



## **Microsoft**

### **Exam Questions AZ-104**

Microsoft Azure Administrator

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

? Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24

? Availability set: AVSet

? Network security group (NSG): None

? Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)

? Public IP address: 40.90.219.6 (dynamic)

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

- Create and assign an NSG to VM1
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

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

- Create and configure an NSG
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Answer:

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

- Create and assign an NSG to VM1
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

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

- Create and configure an NSG
- Remove the public IP address from VM1
- Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1

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

Box 2: Create and configure an NSG

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

**NEW QUESTION 2**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

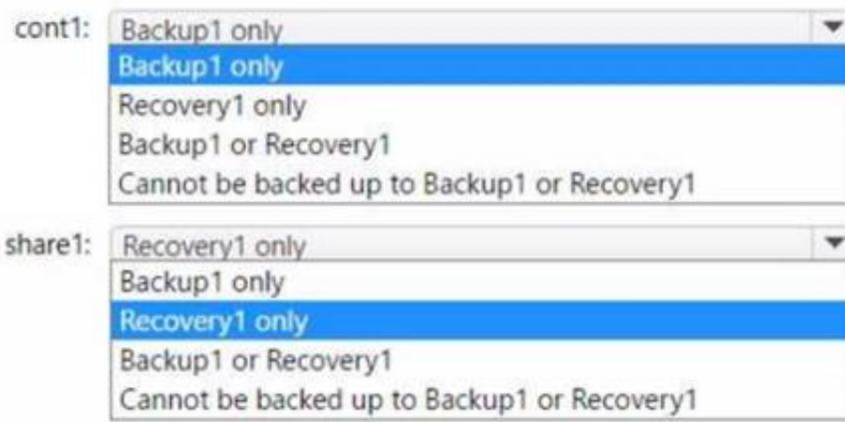
Name	Type
Backup1	Backup vault
Recovery1	Recovery Services vault

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.

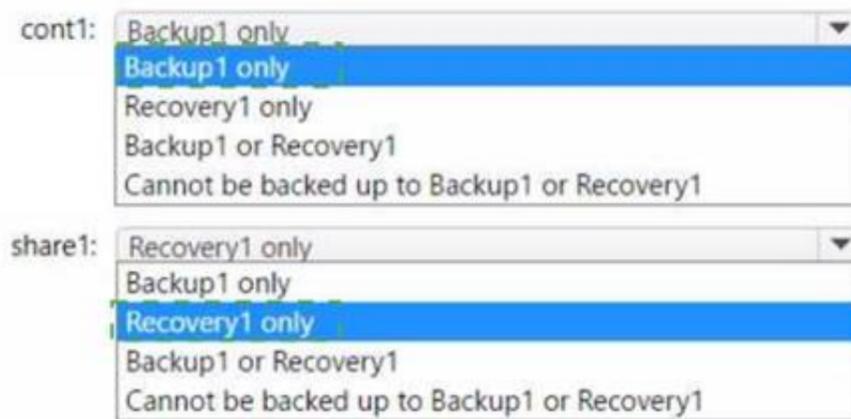
**Answer Area**



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**  
**Answer Area**



**NEW QUESTION 3**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains two Log Analytics workspaces named Workspace1 and Workspace2 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 Workspace1 and Workspace2
- 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:**

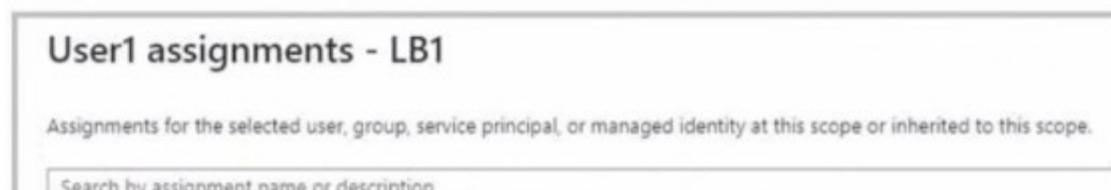
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/agents/agents-overview> Azure Monitor Agent (AMA) collects monitoring data from the guest operating system of Azure and hybrid virtual machines and delivers it to Azure Monitor for use by features, insights, and other services, such as Microsoft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

**NEW QUESTION 4**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

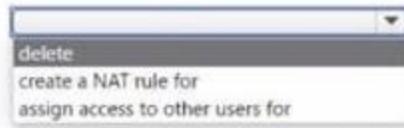
You have an Azure Load Balancer named LB1.

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

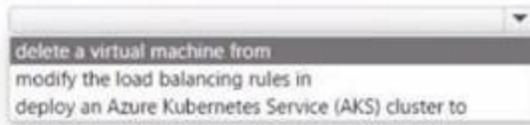


Answer Area

User1 can [answer choice] LB1.



User1 can [answer choice] the resource group.



- 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

Subscriptions: All 2 selected - Don't see a subscription? Switch directories

Filter by name... All subscriptions All resource groups All types All locations No grouping

3 items

NAME	TYPE	KIND	RESOURCE	LOCATION	SUBSCRIPTI...	ACCESS T...	REPLICAT...
storageaccount1	Storage account	Storage	ContosoRG1	EastUS	Subscription 1	-	Read-access ge...
storageaccount2	Storage account	StorageV2	ContosoRG1	CentralUS	Subscription 1	Host	Geo-redundant...
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 to VNET1. What should you do first?

Create an Azure Resource Manager template.

- A: AddasubnettoVNET1.
- 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        "template": {
52          "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
53          "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
54          "parameters": {},
55          "variables": {},
56          "resources": [
57            {
58              "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
59              "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
60              "name": "rglock",
61              "properties": {
62                "level": "ReadOnly"
63              }
64            }
65          ]
66        }
67      }
68    }
69  ],
70  "outputs": {}
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.

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?

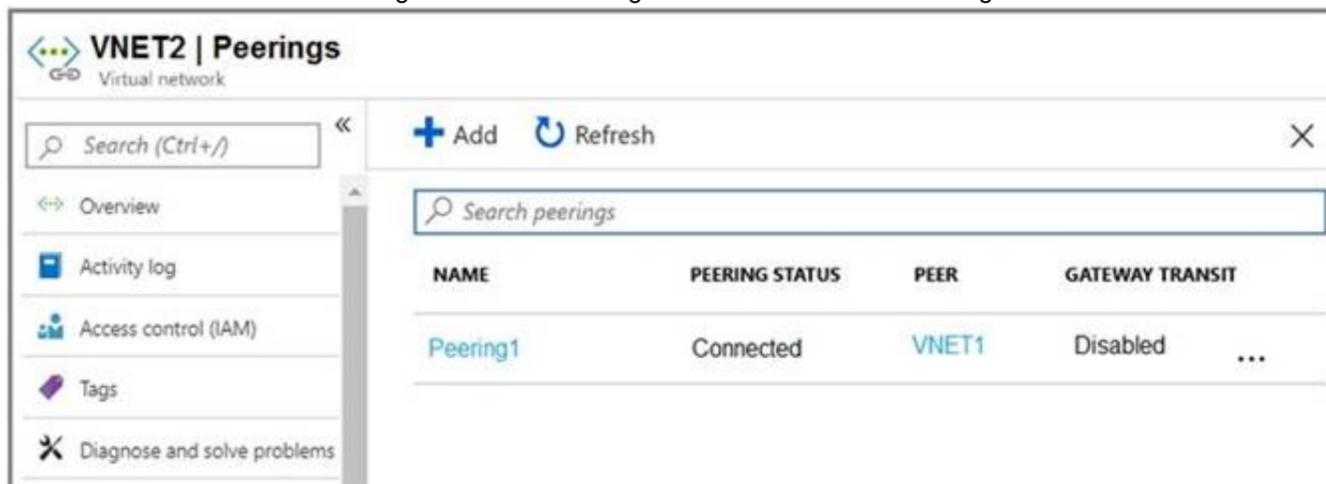
- A. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny destination port 3389 and apply the NSG to the network interface of VM1.
- B. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.
- C. Create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

