

Exam Questions AZ-104

Microsoft Azure Administrator

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that connect to a virtual network named VNet1.
You plan to configure Azure Monitor for VM Insights.
You need to ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through VNet1.
What should you create first?

- A. an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPIS)
- B. a private endpoint
- C. a Log Analytics workspace
- D. a data collection rule (DCR)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Monitor for VM Insights is a feature of Azure Monitor that provides comprehensive monitoring and diagnostics for your Azure virtual machines and virtual machine scale sets. It collects performance data, process information, and network dependencies from your virtual machines and displays them in interactive charts and maps. You can use Azure Monitor for VM Insights to troubleshoot performance issues, optimize resource utilization, and identify network bottlenecks1. To enable Azure Monitor for VM Insights, you need to install two agents on your virtual machines: the Azure Monitor agent (preview) and the Dependency agent. The Azure Monitor agent collects performance metrics and sends them to a Log Analytics workspace. The Dependency agent collects process information and network dependencies and sends them to the InsightsMetrics table in the same workspace2. By default, the agents communicate with Azure Monitor over the public internet. However, if you want to ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through a virtual network named VNet1, you need to configure private network access for the agents. Private network access allows the agents to communicate with Azure Monitor using a private endpoint, which is a special network interface that connects your virtual network to an Azure service without exposing it to the public internet. A private endpoint uses a private IP address from your virtual network address space, so you can secure and control the network traffic between your virtual machines and Azure Monitor3. To configure private network access for the agents, you need to create an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPIS) first. An AMPIS is a resource that groups one or more Log Analytics workspaces together and associates them with a private endpoint. An AMPIS allows you to manage the private connectivity settings for multiple workspaces in one place4. After creating an AMPIS, you need to create a private endpoint in VNet1 and link it to the AMPIS. This will enable the agents on your virtual machines to send data to the Log Analytics workspaces in the AMPIS using the private IP address of the private endpoint5.

NEW QUESTION 2

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

Name	Type
Backup1	Backup vault
Recovery1	Recovery Services vault

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

Name	Type
cont1	Blob container
share1	File share

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

Answer Area

cont1:

Backup1 only

Backup1 only

Recovery1 only

Backup1 or Recovery1

Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

share1:

Recovery1 only

Backup1 only

Recovery1 only

Backup1 or Recovery1

Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

cont1:

share1:

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

[Move](#)
[Delete](#)

Resource group [\(change\)](#)
ProductionRG

Location
North Europe

Subscription [\(change\)](#)
Production subscription

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

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

Security rules
1 inbound, 1 outbound

Associated with
0 subnets, 0 network interfaces

Inbound security rules

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

Outbound security rules

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

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

- A. Associate the NSG to Subnet1.
- B. Disassociate the NSG from a network interface.
- C. Change the DenyWebSites outbound security rule.
- D. Change the Port_80 inbound security rule

Answer: A

Explanation:

Outbound rule “DenyWebSites” is setup correctly to block outbound internet traffic over port 80. In the screenshot it states, "Associated with: 0 subnets, 0 NIC's",

so you need to associate the NSG to Subnet1. You can associate or dissociate a network security group from a NIC or Subnet. Reference:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-network-security-group>

NEW QUESTION 4

- (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 5

- (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 6

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storage1 and the users shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group1

You plan to monitor storage1 and to configure email notifications for the signals shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Users to notify
Ingress	Metric	User1 and User3 only
Egress	Metric	User1 only
Delete storage account	Activity log	User1, User2, and User3
Restore blob ranges	Activity log	User1 and User3 only

You need to identify the minimum number of alert rules and action groups required for the planned monitoring.

How many alert rules and action groups should you identify? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Alert rules:

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	

Action groups:

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1 : 4
As there are 4 distinct set of resource types (Ingress, Egress, Delete storage account, Restore blob ranges), so you need 4 alert rules. In one alert rule you can't specify different type of resources to monitor. So you need 4 alert rules.
Box 2 : 3
There are 3 distinct set of "Users to notify" as (User 1 and User 3), (User1 only), and (User1, User2, and User3). You can't set the action group based on existing group (Group1 and Group2) as there is no specific group for User1 only. So you need to create 3 action group.

