



Microsoft

Exam Questions AZ-104

Microsoft Azure Administrator

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 5)

You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1 that uses the IP addresses shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

When any internet user will try to access the cluster which is behind a load balancer, traffic will first hit to load balancer front end IP. So in the DNS configuration you have to provide the IP address of the load balancer.

Reference:

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/43660490/giving-a-dns-name-to-azure-load-balancer>

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 5)

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

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

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Operating system
Image1	Windows Server
Image2	Linux

You plan to use the following services:

- Azure Container Instances
- Azure Container Apps
- Azure App Service

In which services can you run the images? To answer, select the options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Image1: ☐ Azure Container Instances only
☐ Azure Container Apps only
☐ Azure Container Instances and App Services only
☐ Azure Container Apps and App Services only
☐ Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services

Image2: ☐ Azure Container Instances only
☐ Azure Container Apps only
☐ Azure Container Instances and App Services only
☐ Azure Container Apps and App Services only
☐ Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Image 1: Azure Container Apps only.image 2: Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services.

The images you have in your Azure subscription are different types of container images that can run on different Azure services. A container image is a package of software that includes everything needed to run an application, such as code, libraries, dependencies, and configuration files. Container images are portable and consistent across different environments, such as development, testing, and production.

Azure Container Instances is a service that allows you to run containers directly on the Azure cloud, without having to manage any infrastructure or orchestrators. You can use Azure Container Instances to run any container image that is compatible with the Docker image format and follows the Open Container Initiative (OCI) specification. You can also run Windows or Linux containers on Azure Container Instances.

Azure Container Apps is a service that allows you to build and deploy cloud-native applications and microservices using serverless containers. You can use Azure Container Apps to run any container image that is compatible with the Docker image format and follows the Open Container Initiative (OCI) specification. You can also run Windows or Linux containers on Azure Container Apps.

Azure App Service is a service that allows you to build and host web applications, mobile backends, and RESTful APIs using various languages and frameworks. You can use Azure App Service to run custom container images that are compatible with the Docker image format and follow the App Service Docker image contract. You can also run Windows or Linux containers on Azure App Service.

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 5)

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

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

The Not allowed resource types Azure policy that has policy enforcement enabled is assigned to RG1 and uses the following parameters:

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines

In RG1, you need to create a new virtual machine named VM2 which is connected toVNET1. What should you do first?

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 5

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant that has the initial domain name. You have a domain name of contoso.com registered at a third-party registrar.

You need to ensure that you can create Azure AD users that have names containing a suffix of @contoso.com.

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

Actions

Answer Area

Configure company branding.

Add an Azure AD tenant.

Verify the domain.

Create an Azure DNS zone.

Add a custom domain name.

Add a record to the public contoso.com DNS zone.



A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The process is simple:

? Add the custom domain name to your directory

? Add a DNS entry for the domain name at the domain name registrar

? Verify the custom domain name in Azure AD

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-web-sites-custom-domain>

NEW QUESTION 6

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

Your company purchases a new Azure subscription.

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

```

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

Answer Area		
Statements	Yes	No
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can manually create a resource group named RG3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Based on the file named Deploy.json and the cmdlet you ran, here are the answers to your statements:
? You can deploy a virtual machine to RG1. = No
? You can deploy a virtual machine to RG2. = No
? You can manually create a resource group named RG3. = Yes Let me explain why:
? The Deploy.json file defines a template for creating a resource group and a virtual machine in Azure. The template has two parameters: resourceGroupName and vmName. The template also has two resources: one for the resource group and one for the virtual machine. The resource group resource has a property called name, which is set to the value of the resourceGroupName parameter. The virtual machine resource has a property called location, which is set to the value of the location parameter of the deployment cmdlet.
? The cmdlet you ran specifies the location as westus and the template file as Deploy.json. However, it does not specify any values for the resourceGroupName and vmName parameters. Therefore, the cmdlet will prompt you to enter those values interactively before creating the deployment.
? If you enter RG1 as the value for the resourceGroupName parameter and VM1 as the value for the vmName parameter, then the cmdlet will create a resource group named RG1 and a virtual machine named VM1 in the westus location. Therefore, you can deploy a virtual machine to RG1.
? However, if you enter RG2 as the value for the resourceGroupName parameter, then the cmdlet will fail with an error. This is because RG2 already exists in your subscription and you cannot create a resource group with the same name as an existing one. Therefore, you cannot deploy a virtual machine to RG2 using this template and cmdlet.
? You can manually create a resource group named RG3 by using another cmdlet: New-AzResourceGroup. This cmdlet takes two parameters: Name and Location. For example, you can run the following cmdlet to create a resource group named RG3 in westus:
New-AzResourceGroup -Name RG3 -Location westus

NEW QUESTION 7

- (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?

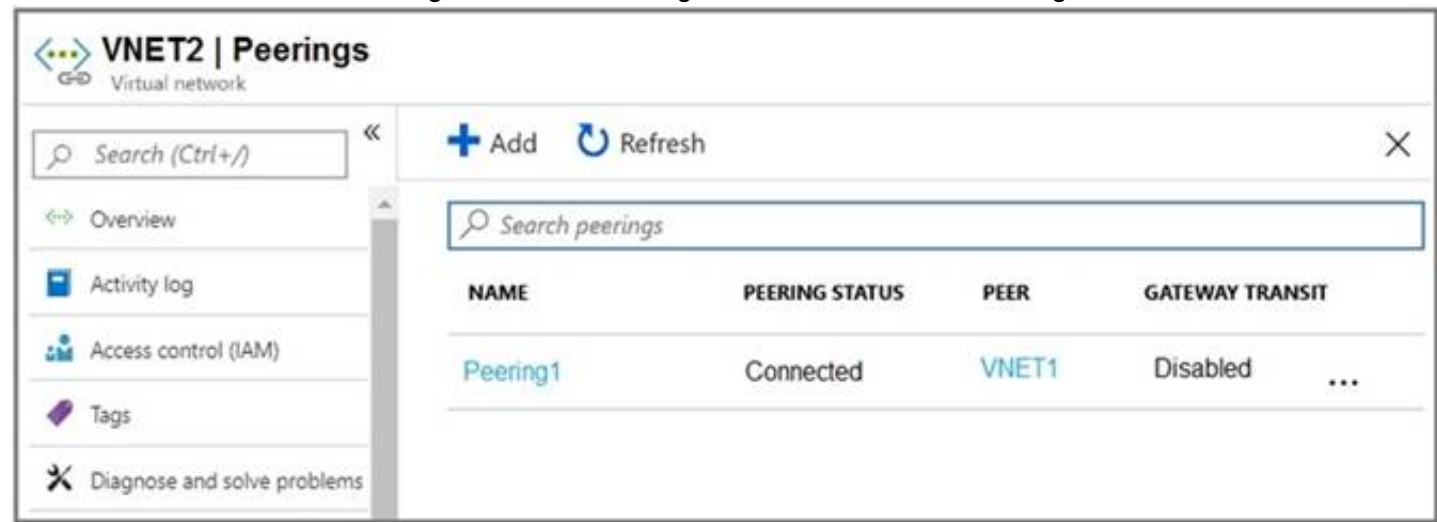
A. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny destination port 3389 and apply the NSG to the network interface of VM1.
B. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.
C. Create a network 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 8

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.

VNET3 Peerings				
Virtual network				
<div> <div>Search (Ctrl+ /)</div> <div> <div>+ Add</div> <div>Refresh</div> </div> </div>				
<div> <div>Search peerings</div> </div>				
NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT	
Peering1	Connected	VNET1	Disabled	...

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

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

▼

VNET2 only

VNET3 only

VNET2 and VNET3

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

▼

VNET1 only

VNET3 only

VNET1 and VNET3

Answer:

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

▼

VNET2 only

VNET3 only

VNET2 and VNET3

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

▼

VNET1 only

VNET3 only

VNET1 and VNET3

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

- (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 10

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You need to configure a new Azure App Service app named WebApp1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- WebApp1 must be able to verify a custom domain name of app.contoso.com.
- WebApp1 must be able to automatically scale up to eight instances.
- Costs and administrative effort must be minimized.

Which pricing plan should you choose, and which type of record should you use to verify the domain? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Pricing plan: Standard ▼
Basic
Free
Shared
Standard

Record type: TXT ▼
A
AAAA
PTR
TXT

Answer:

Answer Area

Pricing plan: Standard ▼
Basic
Free
Shared
Standard

Record type: TXT ▼
A
AAAA
PTR
TXT

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 5)

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

Name	Type	Description
VNET1	Virtual network	Azure region: East US Contains the following subnets: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Subnet1: 172.16.1.0/24• Subnet2: 172.16.2.0/24• Subnet3: 172.16.3.0/24
VNET2	Virtual network	Azure region: West US Contains the following subnets: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• DemoSubnet1: 172.16.1.0/24• RecoverySubnetA: 172.16.5.0/24• RecoverySubnetB: 172.16.3.0/24• TestSubnet1: 172.16.2.0/24
VM1	Virtual machine	Connected to Subnet2

You configure Azure Site Recovery to replicate VM1 between the East US and West US regions.

You perform a test failover of VM1 and specify VNET2 as the target virtual network. When the test version of VM1 is created, to which subnet will the virtual machine be connected?

- A. Testsubnet1
B. RecoverySubnetB

- C. DemoSubnr1 RecovetySubnelA
- D.

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/azure-to-azure-network-mapping>

The subnet of the target VM is selected based on the name of the subnet of the source VM.

- If a subnet with the same name as the source VM subnet is available in the target network, that subnet is set for the target VM.
- If a subnet with the same name doesn't exist in the target network, the first subnet in the alphabetical order is set as the target subnet.

NEW QUESTION 13

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 18

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG1.

You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template named template1 to deploy resources. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Deploy new resources to RG1.
- Remove all the existing resources from RG1 before deploying the new resources.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -TemplateUri  
"https://contoso.com/template1" -TemplateParameterfile  
params.json
```