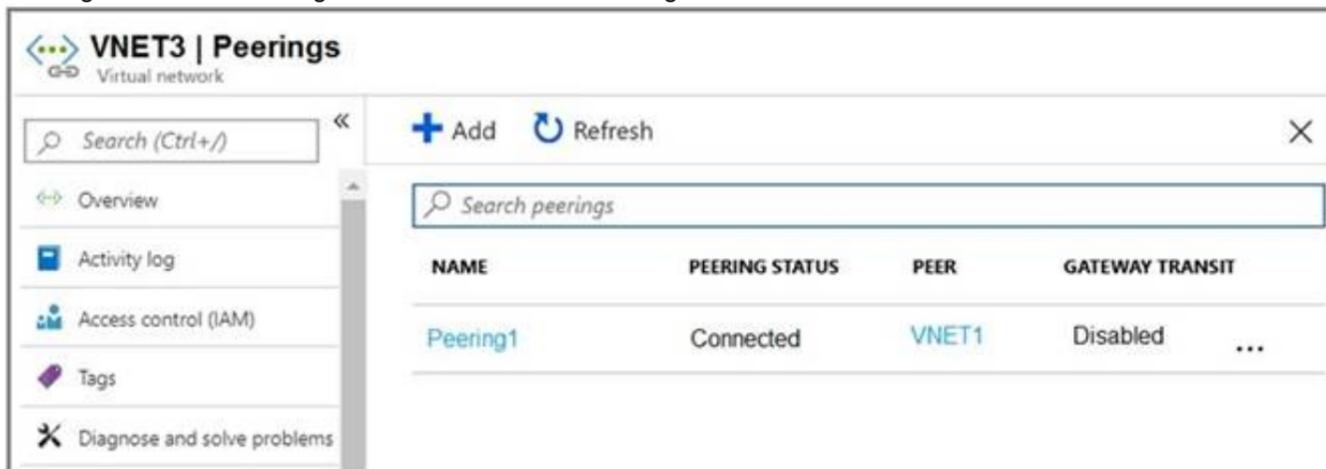
**NEW QUESTION 10**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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



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



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

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

▼

VNET2 only

VNET3 only

VNET2 and VNET3

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

▼

VNET1 only

VNET3 only

VNET1 and VNET3

Answer:

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:

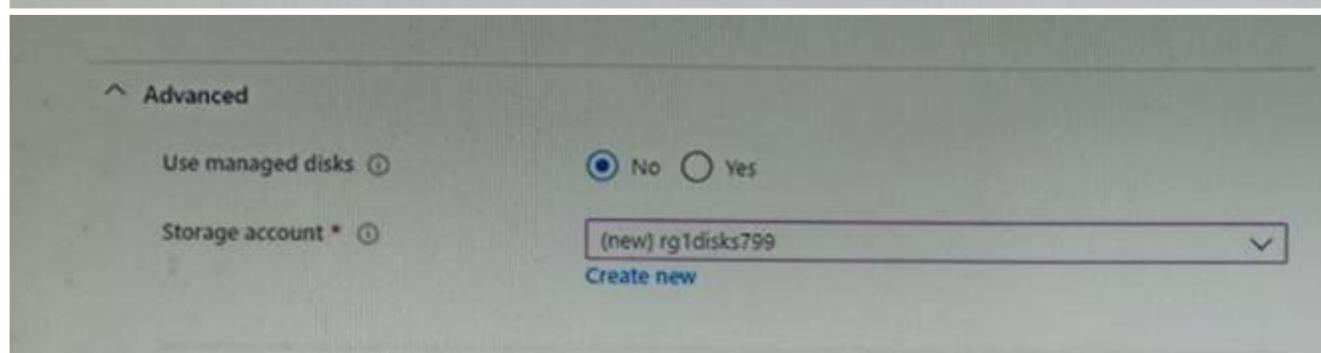
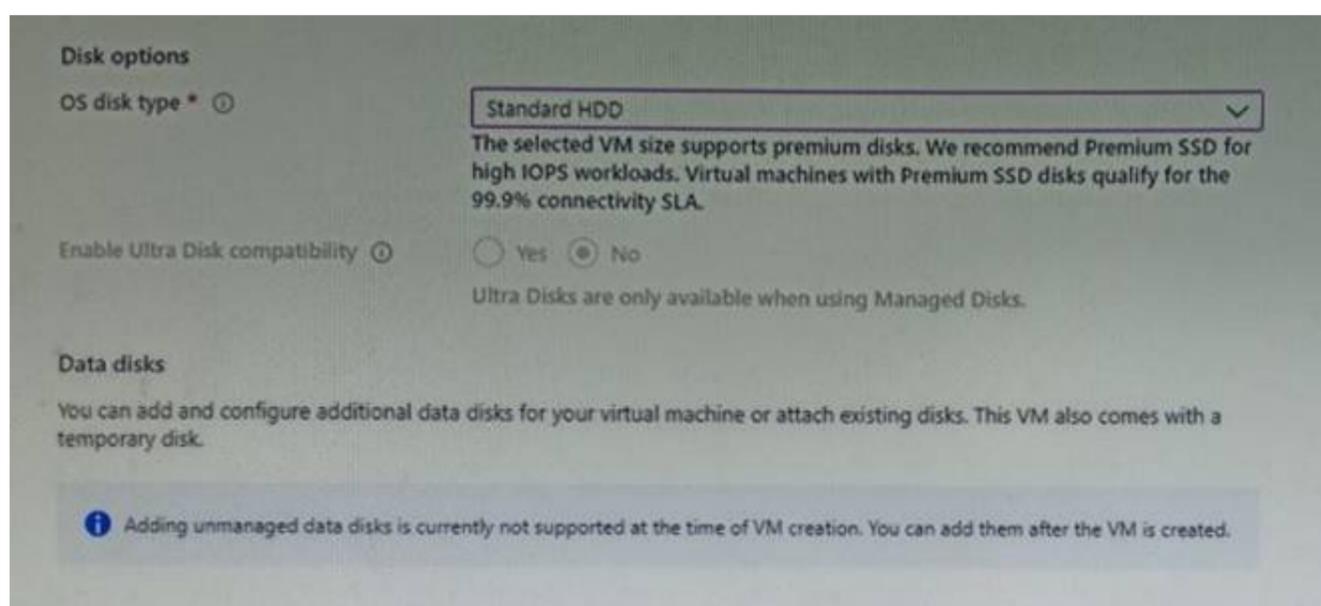
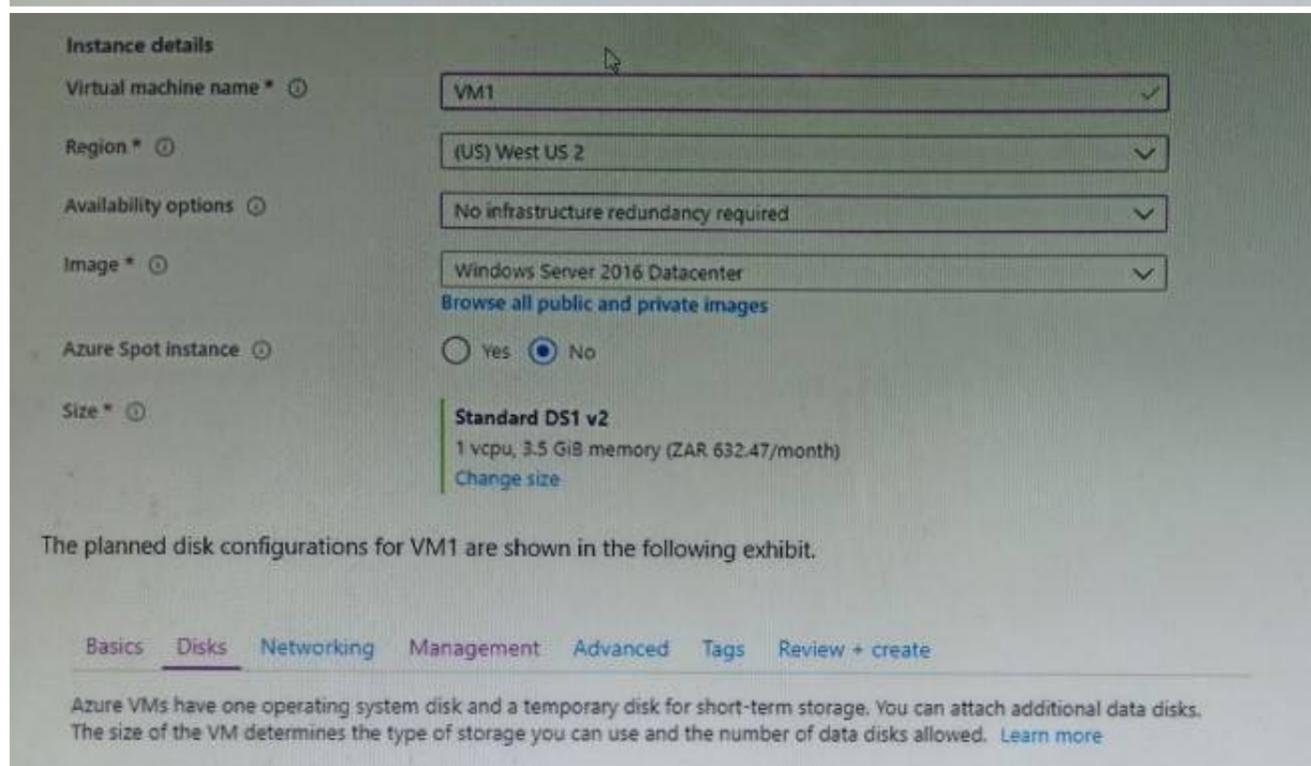
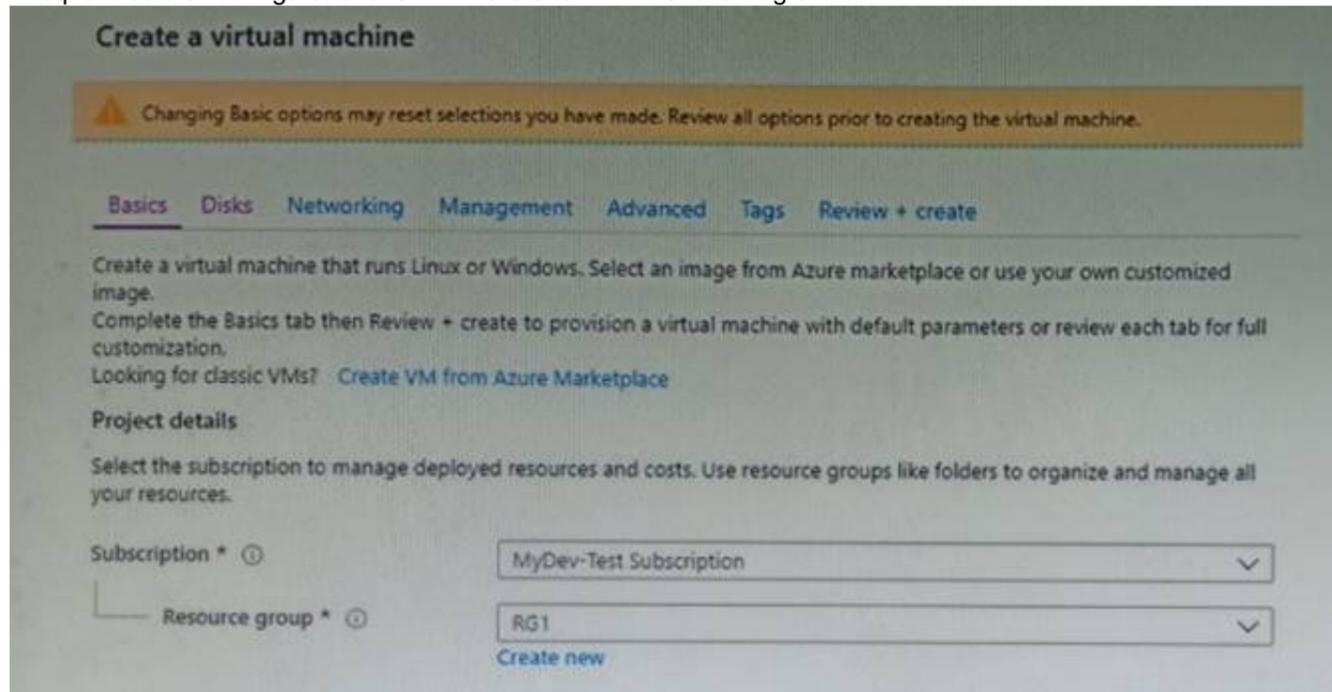
-Enable support for load-balancing of IPv6.

<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.