NEW QUESTION 7

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have a virtual network named VNet1 that has the configuration shown in the following exhibit.

```
Name : VNet1
ResourceGroupName : Production
Location : westus
Id : /subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea/resourceGroups/Production/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNet1
Etag : W/"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d"
ResourceGuid : 562696cc-b2ba-4cc5-9619-0a735d6c34c7
ProvisioningState : Succeeded
Tags :
AddressSpace : {
  "AddressPrefixes": [
    "10.2.0.0/16"
  ]
}
DhcpOptions : {}
Subnets : [
  {
    "Name": "default",
    "Etag": "W/"76f7edd6-d022-455b-aeae-376059318e5d",
    "Id": "/subscriptions/14d26092-8e42-4ea7-b770-9dcef70fb1ea/resourceGroups/Production/providers/Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/VNet1/subnets/default",
    "AddressPrefix": "10.2.0.0/24",
    "IpConfigurations": [],
    "ResourceNavigationLinks": [],
    "ServiceEndpoints": [],
    "ProvisioningState": "Succeeded"
  }
]
VirtualNetworkPeerings : []
EnableDdosProtection : false
EnableVmProtection : false
```

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

Answer Area

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 192.168.1.0/24, you must first [answer choice].

add an address space

add a network interface

add a subnet

add an address space

delete a subnet

delete an address space

Before a virtual machine on VNet1 can receive an IP address from 10.2.1.0/24, you must first [answer choice].

add a subnet

add a network interface

add a subnet

add an address space

delete a subnet

delete an address space

- A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-virtual-network#add-or-remove-an-address-range>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines

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

Create an Azure Resource Manager template.

A. Add a subnet to VNET1.

C. Remove Microsoft

D. Network/virtualNetworks from the policy.

E. Remove Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines from the policy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

References:

? Not allowed resource types (Deny)

? Create and manage policies to enforce compliance

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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.

Answer Area



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 10

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription 1 and Subscription2. Subscription1 has following virtual networks:

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

The virtual networks contain the following subnets:

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

Subscription2 contains the following virtual network:

- Name: VNETA
- Address space: 10.10.128.0/17
- Region: Canada Central

VNETA contains the following subnets:

Name	Address range
SubnetA1	10.10.130.0/24
SubnetA2	10.10.131.0/24

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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 13

- (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: 172.16.1.0/24Subnet2: 172.16.2.0/24Subnet3: 172.16.3.0/24
VNET2	Virtual network	Azure region: West US Contains the following subnets: <ul style="list-style-type: none">DemoSubnet1: 172.16.1.0/24RecoverySubnetA: 172.16.5.0/24RecoverySubnetB: 172.16.3.0/24TestSubnet1:172.16.2.0/24
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. DemoSubnet1

RecoverySubnetA

D.

Answer: A

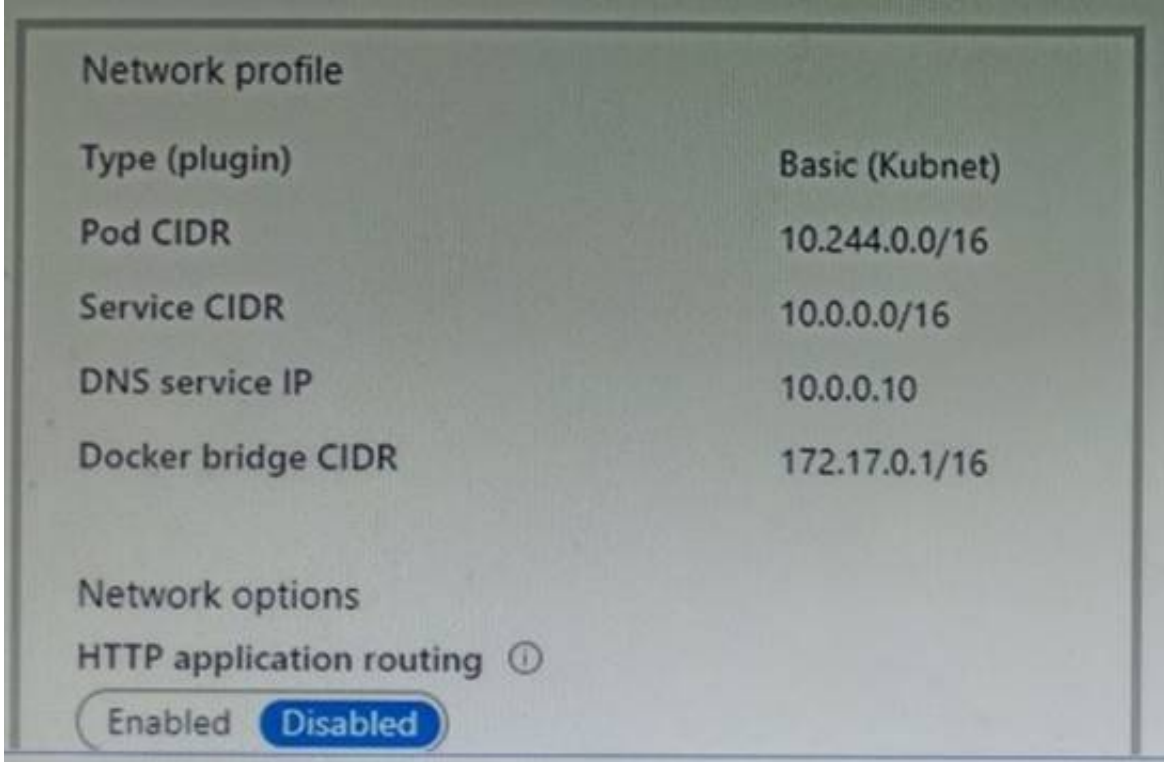
Explanation:

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.

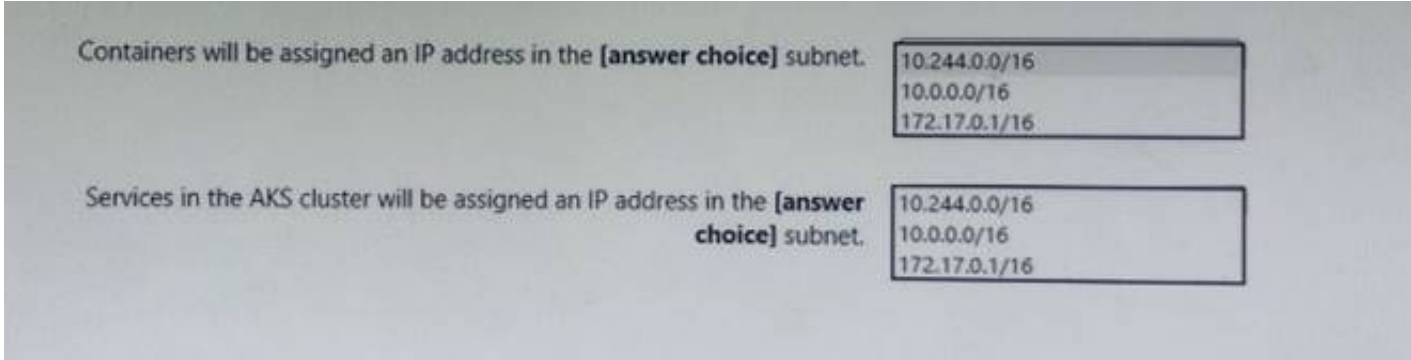
NEW QUESTION 15

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

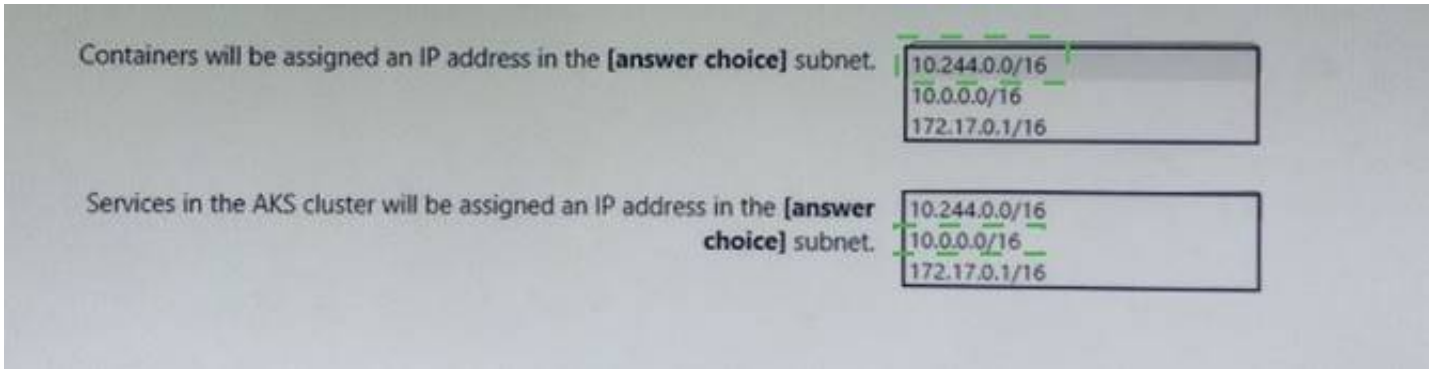
You deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that has the network profile shown in the following exhibit.



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



Answer:



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1 : Containers will get the IP address from the virtual network subnet CIDr which is 10.244.0.0/16
Box 2 : Services in the AKS cluster will be assigned an IP address in the service CIDR which is 10.0.0.0/16

NEW QUESTION 17

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.



- 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 create an Azure Storage account.