-Name

-QueryString

-ResourceGroupName

-Tag

RG1 -Mode

All

Complete

Incremental

These are

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 22

- (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 23

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 25

- (Topic 4)
You need to add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1. What should you do first?



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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 28

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

Answer Area

 Save  Discard

Users may join devices to Azure AD ⓘ

AllSelectedNone

Selected
No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ

SelectedNone

Selected
No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ

AllNone

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

YesNo

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

50

Users may sync settings and app data across devices ⓘ

AllSelectedNone

Selected
No member selected

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ

SelectedNone

Selected
No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ

AllNone

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

YesNo

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

50

Users may sync settings and app data across devices ⓘ

AllSelectedNone

Box 1: Selected

Only selected users should be able to join devices

Box 2: Yes

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices.

From scenario:

? Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD

? Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

NEW QUESTION 29

- (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 to the web servers.
- B. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.
- C. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet to the web servers.
- D. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.
- E. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet to the database tier.
- F. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.
- G. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet to the database tier.
- 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 34

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:

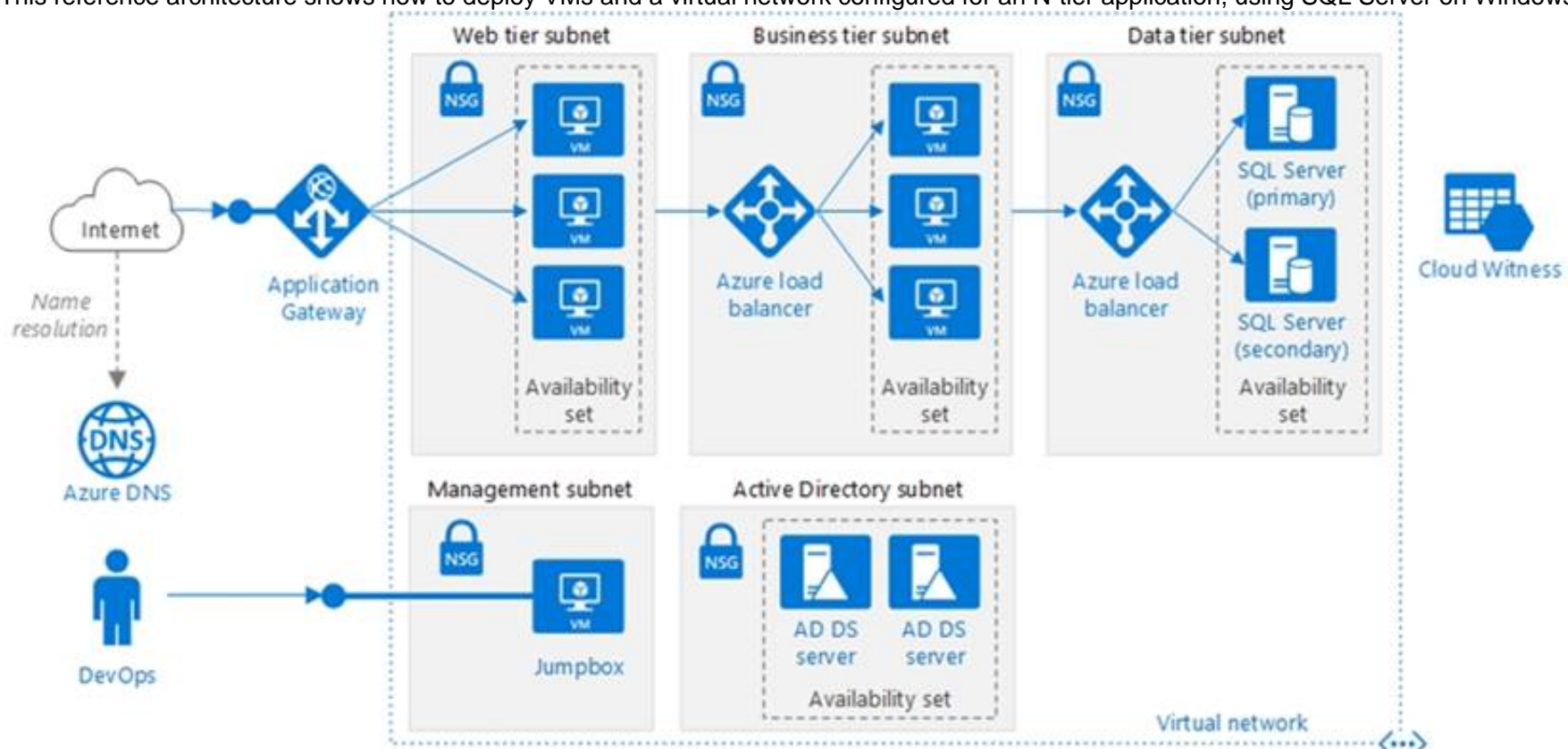
	▼
1	
2	
3	

- 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 39

- (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 43

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

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

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

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to connect to the virtual machines on Subnet3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to connect to the Internet.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on Subnet3 and Subnet4 will be able to connect to the Internet.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Once the VNets are peered, all resources on one VNet can communicate with resources on the other peered VNets. You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices- VNet. Therefore VMs on Subnet1, which is on Paris-VNet and VMs on Subnet3, which is on AllOffices-VNet will be able to connect to each other.