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

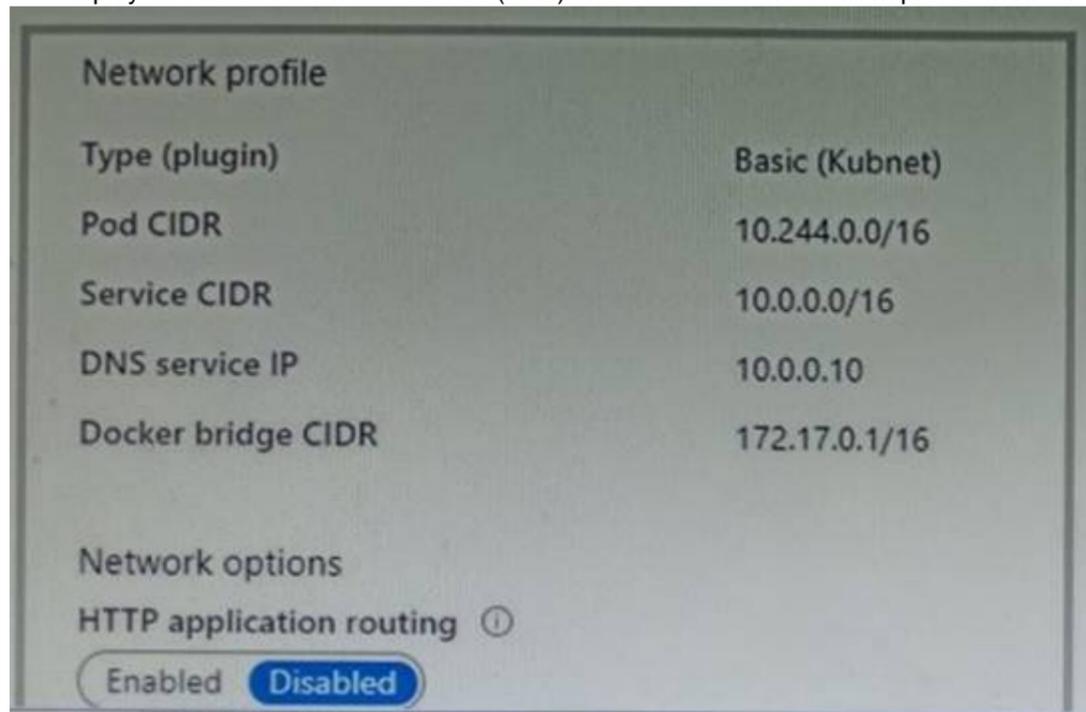
**Explanation:**

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

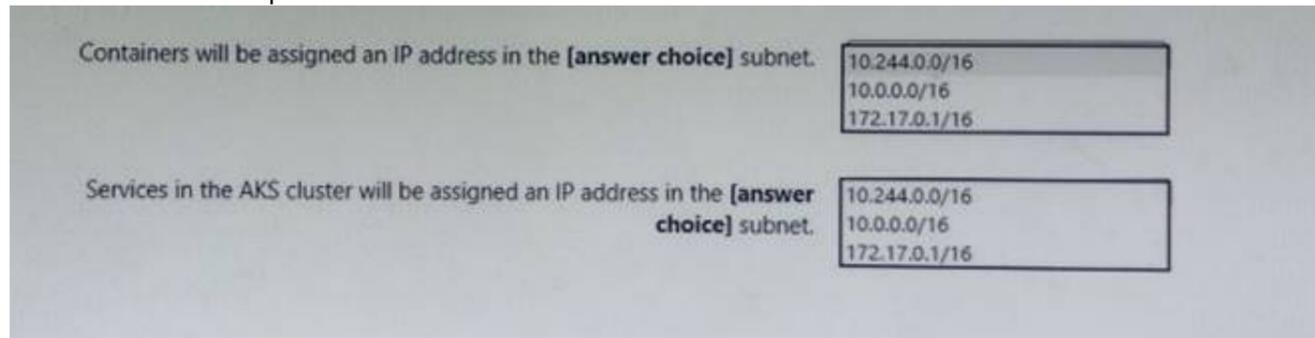
**NEW QUESTION 28**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

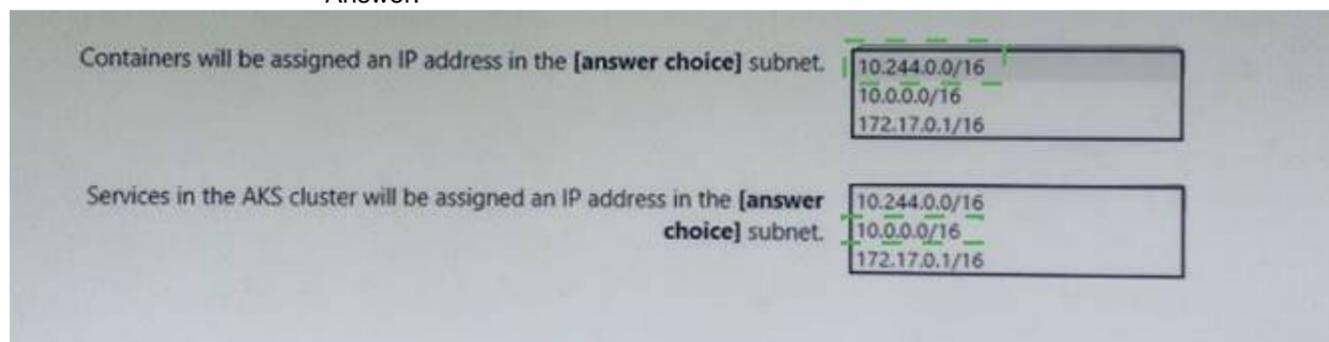
You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that has the network profile shown in the following exhibit.



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, Provanca, 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 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 geographies<sup>1</sup>.

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 misconfigurations<sup>2</sup>.

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 Contributor<sup>3</sup>. 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<sup>4</sup>.

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:

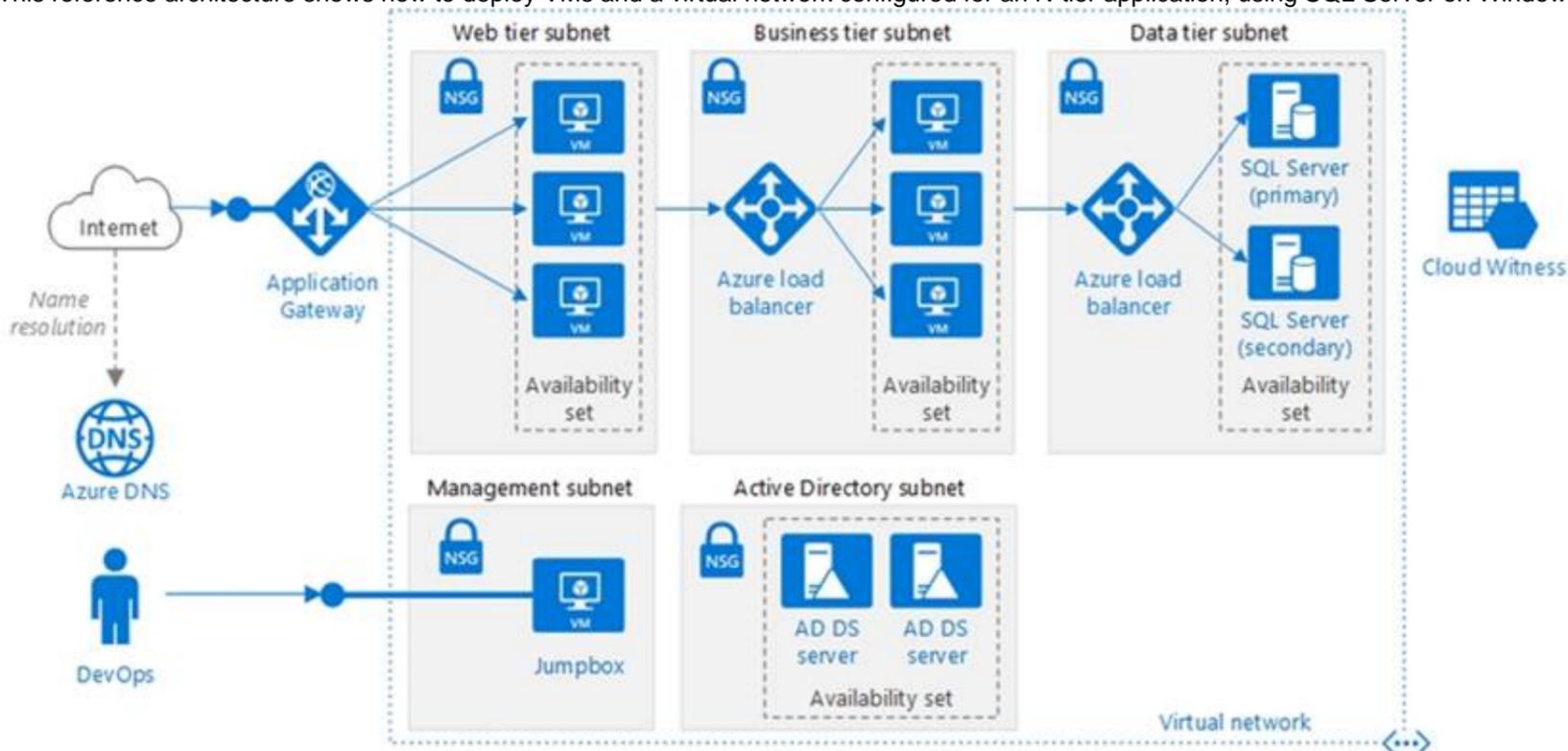
	▼
1	
2	
3	

- 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-azroledescription?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.

