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 253**

- (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 256**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

Home > VM2 - Networking

VM2 - Networking

Virtual machine

Search (Ctrl+J)

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Networking

Disks

Size

Security

Extensions

Attach network interface

Detach network interface

Network Interface: VM2-NIC1

Effective security rules

Topology

Virtual network/subnet: VNet1/Subnet11

NIC Public IP: -

NIC Private IP: 10.240.11.5

Accelerated networking: Disabled

Inbound port rules

Outbound port rules

Application security groups

Load balancing

Network security group NSG2 (attached to subnet: Subnet11)

Impacts 1 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

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

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

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



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

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 261

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to deploy a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

##### Answer Area

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  ...

  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  ...
  "dependsOn": [
    "[
      reference
      resourceId
      Union
    ] ('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/', 'VM1')]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "storageProfile": {
      "
      Array
      Image
      ImageReference
      vhd
      ": {
      "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
      "Offer" : "WindowsServer",
      "sku" : "2019-Datacenter",
      "version" : "latest"
      ...
    }
  }
}
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

##### Explanation:

- dependsON: resourceID

- storageProfile: ImageReference Reference :

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/resource-dependency#dependson>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/javascript/api/@azure/arm-compute/storageprofile?view=azure-node-latest>

#### NEW QUESTION 265

- (Topic 5)

You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2.

Sub1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 and a storage account named storage1.

VM1 is associated to the resources shown in the following table. You need to move VM1 to Sub2.

Which resources should you move to Sub2?

- A. VM1, Disk1, and NetInt1 only
- B. VM1, Disk1, and VNet1 only
- C. VM1, Disk1, and storage1 only
- D. VM1, Disk1, NetInt1, and VNet1

**Answer:** D

##### Explanation:

When you move a virtual machine to a different subscription, you need to move all the resources that are associated with the virtual machine, such as the disks, the network interface, and the virtual network. You cannot move a virtual machine without moving its dependent resources. You also need to ensure that the target subscription supports the same region, resource type, and API version as the source subscription. Then, References: [Move a Windows VM to another Azure subscription or resource group]

#### NEW QUESTION 267

- (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 268**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

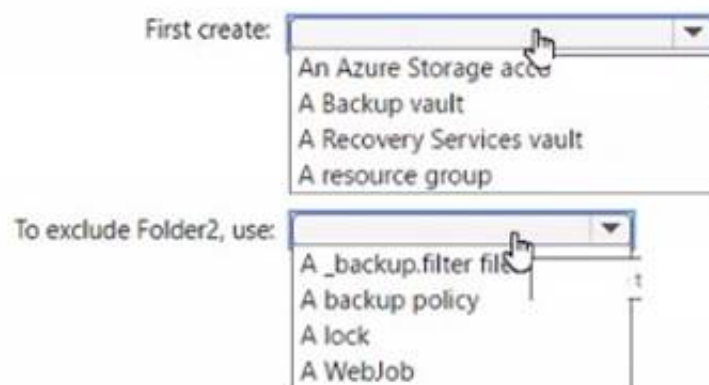
You have an Azure App Service app named WebApp1 that contains two folders named Folder1 and Folder2.

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 269**

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## Relate Links

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