All Azure resources connected to a VNet have outbound connectivity to the Internet by default. Therefore VMs on ClientSubnet, which is on ClientResources-VNet will have

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

You need to implement Role1.
Which command should you run before you create Role1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

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

-Name "Reader" |

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 50

- (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 55

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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 type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

NEW QUESTION 56

- (Topic 1)

You need to recommend a solution to automate the configuration for the finance department users. The solution must meet the technical requirements. What should you include in the recommended?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 61

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine name VM1. VM1 has an operating system disk named Disk1 and a data disk named Disk2. You need to back up Disk2 by using Azure Backup.

Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

Configure a managed identity

Create an Azure Backup vault

Create a Recovery Services vault

Delegate permissions for the vault

Create a backup policy and configure the backup

>

<

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Actions

Configure a managed identity

Create an Azure Backup vault

Create a Recovery Services vault

Delegate permissions for the vault

Create a backup policy and configure the backup

>

<

Answer Area

Create an Azure Backup vault

Create a backup policy and configure the backup

Configure a managed identity

NEW QUESTION 63

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Role
User1	Cloud device administrator
User2	User administrator

Contoso.com includes following Windows 10 devices:

Name	Join type
Device1	Azure AD registered
Device2	Azure AD joined

You create following security groups in Contoso.com:

Name	Join type	Owner
Group1	Assigned	User1
Group2	Dynamic Device	User2

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes
User1 is a Cloud Device Administrator. Device2 is Azure AD joined.

Group1 has the assigned join type, User1 is the owner of Group1.
Note: Assigned groups - Manually add users or devices into a static group.
Azure AD joined or hybrid Azure AD joined devices utilize an organizational account in Azure AD

Box 2: No
User2 is a User Administrator. Device1 is Azure AD registered.
Group1 has the assigned join type, and the owner is User1.
Note: Azure AD registered devices utilize an account managed by the end user, this account is either a Microsoft account or another locally managed credential.
Box 3: Yes
User2 is a User Administrator. Device2 is Azure AD joined.
Group2 has the Dynamic Device join type, and the owner is User2.

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

NEW QUESTION 64

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Topic 5)
Your on-premises network contains an SMB share named Share1. You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources: A web app named webapp1
A virtual network named VNET1
You need to ensure that webapp1 can connect to Share1. What should you deploy?

- A. an Azure Application Gateway
- B. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Application Proxy
- C. an Azure Virtual Network Gateway

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Site-to-Site VPN gateway connection can be used to connect your on- premises network to an Azure virtual network over an IPsec/IKE (IKEv1 or IKEv2) VPN tunnel. This type of connection requires a VPN device, a VPN gateway, located on- premises that has an externally facing public IP address assigned to it.
A: Application Gateway is for http, https and Websocket - Not SMB
B: Application Proxy is also for accessing web applications on-prem - Not SMB. Application Proxy is a feature of Azure AD that enables users to access on-premises web applications from a remote client.

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

NEW QUESTION 70

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to use Azure Resource Manager templates to deploy 50 Azure virtual machines that will be part of the same availability set.

You need to ensure that as many virtual machines as possible are available if the fabric fails or during servicing.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",
      "name": "ha",
      "apiVersion": "2017-12-01",
      "location": "eastus",
      "properties": {
        "platformFaultDomainCount":  ,
        "platformUpdateDomainCount": 
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1 = max value Box 2 = 20

Explanation

Use max for platformFaultDomainCount

2 or 3 is max value, depending on which region you are in. Use 20 for platformUpdateDomainCount

Increasing the update domain (platformUpdateDomainCount) helps with capacity and availability planning when the platform reboots nodes. A higher number for the pool (20 is max) means that fewer of their nodes in any given availability set would be rebooted at once.

References:

<https://www.itprotoday.com/microsoft-azure/check-if-azure-region-supports-2-or-3-fault-domains-managed-disks>

<https://github.com/Azure/acs-engine/issues/1030>

NEW QUESTION 75

- (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 78

- (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 83

- (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 88

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

You have an Azure App Service app named app1 and an app named App2 that runs in an Azure container instance. Each app uses a managed identity.

You need to ensure that App1 and App2 can read blobs from storage1 for the next 30 days.

What should you configure in storage1 for each app?

App1:

Access keys
Advanced security
Access control (IAM)
Shared access signatures (SAS)

App2:

Access keys
Advanced security
Access control (IAM)
Shared access signatures (SAS)

Answer:

App1:

Access keys

Advanced security

Access control (IAM)

Shared access signatures (SAS)

App2:

Access keys

Advanced security

Access control (IAM)

Shared access signatures (SAS)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 89

- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storageacct1234 and two users named User1 and User2.
You assign User1 the roles shown in the following exhibit.

User1 assignments - storageacct1234

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

Search by assignment name or description

Role assignments (2)

Role	Scope	Group assignment	Condition
Reader	Resource group (inherited)	--	None
Storage Blob Data Contributor	This resource	--	Add

Deny assignments (0)

Classic administrators (0)

Which two actions can User1 perform? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. View file shares in storageacct1234.
- B. Upload blob data to storageacct1234.
- C. Assign roles to User2 for storageacctl234.
- D. View blob data in storageacctl234.
- E. Modify the firewall of storageacct1234.

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 90

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

Name	Blob prefix	If base blobs were last modified more than (days ago)	Then
Rule1	container1/	3 days	Move to archive storage
Rule2	<i>Not applicable</i>	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 92

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Topic 5)
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 101

- (Topic 5)

You have two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Each subscription is associated to a different Azure AD tenant.

Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and has an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16.

Subscription2 contains a virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2 and has an IP address space of 10.10.0.0/24.

You need to connect VNet1 to VNet2. What should you do first?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 106

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 111

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

- A. Storage1
- B. Storage2
- C. Storage3
- D. Storage4

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/redundancy-migration?tabs=portal>

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1. VNET1 contains the subnets shown in the following table.

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

Each virtual machine uses a static IP address.

You need to create network security groups (NSGs) to meet following requirements:

? Allow web requests from the internet to VM3, VM4, VM5, and VM6.

? Allow all connections between VM1 and VM2.

? Allow Remote Desktop connections to VM1.

? Prevent all other network traffic to VNET1.

What is the minimum number of NSGs you should create?

- A. 1
- B. 3

4

C. 12

Answer: C

Explanation:

Note: A network security group (NSG) contains a list of security rules that allow or deny network traffic to resources connected to Azure Virtual Networks (VNet).

NSGs can be associated to subnets, individual VMs (classic), or individual network interfaces (NIC) attached to VMs (Resource Manager).

Each network security group also contains default security rules.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 119

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 124

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Subnet
VNet1	Sybn11
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.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 125

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.)

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

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

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 127

- (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 Automation](#)¹.

NEW QUESTION 130

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1.

To VM1, you plan to add a 1-TB data disk that meets the following requirements:

- Provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage.
- Provides the lowest latency and the highest performance.
- Ensures that no data loss occurs if a host fails.

You need to recommend which type of storage and host caching to configure for the new data disk.

Answer Area

Storage type:

Premium SSD that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Standard SSD that uses locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Standard SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Host caching:

None

Read-only

Read/Write

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Storage Type: Premium SSD that uses zone-redundant storage (ZRS) Host Caching: Read-only

The reasons for this recommendation are:

? Premium SSD disks provide the lowest latency and the highest performance among the available disk types¹².

? Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage by replicating the data across three availability zones in the same region¹².

? Read-only host caching can improve the read performance of the disk by using the VM's RAM and local SSD as a cache¹³. This can also reduce the impact of a host failure on the disk data, as the cached data is not lost⁴.

? Read/write host caching is not recommended for Premium SSD disks, as it can introduce additional latency and reduce the durability guarantees of the disk¹³.