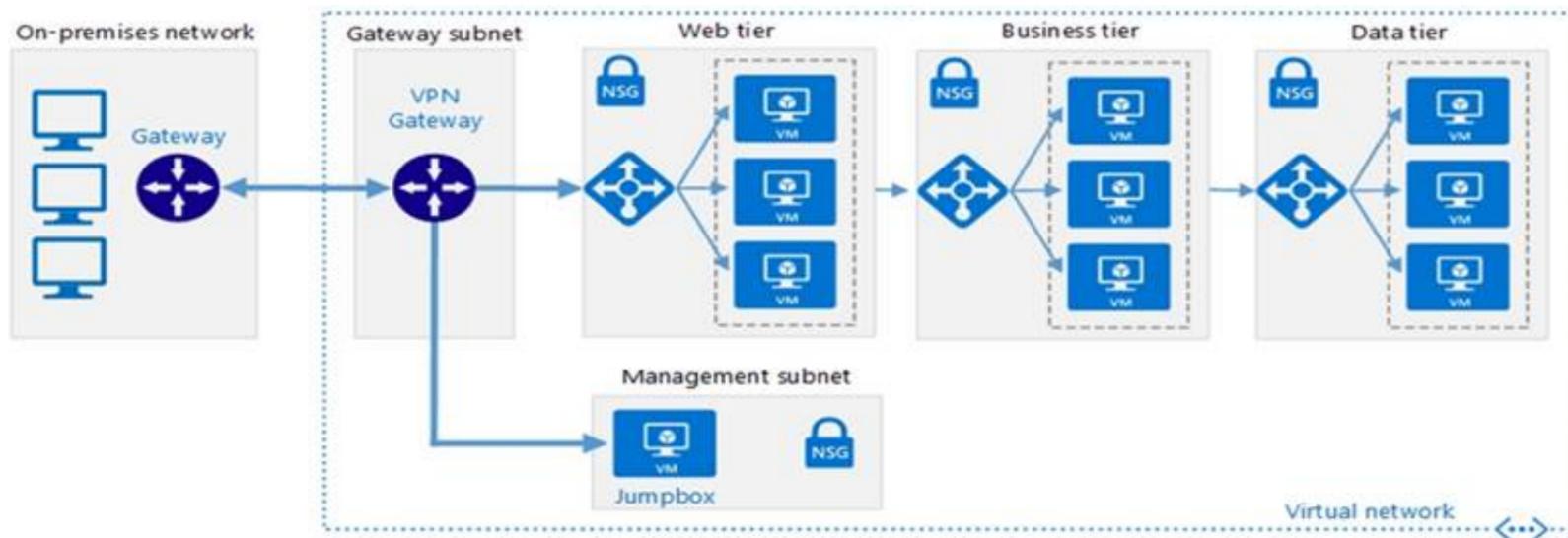
Network traffic from the cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.

? 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**

**Answer Area**

- 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



- 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.)

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

**i** 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.

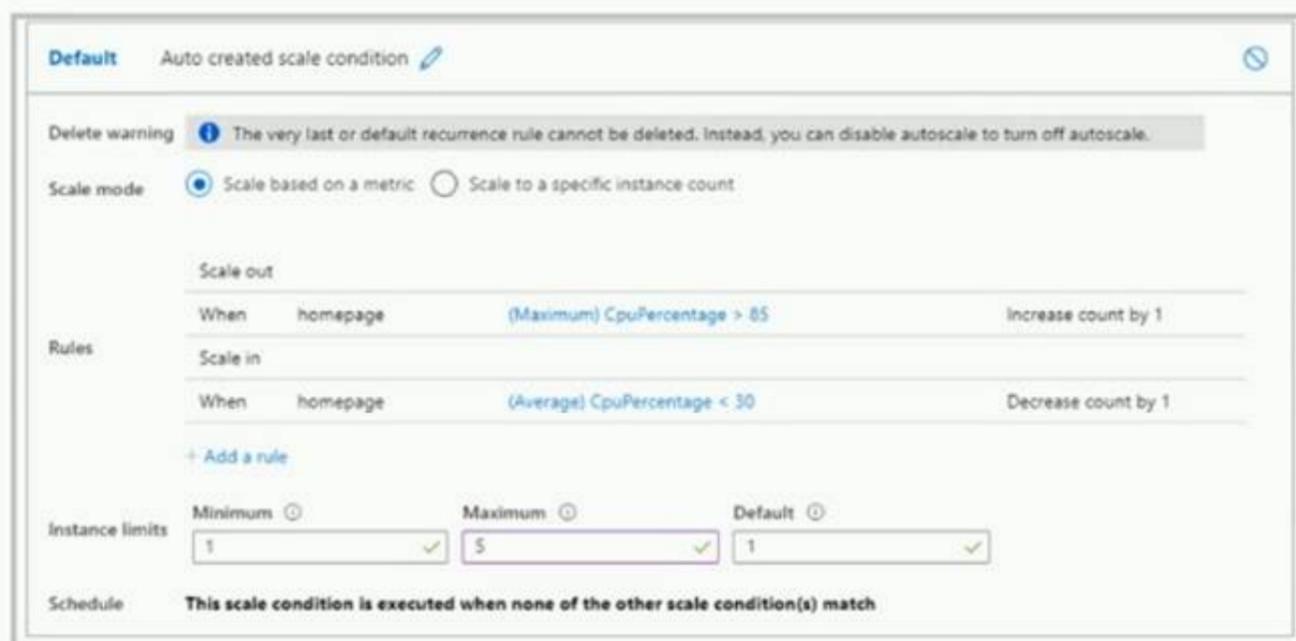
Output Events is a metric that shows the number of output events that are emitted by the Stream Analytics job1. This metric indicates the output data rate and throughput of the job. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job.

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 settings are as follows:

- Operator:** Less than
- Metric threshold to trigger scale action:** 30 %
- Duration (in minutes):** 5
- Time grain (in mins):** 1
- Time grain statistic:** Average
- Action:** Decrease count by
- Instance count:** 1
- Cool down (minutes):** 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.

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].

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].

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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].

**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 Port:80 Interval: 5 seconds Unhealthy threshold: 2
rule1	Load balancing rule	IP version: IPv4 Frontend IP address: LoadBalancerFrontEnd Port: 80 Backend Port: 80 Backend pool: bepool1 Health probe: hprobe1

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

To create an inbound NAT rule, you need to specify a frontend IP address and a frontend port for the load balancer to receive the traffic, and a backend IP address and a backend port for the load balancer to forward the traffic to. 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 CLI. 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?

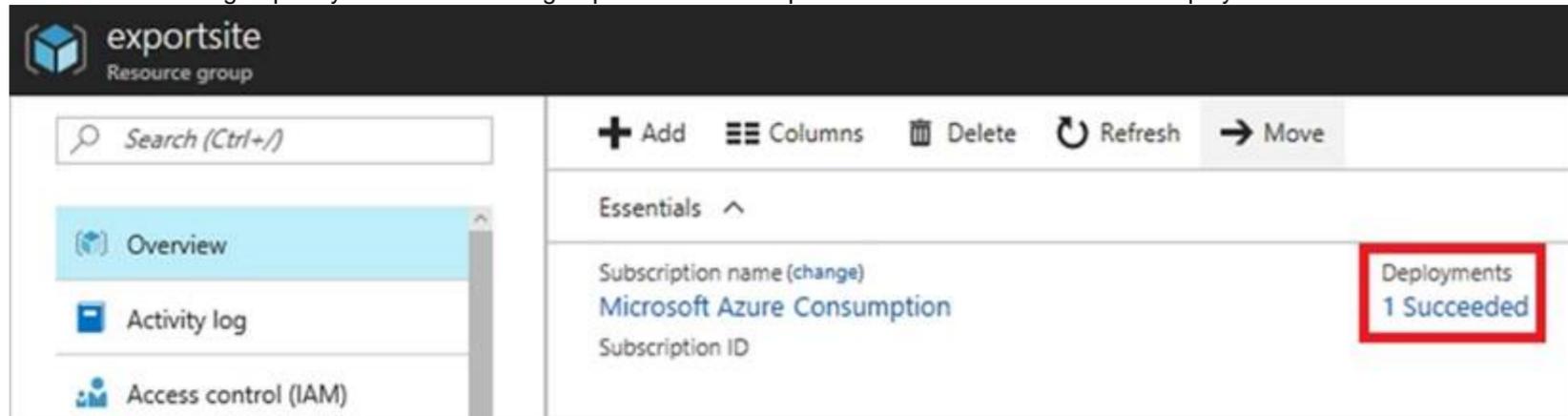
- A. RG1
- B. VM1
- C. Storage1
- D. Container1

**Answer:** A

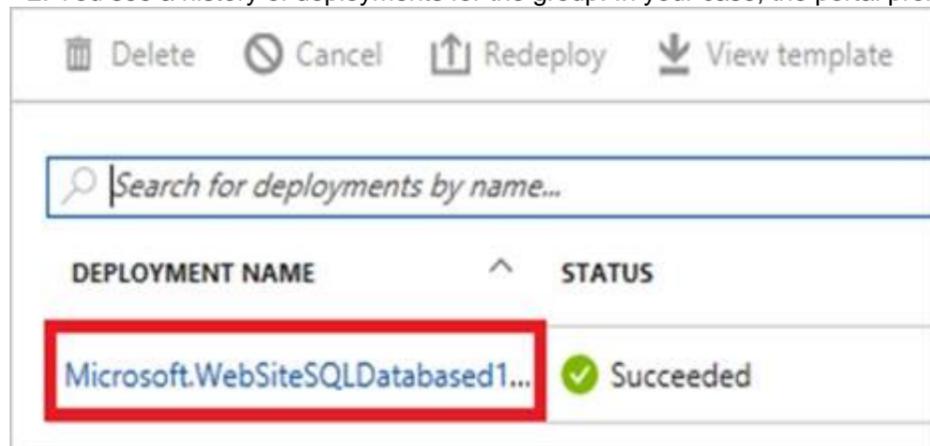
**Explanation:**

\* 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.

**Answer Area**

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:**

**Answer Area**

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 FileStorage 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: package1  
 Description: Guest users  
 Catalog name: General

**Resource roles**

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

**Requests**

Users who can request access: All configured connected organizations  
 Require approval: No  
 Enabled: 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: After 365 days  
 Require access reviews: 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:

---

### 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:  [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

= 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:

Destinations:

- 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:

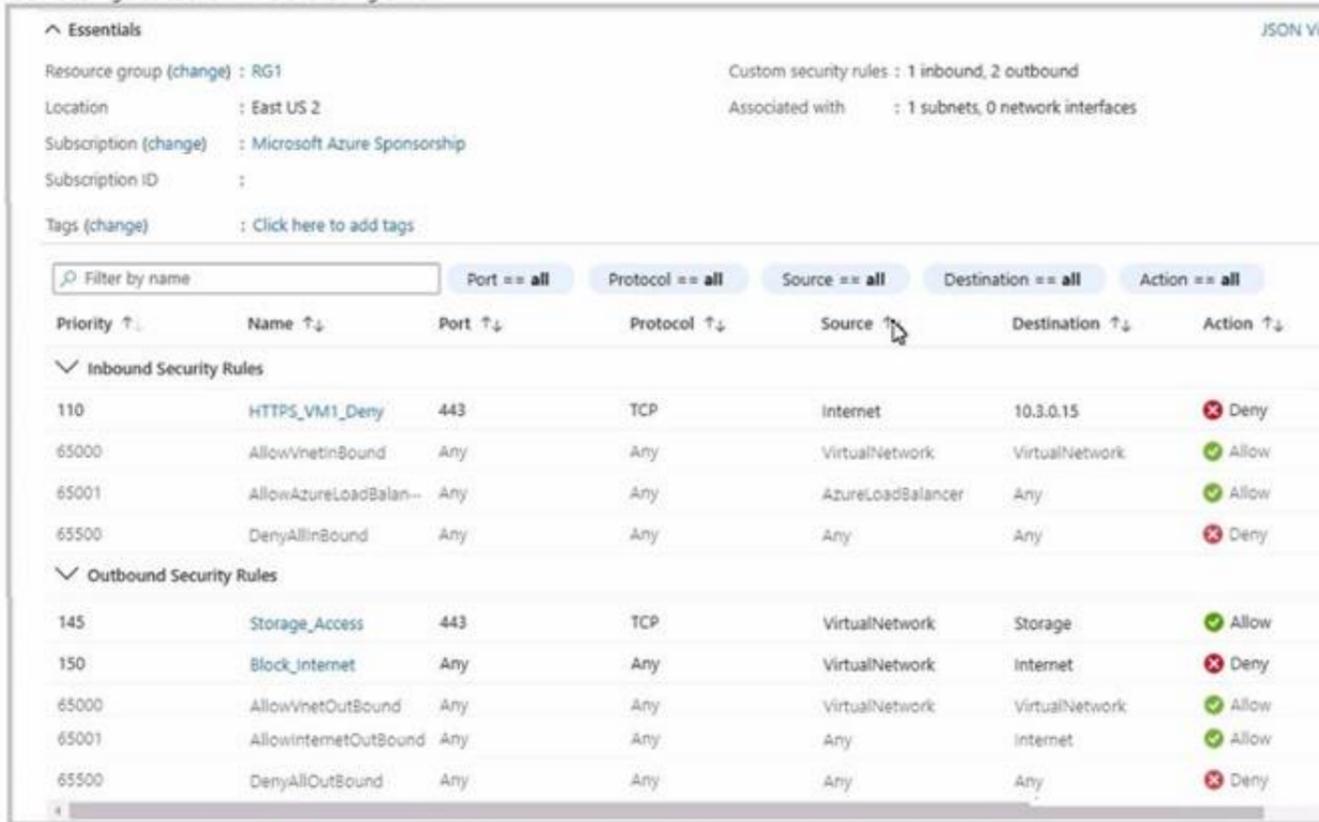
**NEW QUESTION 166**

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.



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.