NEW QUESTION 133

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

Name	Connected to
VM1	Subnet1
VM2	Subnet2

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
WebApp1 can communicate with VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
NSG1 controls inbound traffic to WebApp1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
WebApp2 can communicate with VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? WebApp1 can communicate with VM2. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, WebApp1 is integrated with VNet1, which has a peering connection with VNet2. Therefore, WebApp1 cannot communicate with VM2

VNet2. However, VM2 is in VNet3, which is not peered with VNet1 or across different virtual networks1.

? NSG1 controls inbound traffic to WebApp1. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, NSG1 is associated with Subnet1 in VNet1, which is integrated with WebApp1. However, network security groups only control outbound traffic from App Service apps to virtual networks, not inbound traffic to App Service apps from virtual networks2. Therefore, NSG1 does not control inbound traffic to WebApp1.

? WebApp2 can communicate with VM1. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, WebApp2 is integrated with VNet3, which has a peering connection with VNet2. VM1 is in Subnet2 in VNet2, which has a network security group named NSG2 that allows inbound traffic from any source on port 803. Therefore, WebApp2 can communicate with VM1 on port 80 across peered virtual networks.

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Topic 5)

You have a Recovery Service vault that you use to test backups. The test backups contain two protected virtual machines.

You need to delete the Recovery Services vault. What should you do first?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can't delete a Recovery Services vault if it is registered to a server and holds backup data. If you try to delete a vault, but can't, the vault is still configured to receive backup data.

Remove vault dependencies and delete vault

In the vault dashboard menu, scroll down to the Protected Items section, and click Backup Items. In this menu, you can stop and delete Azure File Servers, SQL Servers in Azure VM, and Azure virtual machines.

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

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure key vault named Vault1. On VM1, you plan to configure Azure Disk Encryption to use a key encryption key (KEK) You need to prepare Vault1 for Azure Disk Encryption.

Which two actions should you perform on Vault1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: AC

Explanation:

To prepare Vault1 for Azure Disk Encryption, you need to perform the following actions on Vault1:

? Create a new key. A key encryption key (KEK) is an encryption key that is used to encrypt the encryption secrets before they are stored in the key vault. You can create a new KEK by using the Azure CLI, the Azure PowerShell, or the Azure portal1. You can also import an existing KEK from another source, such as a hardware security module (HSM)2. The KEK must be a 2048-bit RSA key or a 256-bit AES key3.

? Select Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption. This is an advanced access policy setting that enables Azure Disk Encryption to access the keys and secrets in the key vault. You can select this setting by using the Azure CLI, the Azure PowerShell, or the Azure portal4. You must also enable access to Microsoft Trusted Services if you have enabled the firewall on the key vault.

NEW QUESTION 142

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains 20 virtual machines, a network security group (NSG) named NSG1, and two virtual networks named VNET1 and VNET2 that are peered.

You plan to deploy an Azure Bastion Basic SKU host named Bastion1 to VNET1. You need to configure NSG1 to allow inbound access from the internet to Bastion1.

Which port should you configure for the inbound security rule?

- A. 22
- B. 443
- C. 3389
- D. 8080

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure Bastion is a service that provides secure and seamless RDP/SSH connectivity to virtual machines directly over TLS from the Azure portal or via native client. Azure Bastion uses an HTML5 based web client that is automatically streamed to your local device. Your RDP/SSH session is over TLS on port 443. This enables the traffic to traverse firewalls more securely. To allow inbound access from the internet to Bastion1, you need to configure NSG1 to allow port 443 for the

inbound security rule. References:
? What is Azure Bastion?
? About Azure Bastion configuration settings

NEW QUESTION 144

- (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 149

- (Topic 5)

You develop the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to create a resource group and deploy an Azure Storage account to the resource group. Which cmdlet should you run to deploy the template?

- A. New-AzTenantDeployment
- B. New-AzResourceGroupDeployment
- C. New-AzResource
- D. New-AzOeployment

Answer: B

Explanation:

The New-AzResourceGroupDeployment cmdlet deploys an Azure Resource Manager template to a resource group. You can use this cmdlet to create a new resource group or update an existing one with the resources defined in the template. The template can be a local file or a URI. Then, References: [New-AzResourceGroupDeployment]

NEW QUESTION 154

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.
You create the following file named Deploy.json.

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

You connect to the subscription and run the following commands.

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

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

Answer Area		
Statements	Yes	No
The commands will create four new resources.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

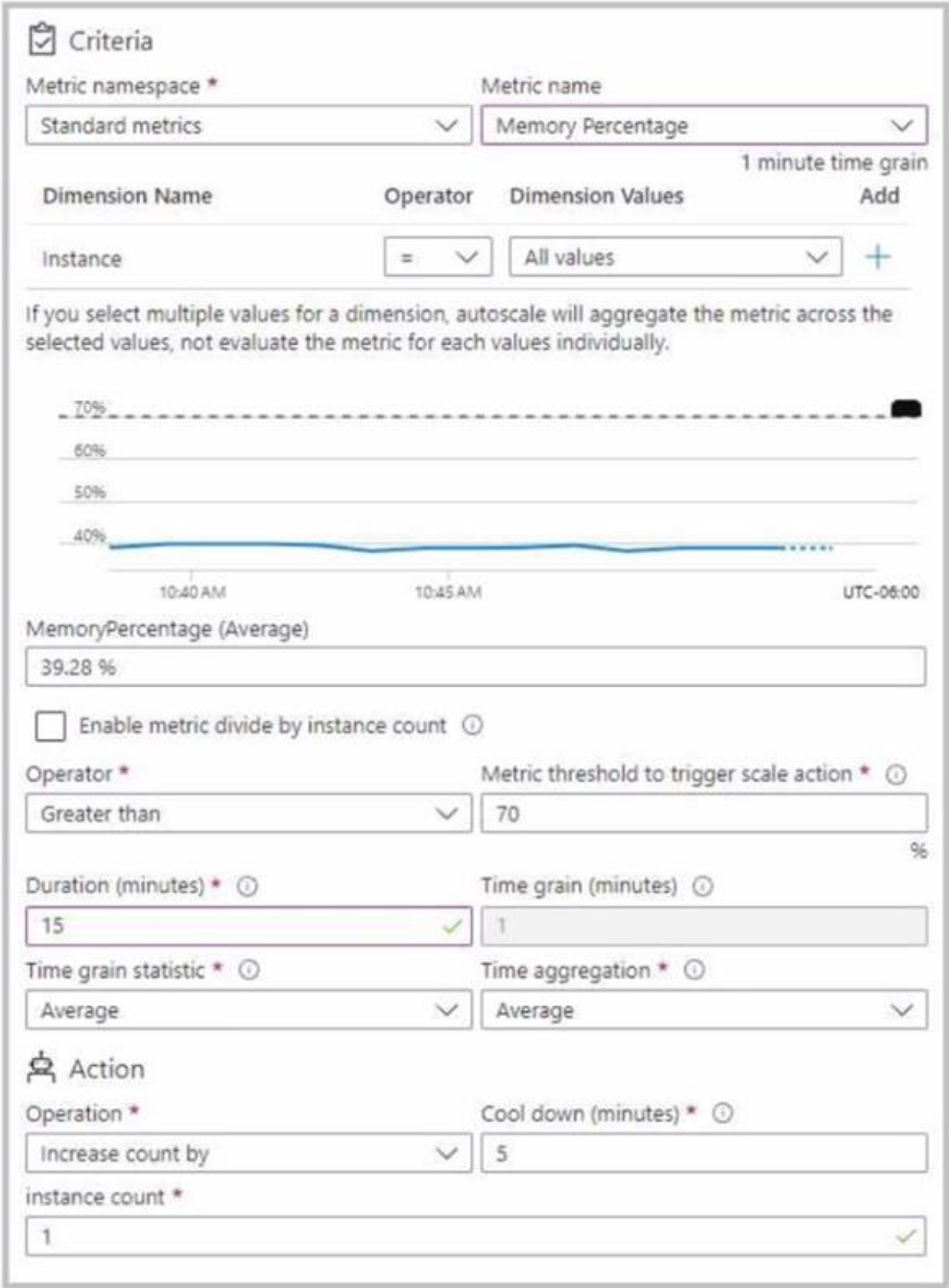
Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The commands will create four new resources.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The commands will create storage accounts in the West US Azure region.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The first storage account that is created will have a prefix of 0.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

NEW QUESTION 157

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



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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 161

- (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. Parameters 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 166

- (Topic 5)

You plan to automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set that uses the Windows Server 2016 Datacenter image.