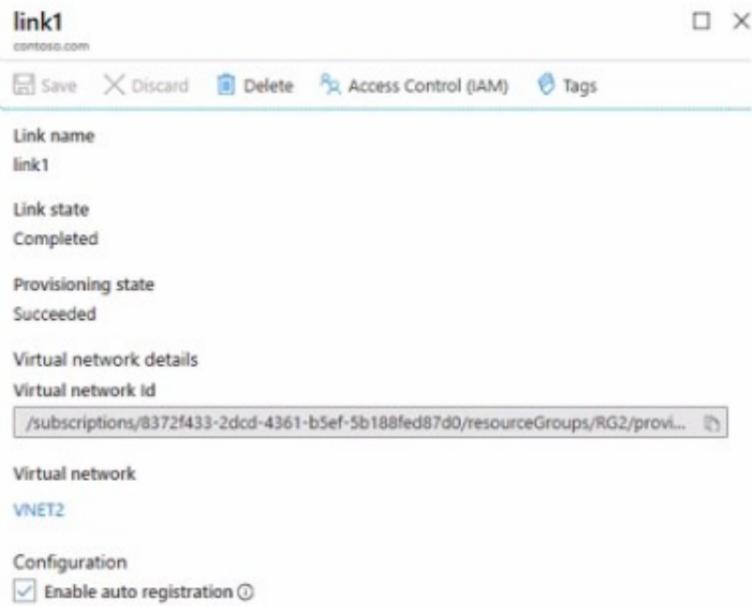
**NEW QUESTION 171**

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.



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
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)
Locally-redundant storage (LRS)
Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA GRS)
Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Account kind:

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	Sybnet11
VNet2	Subnet12
VNet3	Subnet13

Subscription1 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:**

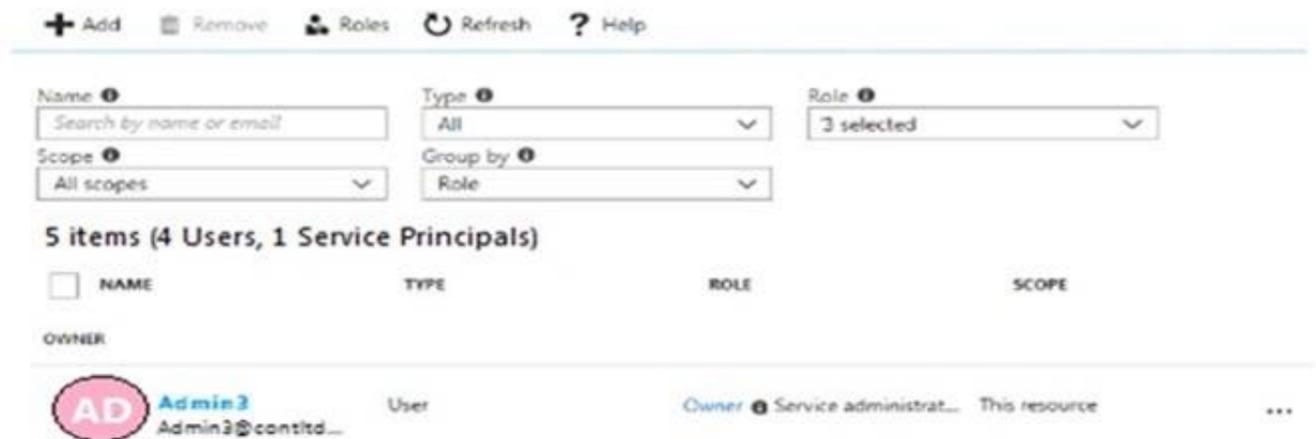
Statements	Yes	No
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM1 and VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM3 and VM4.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
LB1 can balance the traffic between VM5 and VM6.	<input type="radio"/>	<input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



The screenshot shows the Azure Access Control interface. At the top, there are navigation buttons: + Add, Remove, Roles, Refresh, and ? Help. Below these are filters for Name (Search by name or email), Type (All), Role (3 selected), Scope (All scopes), and Group by (Role). The main content area displays a table with 5 items: 4 Users and 1 Service Principal. The table has columns for Name, Type, Role, and Scope. The first row shows Admin3 as a User with the role of Owner for the Service administrator resource.

You sign in to the Azure portal as Admin1 and configure the tenant as shown in the Tenant exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Save Discard

**Name**

Country or region  
 United States

Location  
 United States datacenters

Notification language

Global admin can manage Azure Subscriptions and Management Groups  
 Yes  No

Directory ID

Technical contact

Global privacy contact

Privacy statement URL

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?

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

**Answer:** B

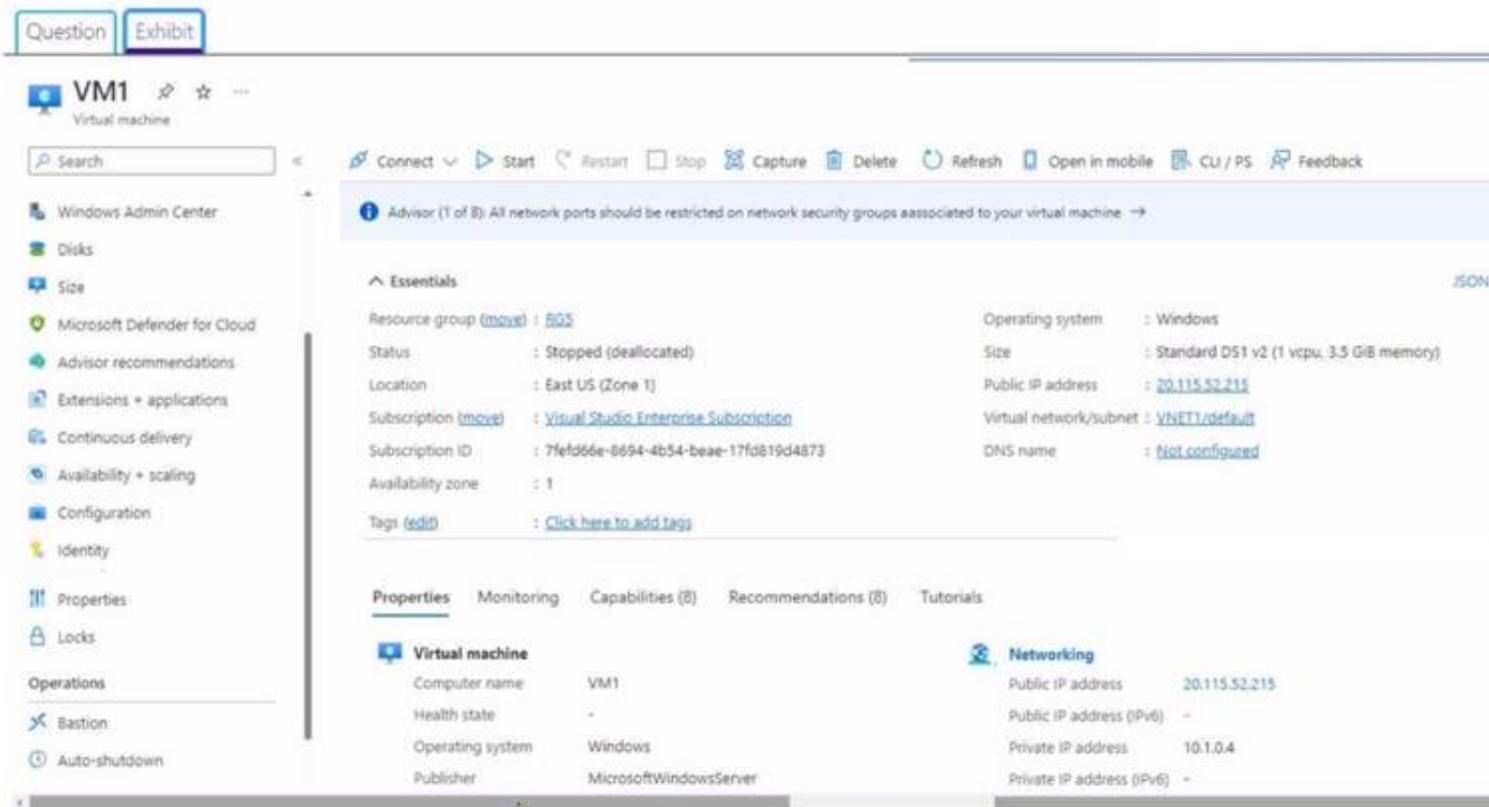
**Explanation:**

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 Automation1](#).