You need to ensure that when the scale set virtual machines are provisioned, they have web server components installed.

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

- A. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template.
- B. Create a new virtual machine scale set in the Azure portal.
- C. Create an Azure policy.
- D. Create an automation account.
- E. Upload a configuration script.

Answer: AB

Explanation:

To automate the deployment of a virtual machine scale set that uses the Windows Server 2016 Datacenter image and has web server components installed, you need to perform the following actions:

1. Modify the extensionProfile section of the Azure Resource Manager template. This section defines the extensions that are applied to the scale set virtual machines after they are provisioned. You can use the Custom Script Extension to run PowerShell scripts that install and configure the web server components. For more information, see Deploy an application to an Azure Virtual Machine Scale Set1.

2. Upload a configuration script. This is the PowerShell script that contains the commands to install and configure the web server components. You can upload the script to a storage account or a GitHub repository, and then reference it in the extensionProfile section of the template. For an example of a configuration script, see Tutorial: Install applications in Virtual Machine Scale Sets with Azure PowerShell2.

NEW QUESTION 167

- (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 170
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have the Azure resources shown on the following exhibit.



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

Locks:

▼

RG1 and VM1 only

Sub1 and RG1 only

Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

Tags:

▼

RG1 and VM1 only

Sub1 and RG1 only

Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 173
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 175

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 180

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16 and contains the subnets in the following table.

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

Subnet1 contains a virtual appliance named VM1 that operates as a router. You create a routing table named RT1. You need to route all inbound traffic to VNet1 through VM1.

How should you configure RT1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Address prefix

10.0.0.0/16

10.0.1.0/24

10.0.254.0/24

Next hop type:

Virtual appliance

Virtual network

Virtual network gateway

Assigned to:

GatewaySubnet

Subnet0

Subnet1 and Subnet2

Answer:

Answer Area

Address prefix

10.0.0.0/16

10.0.1.0/24

10.0.254.0/24

Next hop type:

Virtual appliance

Virtual network

Virtual network gateway

Assigned to:

GatewaySubnet

Subnet0

Subnet1 and Subnet2

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box1 : 10.0.0.0/16

Address prefix in networking refer to the destination IP address range. In this scenario, destination is Vnet1 , hence Address prefix will be the address space of Vnet1.

Box 2 : Virtual appliance

Next hop gets the next hop type and IP address of a packet from a specific VM and NIC. Knowing the next hop helps you determine if traffic is being directed to the intended destination, or whether the traffic is being sent nowhere

Next Hop --> VM1 --> Virtual Appliance (You can specify IP address of VM 1 when configuring next hop as virtual appliance)

Box 3 : GatewaySubnet

In the scenario it is asked for all the inbound traffic to Vnet1. Inbound traffic is flowing through SubnetGW. You need to route all inbound traffic from the VPN gateway to VNet1 through VM1. So its traffic from Gateway subnet only.

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Topic 5)

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

javascript:void(0)

Name	Public IP SKU	Connected to	Status
VM1	None	VNET1/Subnet1	Stopped (deallocated)
VM2	Basic	VNET1/Subnet2	Running

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- Type internal
- SKU: Standard
- Virtual network VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1.

Solution: You create a Basic SKU public IP address, associate the address to the network interface of VM1, and then start VM1.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

No

B.

Answer: B

Explanation:

You can only attach virtual machines that are in the same location and on the same virtual network as the LB. Virtual machines must have a standard SKU public IP or no public IP.

The LB needs to be a standard SKU to accept individual VMs outside an availability set or vmss. VMs do not need to have public IPs but if they do have them they have to be standard SKU. Vms can only be from a single network. When they don't have a public IP they are assigned an ephemeral IP.

Also, when adding them to a backend pool, it doesn't matter in which status are the VMs. Note: Load balancer and the public IP address SKU must match when you use them with public IP addresses.

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table:

Name	Account kind	Azure service that contains data
storage1	Storage	File
storage2	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	File, Table
storage3	StorageV2 (general purpose v2)	Queue
storage4	BlobStorage	Blob

You plan to use the Azure Import/Export service to export data from Subscription1. Which account can be used to export the data.

What should you identify?

A. storage1

B. storage2

C. storage3

D. storage4

Answer: D

Explanation:

Azure Import/Export service supports the following of storage accounts:

Standard General Purpose v2 storage accounts (recommended for most scenarios) Blob Storage accounts

General Purpose v1 storage accounts (both Classic or Azure Resource Manager deployments),

Azure Import/Export service supports the following storage types: Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage Export supports Azure Blob storage.

Azure Files not supported.

Only storage4 can be exported.

Reference:

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export- requirements](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-requirements)

NEW QUESTION 183

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

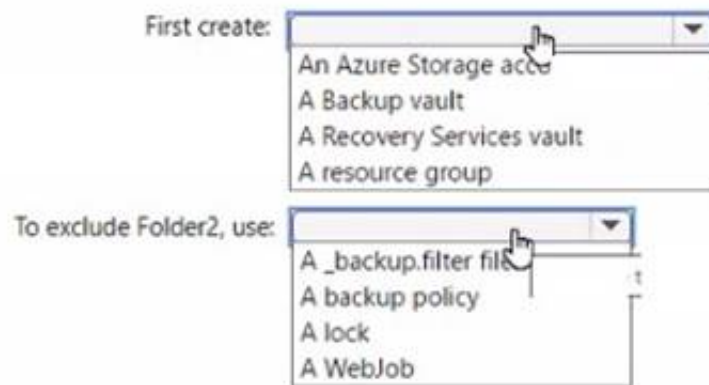
You have an Azure App Service app named WebApp1 that contains two folders named Folder1 and Folder2.

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 188

- (Topic 5)

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

Name	Region	Peers with
VNet1	West US	VNet2
VNet2	West US	VNet1, VNet3
VNet3	East US	VNet2

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

Name	Connected to
VM1	VNet1
VM2	VNet2
VM3	VNet3

All The virtual machines have only private IP addresses.

You deploy an Azure Bastion host named Bastion1 to VNet1. To which virtual machines can you connect through Bastion1 ?

- A. VM1 only
- B. VM1 and VM2 only
- C. VM1 and VM3 only
- D. VM1, VM2, and VM3

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure Bastion is a service that provides secure and seamless RDP and SSH access to virtual machines directly from the Azure portal, without exposing them to the public internet1. To use Azure Bastion, you need to deploy it in the same virtual network as the virtual machines you want to connect to2.

According to the tables, you deployed an Azure Bastion host named Bastion1 to VNet1. Therefore, you can connect through Bastion1 to any virtual machine that is in VNet1 or a virtual network that is peered with VNet1. VM1 and VM3 are both in VNet1, so you can connect to them through Bastion1. VM2 is in VNet2, which is not peered with VNet1, so you cannot connect to it through Bastion1.