**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 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

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

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

**Instance**  
 Initial instance count \*

**Scaling**  
 Scaling policy  Manual  Custom

Minimum number of VMs \*   
 Maximum number of VMs \*

**Scale out**  
 CPU threshold (%) \*   
 Duration in minutes \*   
 Number of VMs to increase by \*

**Scale in**  
 CPU threshold (%) \*   
 Number of VMs to decrease by \*

**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

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?

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?

- 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 minutes 10
- 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:

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

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

**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.

**Criteria**

Metric namespace \* Metric name

Standard metrics Memory Percentage

1 minute time grain

Dimension Name	Operator	Dimension Values	Add
Instance	=	All values	+

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

MemoryPercentage (Average)

39.28 %

Enable metric divide by instance count ⓘ

Operator \* Metric threshold to trigger scale action \* ⓘ

Greater than 70

%

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

15 1

Time grain statistic \* ⓘ Time aggregation \* ⓘ

Average Average

**Action**

Operation \* Cool down (minutes) \* ⓘ

Increase count by 5

instance count \*

1

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**NEW QUESTION 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

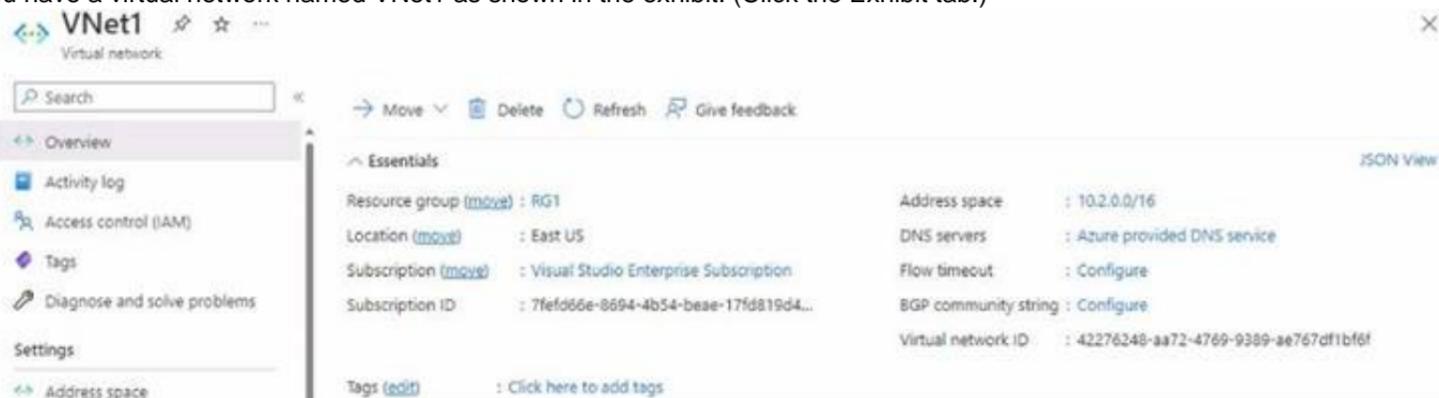
**Explanation:**

<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 addresses<sup>1</sup>. However, NSGs are only supported for Resource Manager deployment model resources<sup>2</sup>. 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 resources<sup>3</sup>. 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:

The Archive access tier:

The Archive access tier:

- 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": 

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"
        }
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

- 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.

	▼		▼	Install-cli
az		aks		
docker		/package		
msiexec.exe		-name		
Install-Module		pull		

- 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	Not applicable
Host1.contoso.com	A record	131.107.10.15

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

Name	Type	Value
Host1	A record	131.107.200.20
Host2	A record	131.107.50.50

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50.	<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 guest 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**

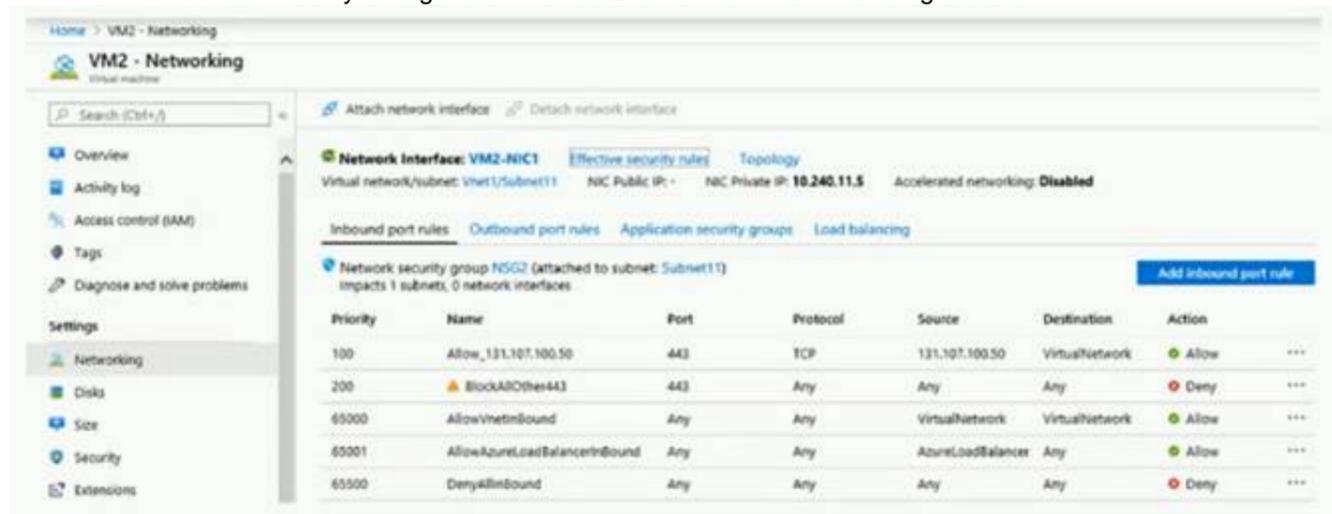
- (Topic 5)

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.



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": [
    "[
       ('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/', 'VM1')
    ],
    "properties": {
      "storageProfile": {
        "imageReference": {
          : {
            "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)

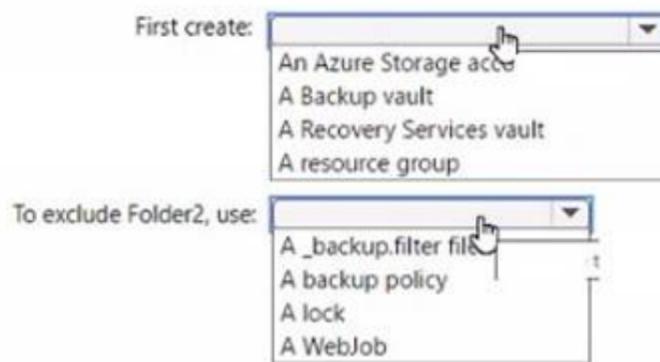
You have an Azure App Service app named WebApp1 that contains two folders named Folder1 and Folder2.

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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