NEW QUESTION 193

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains the hierarchy shown in the following exhibit.



You create an Azure Policy definition named Policy1.

To which Azure resources can you assign Policy and which Azure resources can you specify as exclusions from Policy1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer

NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

You can assign Policy1 to:

Subscription1 and RG1 only

ManagementGroup1 and Subscription1 only

Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, and Subscription1 only

Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, and RG1 only

Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

You can exclude Policy1 from:

VM1 only

RG1 and VM1 only

Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only

ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1 only

Tenant Root Group, ManagementGroup1, Subscription1, RG1, and VM1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 197

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You plan to deploy the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.


```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "variables": {
    "vnetId": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/', 'VNET1')]",
    "lbId": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/', 'LB1')]",
    "sku": "Standard",
    "netname": "APP1"
  },
  "resources": [
    {
      "apiVersion": "2017-08-01",
      "type": "Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers",
      "name": "LB1",
      "location": "EastUS",
      "sku": {
        "name": "[variables('sku')]"
      },
      "properties": {
        "frontendIPConfigurations": [
          {
            "name": "[variables('netname')]",
            "id": "[concat(variables('vnetId'), '/subnets/', variables('netname'))]"
          }
        ],
        "backendAddressPools": [
          {
            "name": "[variables('netname')]-Servers",
            "id": "[concat(variables('lbId'), '/backendAddressPools/', variables('netname'), '-Servers')]"
          }
        ],
        "probes": [
          {
            "name": "probe",
            "properties": {
              "protocol": "Tcp",
              "port": 8080,
              "intervalInSeconds": 15,
              "numberOfProbes": 2
            }
          }
        ],
        "loadDistribution": "SourceIPProtocol"
      }
    }
  ],
  "loadBalancingRules": [
    {
      "name": "[variables('netname')]-LB1",
      "id": "[concat(variables('lbId'), '/loadBalancingRules/', variables('netname'), '-LB1')]",
      "properties": {
        "frontendIPConfiguration": "[variables('netname')]",
        "backendAddressPool": "[variables('netname')]-Servers",
        "probe": "[variables('netname')]-probe"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

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

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 will be connected to a subnet named VNET1/netname.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
---	-----------------------	-----------------------

The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
--	-----------------------	-----------------------

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
LB1 will be connected to a subnet named VNET1/netname.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
---	-----------------------	----------------------------------

The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
--	-----------------------	----------------------------------

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? LB1 will be connected to a subnet named LB1 in VNET1. Yes, this is correct. The template specifies that the load balancer resource named LB1 has a property called frontendIPConfigurations, which defines the subnet where the load balancer is located. The value of this property is a reference to the resource ID of the subnet named LB1 in VNET1. You can see this reference in line 38 of the template1.

? LB1 can be deployed only to the resource group that contains VNET1. No, this is not correct. The template does not specify a resource group for the load balancer resource, which means it can be deployed to any resource group in the same

subscription as VNET1. However, if you want to deploy the load balancer to a specific resource group, you can add a property called resourceGroup to the reference of the subnet in line 382.

? The value of the sku variable can be provided as a parameter when the template is deployed. No, this is not correct. The template defines the sku variable as a constant value of “Standard” in line 9. This means that the value cannot be changed or overridden by a parameter when the template is deployed. If you want to make the sku value configurable, you need to change the variable definition to a parameter definition, and use the parameter reference instead of the variable reference in line 363.

NEW QUESTION 201

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure SQL database named DB1.

You plan to use Azure Monitor to monitor the performance of DB1. You must be able to run queries to analyze log data.

Which destination should you configure in the Diagnostic settings of DB 1?

- A. Send to a Log Analytics workspace.
- B. Archive to a storage account.
- C. Stream to an Azure event hub.

Answer: A

Explanation:

? According to the Microsoft documentation, Azure Monitor collects and analyzes monitoring data from Azure resources, including Azure SQL databases. You can use Azure Monitor to monitor the performance of DB1 and run queries to analyze log data.

? To use Azure Monitor, you need to configure the diagnostic settings of DB1, which define the sources and destinations of the monitoring data. The sources are the types of metric and log data to send to the destinations, such as SQLInsights, Errors, Blocks, Deadlocks, etc. The destinations are one or more locations where you want to send the monitoring data, such as a Log Analytics workspace, a storage account, or an event hub.

? A Log Analytics workspace is a unique environment for Azure Monitor log data.

Each workspace has its own data repository and configuration, and data sources and solutions are configured to store their data in a particular workspace. You can use a Log Analytics workspace to run queries on the log data collected from DB1 and other resources using the Kusto query language. You can also create alerts, dashboards, and workbooks based on the log data in the workspace.

? A storage account is a place where you can store large amounts of unstructured data, such as files, blobs, queues, tables, and disks. You can use a storage account to archive the monitoring data from DB1 for long-term retention or backup purposes. However, you cannot run queries on the log data in a storage account directly. You would need to use another tool or service to analyze the log data in a storage account.

? An event hub is a service that enables you to ingest and process large volumes of streaming data from multiple sources. You can use an event hub to stream the monitoring data from DB1 to other applications or services that can consume and analyze the data in real time. However, you cannot run queries on the log data in an event hub directly. You would need to use another tool or service to analyze the log data in an event hub.

NEW QUESTION 203

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

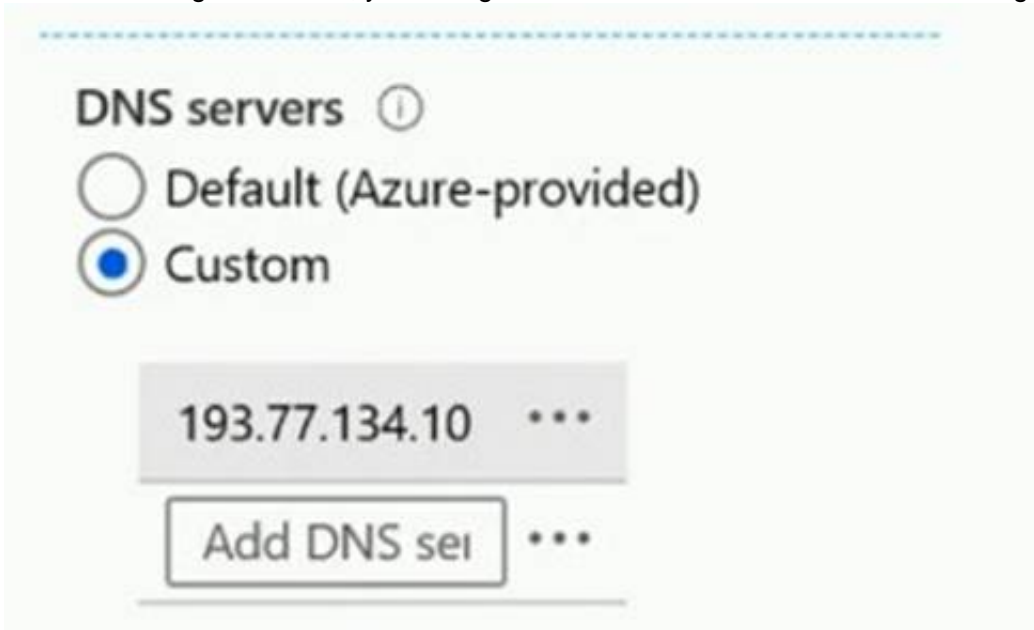
You have an Azure subscription that contains the Azure virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Subnet	Virtual network
VM1	Windows Server 2019	Subnet1	VNET1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	Subnet2	VNET1
VM3	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7.7	Subnet3	VNET1

You configure the network interfaces of the virtual machines to use the settings shown in the following table

Name	DNS server
VM1	None
VM2	192.168.10.15
VM3	192.168.10.15

From the settings of VNET1, you configure the DNS servers shown in the following exhibit.



The virtual machines can successfully connect to the DNS server that has an IP address of 192.168.10.15 and the DNS server that has an IP address of 193.77.134.10.

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

	Yes	No
VM1 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM3 connects to 192.168.10.15 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

	Yes	No
VM1 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 connects to 193.77.134.10 for DNS queries.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM3 connects to 192.168.10.15 for DNS queries.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

You can specify DNS server IP addresses in the VNet settings. The setting is applied as the default DNS server(s) for all VMs in the VNet.

Box 2: No

You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.

Box 3: Yes

You can set DNS servers per VM or cloud service to override the default network settings.

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a user named User1.

You need to ensure that User1 can deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which role-based access control (RBAC) role should you assign to User1?

- A. Owner
B. Virtual Machine Administrator Login Contributor
C. Virtual Machine Contributor
D. Virtual Machine Contributor

Answer: D

Explanation:

To ensure that User1 can deploy virtual machines and manage virtual networks, you need to assign an RBAC role that grants the necessary permissions to perform these tasks. The solution must also use the principle of least privilege, which means that you should only grant the minimum level of access required to accomplish the goal.

Based on these requirements, the best RBAC role to assign to User1 is D. Virtual Machine Contributor. This role allows User1 to create and manage virtual machines, disks, snapshots, and network interfaces. It also allows User1 to connect virtual machines to existing virtual networks and subnets. However, it does not allow User1 to create or delete virtual networks or subnets, or to access the virtual machines themselves. This role follows the principle of least privilege by limiting User1's access to only the resources and actions that are relevant to deploying virtual machines and managing virtual networks1.

NEW QUESTION 211

- (Topic 5)

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
RG1	Resource group	Not applicable	Central US
RG2	Resource group	Not applicable	West US
VMSS1	Virtual machine scale set	RG2	West US
Proximity1	Proximity placement group	RG1	West US
Proximity2	Proximity placement group	RG2	Central US
Proximity3	Proximity placement group	RG1	Central US

You need to configure a proximity placement group for VMSS1. Which proximity placement groups should you use?

- A. Proximity2 only
B. Proximity 1, Proximity2, and Proximity3

- C. Proximity 1 and Proximity3 only
- D. Proximity1 only

Answer: A

Explanation:

Placement Groups is a capability to achieve co-location of your Azure Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) resources and low network latency among them, for improved application performance.

Azure proximity placement groups represent a new logical grouping capability for your Azure Virtual Machines, which in turn is used as a deployment constraint when selecting where to place your virtual machines. In fact, when you assign your virtual machines to a proximity placement group, the virtual machines are placed in the same data center, resulting in lower and deterministic latency for your applications.

The VMSS should share the same region, even it should be the same zone as proximity groups are located in the same data center. Accordingly, it should be proximity 2 only.

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/introducing-proximity-placement-groups>

NEW QUESTION 213

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You plan to deploy an Azure container instance by using the following Azure Resource Manager template.

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.ContainerInstance/containerGroups",
  "apiVersion": "2018-10-01",
  "name": "webprod",
  "location": "westus",
  "properties": {
    "containers": [
      {
        "name": "webprod",
        "properties": {
          "image": "microsoft/iis:nanoserver",
          "ports": [
            {
              "protocol": "TCP",
              "port": 80
            }
          ],
          "environmentVariables": [],
          "resources": {
            "requests": {
              "memoryInGB": 1.5,
              "cpu": 1
            }
          }
        }
      }
    ],
    "restartPolicy": "OnFailure",
    "ipAddress": {
      "ports": [
        {
          "port": 80,
          "protocol": "TCP"
        }
      ],
      "ip": "[parameters('IPAddress')]",
      "type": "Public"
    },
    "osType": "Windows"
  }
}
```

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

Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to the container from any device
cannot connect to the container
can only connect to the container from devices that run Windows

If Internet Information Services (IIS) in the container fail, [answer choice].

the container will restart automatically
the container will only restart manually
the container must be redeployed

Answer:

Internet users [answer choice].

If Internet Information Services (IIS) in the container fail, [answer choice].

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: can connect to the container from any device

In the policy "osType": "window" refer that it will create a container in a container group that runs Windows but it won't block access depending on device type.

Box 2: the container will restart automatically

Docker provides restart policies to control whether your containers start automatically when they exit, or when Docker restarts. Restart policies ensure that linked containers are started

in the correct order. Docker recommends that you use restart policies, and avoid using process managers to start containers.

on-failure : Restart the container if it exits due to an error, which manifests as a non-zero exit code.

As the flag is mentioned as "on-failure" in the policy, so it will restart automatically

NEW QUESTION 214

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Policy1

Associated items Delete Save Discard

Backup schedule

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

Retention range

☒ Retention of daily backup point

At For
11:00 PM 30 Day(s)

☒ Retention of weekly backup point

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

☒ Retention of monthly backup point

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

☒ Retention of yearly backup point

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

Answer Area

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

30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

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

30 days
10 weeks
36 months
10 years

Answer:

Answer Area

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

30 days
 10 weeks
 36 months
 10 years

These are the selections for the statement The backup that occurs on Sunday, March 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

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

30 days
 10 weeks
 36 months
 10 years

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: 10 years

The yearly backup point occurs to 1 March and its retention period is 10 years.

Box 2: 36 months

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

Note: Azure retention policy takes the longest period of retention for each backup. In case of conflict between 2 different policies.

NEW QUESTION 217

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Description
RG1	Resource group
Action1	Action group that sends an email message to admin1@contoso.com

Sub1 contains the following alert rule:

- Name: Alert1
 - Scope: All resource groups in Sub1 o Include all future resources
 - Condition: All administrative operations
- Actions: Action1

Sub1 contains the following alert processing rule:

- Name: Rule1
- Scope: Sub1
- Rule type: Suppress notifications
- Apply the rule: On a specific time o Stan: August 10. 2022
- o End: August 13. 2022

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
If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 11, 2022, Alert1 is listed in the Azure portal.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 12, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If you add a tag to RG1 on August 15, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-processing-rules?tabs=portal#what-should-this-rule-do> Suppression: This action removes all the action groups from the affected fired alerts. So, the fired alerts won't invoke any of their action groups, not even at the end of the maintenance window. Those visible when you list your alerts in the portal, Azure Resource Graph, API, or PowerShell.

fired alerts will still be

? The alert rule named Alert1 has a scope of all resource groups in Sub1 and includes all future resources. This means that any administrative operation performed on any resource group in Sub1 will trigger the alert rule. The condition of the alert rule is all administrative operations, which includes creating a resource group1. Therefore, if you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 11, 2022, Alert1 will be fired and listed in the Azure portal.

? The alert processing rule named Rule1 has a scope of Sub1 and a rule type of suppress notifications. This means that any alert fired in Sub1 will have its notifications suppressed by the rule. The rule applies on a specific time range from August 10, 2022 to August 13, 2022. Therefore, if you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 12, 2022, Alert1 will be fired but no email message will be sent to admin1@contoso.com because of Rule1.

? The alert processing rule named Rule1 does not apply after August 13, 2022.

Therefore, if you add a tag to RG1 on August 15, 2022, Alert1 will be fired and an email message will be sent to admin1@contoso.com as specified by the action group Action1.

NEW QUESTION 219

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription

You plan to deploy a new storage account

You need to configure encryption for the account The solution must meet the following requirements

- Use a customer-managed key stored in an key vault
- Use the maximum supported bit length.

Which type of key and which bit length should you use?

Answer Area

Key:

AES
3DES
RSA

Bit length:

2048
3072
4096
8192

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

RSA 4096

Key: RSA

length: 4096 <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/customer-managed-keys-overview#key-vault-requirements>

NEW QUESTION 222

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that contains a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 contains three Azure virtual machines. Each virtual machine has a public IP address.

The virtual machines host several applications that are accessible over port 443 to user on the Internet.

Your on-premises network has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1.

You discover that the virtual machines can be accessed by using the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) from the Internet and from the on-premises network.

You need to prevent RDP access to the virtual machines from the Internet, unless the RDP connection is established from the on-premises network. The solution must ensure that all the applications can still be accesses by the Internet users.

What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can filter network traffic to and from Azure resources in an Azure virtual network with a network security group. A network security group contains security rules that allow or deny inbound network traffic to, or outbound network traffic from, several types of Azure resources.

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

Modify the address space of Subnet1 : Incorrect choice

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

Modify the address space of the local network gateway : Incorrect choice

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

Remove the public IP addresses from the virtual machines : Incorrect choice

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1. You plan to use AzCopy to copy data to storage1.

You need to identify the storage services in storage1 to which you can copy the data.

What should you identify?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 226

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

- Name: LB1
- Type: Internal
- SKU: Standard
- Virtual network: VNET1

You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1. Solution: You create a Standard SKU public IP address, associate the address to the

network interface of VM1, and then stop VM2.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a resource group named RG26.

RG26 is sot to the West Europe location and is used to create temporary resources for a project. RG26 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Location
VM1	Virtual machine	North Europe
RGV1	Recovery Services vault	North Europe
SQLDB01	Azure SQL database	North Europe
AZSQL01	Azure SQL database server	North Europe
sa001	Storage account	West Europe

SQLD01 is backed up to RGV1.

When the project is complete, you attempt to delete RG26 from the Azure portal. The deletion fails.

You need to delete RG26. What should you do first?

- A. Stop the backup of SQLDB01.
- B. Delete sa001.
- C. Delete VM1.
- D. StopVM1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can't delete a vault that contains backup data. So in this case at first you have to delete the backup of 'SQLD01' before you attempt to delete the vault.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 236

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account.

You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Window Server 2016. Server1 has 2 TB of data.

You need to transfer the data to the storage account by using the Azure Import/Export service.

In which order should you perform the actions? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.



The screenshot shows the 'Actions' list on the left and the 'Answer Area' on the right. The actions are:

- Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center.
- From the Azure portal, update the import job.
- Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe.
- From the Azure portal, create an import job.

There are right-pointing arrows between the actions and the answer area, and up/down arrows in the answer area for reordering.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

At a high level, an import job involves the following steps:

Step 1: Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe

Determine data to be imported, number of drives you need, destination blob location for your data in Azure storage.

Use the WAImportExport tool to copy data to disk drives. Encrypt the disk drives with BitLocker.

Step 2: From the Azure portal, create an import job.

Create an import job in your target storage account in Azure portal. Upload the drive journal files.

Step 3: Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center. Provide the return address and carrier account number for shipping the drives back to you. Ship the disk drives to the shipping address provided during job creation.

Step 4: From the Azure portal, update the import job

Update the delivery tracking number in the import job details and submit the import job. The drives are received and processed at the Azure data center.

The drives are shipped using your carrier account to the return address provided in the import job.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 241

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

Each virtual machine contains only a private IP address.

You create an Azure bastion for VNet1 as shown in the following exhibit.

Create a Bastion

Basics

Tags

Advanced

Review + create

Bastion allows web based RDP access to your vnet VM. [Learn more](#)

Project details

Subscription *

MSDN Platforms

Resource group *

RG1

[Create new](#)

Instance details

Name *

Bastion1

Virtual network * 

VNet1

[Create new](#)

Subnet *

AzureBastionSubnet (10.0.2.0/24)

[Manage subnet configuration](#)

Public IP address

Public IP address * 

☒ Create new ☐ Use existing

Public IP address name *

VNet1-ip

Public IP address SKU

Standard

Assignment

☐ Dynamic ☒ Static

Review + create

Previous

Next : Tags >

[Download a template for automation](#)

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

- The Remote Desktop Connection client (mstsc.exe) can be used to connect to VM1 through Bastion1.
- The Azure portal can use SSH to connect to VM2 through Bastion1.
- The Azure portal can be used to connect to VM3 through Bastion1.

Yes

☐☐☐

No

☐☐☐

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 243

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Type	Description
vm1	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
vm2	Virtual machine	Uses a basic public IP address
nsg1	Network security group (NSG)	Allows incoming traffic to port 443
lb1	Azure Standard Load Balancer	None

You need to load balance HTTPS connections to vm1 and vm2 by using lb1.

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

- Remove nsg1.
- Create an availability set.
- Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.
- Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.
- Create a load balancing rule on lb1.

Answer Area



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/quickstart-load-balancer-standard-public-portal>

NEW QUESTION 248

- (Topic 5)

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

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

What should you create to store the password?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 249

- (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 Network Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
B. NO

Answer: A

Explanation:

Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:

Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq>

NEW QUESTION 250

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

You plan to delete multiple users by using Bulk delete in the Azure Active Directory admin center.

You need to create and upload a file for the bulk delete. Which user attributes should you include in the file?

The user principal name and usage location of each user only

- ☒ A: The user principal name of each user only
C. The display name of each user only
D. The display name and usage location of each user only
E. The display name and user principal name of each user only

Answer: B

Explanation:

To perform a bulk delete of users in Azure Active Directory, you need to create and upload a CSV file that contains the list of users to be deleted. The file should include the user principal name (UPN) of each user only. Therefore, the answer is B. The user principal name of each user only. When you use the bulk delete feature in the Azure Active Directory admin center, you need to specify the UPN for each user that you want to delete. The UPN is a unique identifier for each user in Azure AD and is the primary way that Azure AD identifies and manages user accounts. Including additional attributes like the display name or usage location is not required for the bulk delete operation, as the UPN is the only mandatory attribute for the user account. However, you may include additional attributes in the CSV file if you want to keep track of the metadata associated with each user account.

NEW QUESTION 253

- (Topic 5)

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

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

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Adatum and an Azure Subscription named Subscription1. Adatum contains a group named Developers. Subscription1 contains a resource group named Dev.

You need to provide the Developers group with the ability to create Azure logic apps in the Dev resource group.

Solution: On Dev, you assign the Contributor role to the Developers group. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 256

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains the resource groups in the following table.

Name	Azure region	Assigned Azure Policy
RG1	West Europe	Policy1
RG2	North Europe	Policy2
RG3	France Central	Policy3

RG1 has a web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 is located in West Europe. You move WebApp1 to RG2.

What is the effect of the move?

- A. The App Service plan for WebApp1 moves to North Europ
B. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
C. The App Service plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europ
D. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
E. The App Service plan for WebApp1 moves to North Europ
F. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.
G. The App Service plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europ
H. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 258

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have three Azure subscriptions named Sub1, Sub2, and Sub3 that are linked to an Azure AD tenant.

The tenant contains a user named User1, a security group named Group1, and a management group named MG1. User1 is a member of Group1.

Sub1 and Sub2 are members of MG1. Sub1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains five Azure functions.

You create the following role assignments for MG1:

- Group1: Reader

User1: User Access Administrator

You assign User1 the Virtual Machine Contributor role for Sub1 and Sub2. You assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
The Group1 members can view the configurations of the Azure functions.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can assign the Owner role for RG1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 can create a new resource group and deploy a virtual machine to the new group.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

NEW QUESTION 259

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