You plan to add 10 blob containers to the storage account.

For one of the containers, you need to use a different key to encrypt data at rest. What should you do before you create the container?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You have 100 Azure virtual machines.

You need to quickly identify underutilized virtual machines that can have their service tier changed to a less expensive offering.

Which blade should you use?

- A. Metrics
- B. Customer insights
- C. Monitor
- D. Advisor

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Advisor dashboard displays personalized recommendations for all your subscriptions. You can apply filters to display recommendations for specific subscriptions and resource types. The recommendations are divided into five categories:

Reliability (formerly called High Availability): To ensure and improve the continuity of your business-critical applications. For more information, see Advisor Reliability recommendations.

Security: To detect threats and vulnerabilities that might lead to security breaches. For more information, see Advisor Security recommendations.

Performance: To improve the speed of your applications. For more information, see Advisor Performance recommendations.

Cost: To optimize and reduce your overall Azure spending. For more information, see Advisor Cost recommendations.

Operational Excellence: To help you achieve process and workflow efficiency, resource manageability and deployment best practices. . For more information, see Advisor Operational Excellence recommendations.

NEW QUESTION 27

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

You have a windows 11 device named Device1 and an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

Device 1 has Azure PowerShell and Azure Command-Line Interface (CLI) installed. From Device1, you need to establish a Remote Desktop connection to VM1.

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

Actions		Answer Area
From Azure CLI on Device1, run <code>az network bastion rdp</code> .		
From Bastion1, enable Kerberos authentication.		
From VM1, enable just-in-time (JIT) VM access.		
From Bastion1, select Native Client Support .		
On Device1, run <code>mstsc.exe</code> .		
Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU.		

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Topic 4)

You need to identify which storage account to use for the flow logging of IP traffic from VM5. The solution must meet the retention requirements.
Which storage account should you identify?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Topic 4)

You need to ensure that you can grant Group4 Azure RBAC read-only permissions to all the Azure file shares. What should you do?

- A. On storagel and storage4, change the Account kind type to StorageV2 (general purpose v2).
- B. Recreate storage2 and set Hierarchical namespace to Enabled.
- C. On storage2, enable identity-based access for the file shares.
- D. Create a shared access signature (SAS) for storagel, storage2, and storage4.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 36

- (Topic 3)

You need to implement a backup solution for App1 after the application is moved. What should you create first?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

protected resource, such as Azure VMs. When the backup job for a protected resource runs, it creates a recovery point inside the Recovery Services vault.

Scenario:

There are three application tiers, each with five virtual machines. Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal>

NEW QUESTION 41

- (Topic 3)

You need to recommend an identify solution that meets the technical requirements. What should you recommend?

- A. federated single-on (SSO) and Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS)
- B. password hash synchronization and single sign-on (SSO)
- C. cloud-only user accounts
- D. Pass-through Authentication and single sign-on (SSO)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Active Directory Federation Services is a feature and web service in the Windows Server Operating System that allows sharing of identity information outside a company's network.

Scenario: Technical Requirements include:

Prevent user passwords or hashes of passwords from being stored in Azure. References: <https://www.sherweb.com/blog/active-directory-federation-services/>

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Topic 3)

You need to meet the user requirement for Admin1. What should you do?

- A. From the Subscriptions blade, select the subscription, and then modify the Properties.
- B. From the Subscriptions blade, select the subscription, and then modify the Access control (IAM) settings.
- C. From the Azure Active Directory blade, modify the Properties.
- D. From the Azure Active Directory blade, modify the Groups.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Change the Service administrator for an Azure subscription

? Sign in to Account Center as the Account administrator.

? Select a subscription.

? On the right side, select Edit subscription details.

Scenario: Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service administrator of the Azure subscription.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-add-change-azure-subscription-administrator>

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

As App1 is public-facing we need an incoming security rule, related to the access of the web servers.

Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers: a SQL database, a web front end, and a processing middle tier. Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

NEW QUESTION 47

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:

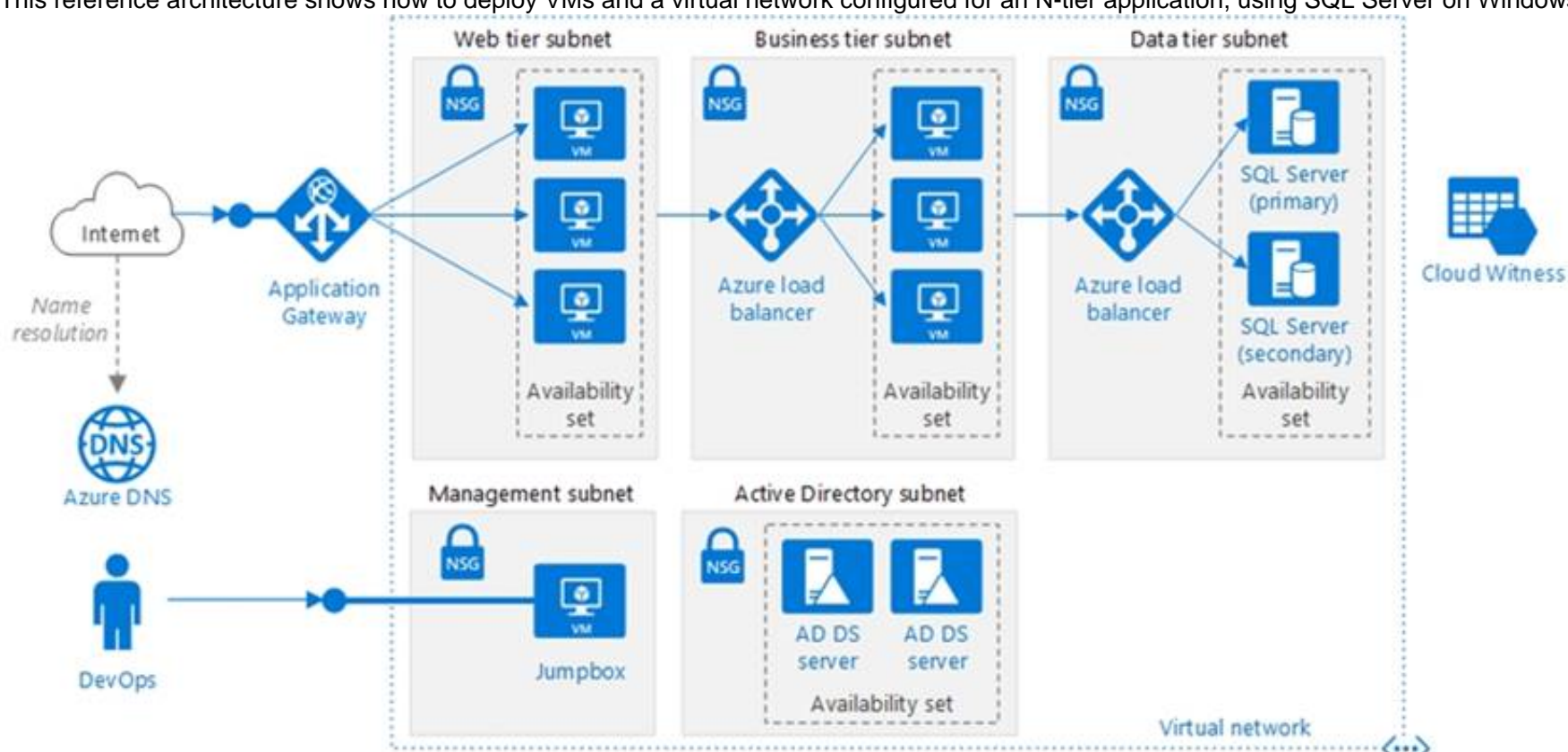
	▼
1	
2	
3	

- 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 50

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

You need to prepare the environment to ensure that the web administrators can deploy the web apps as quickly as possible.

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

Actions

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

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

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

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

From the Automation Accounts service, add an automation account.

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

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * 1. Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department.
- * 2. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group.
- * 3. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical.
- * 4. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups.

Steps:

- 1 --> Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.
- 2 --> From the Automation script blade of the resource group , click Add to Library.
- 3 --> From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators .

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/quickstart-create-templates-use-the-portal>

NEW QUESTION 52

- (Topic 2)

You need to define a custom domain name for Azure AD to support the planned infrastructure.

Which domain name should you use?

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

Install the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) role on a domain controller in the Miami office.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Every Azure AD directory comes with an initial domain name in the form of domainname.onmicrosoft.com. The initial domain name cannot be changed or deleted, but you can add your corporate domain name to Azure AD as well. For example, your organization probably has other domain names used to do business and users who sign in using your corporate domain name. Adding custom domain names to Azure AD allows you to assign user names in the directory that are familiar to your users, such as 'alice@contoso.com.' instead of 'alice@domain name.onmicrosoft.com'.

Scenario:

Network Infrastructure: Each office has a local data center that contains all the servers for that office. Each office has a dedicated connection to the Internet.

Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com

Planned Azure AD Infrastructure: The on-premises Active Directory domain will be synchronized to Azure AD.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain>

NEW QUESTION 53

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You need to implement Role1.

Which command should you run before you create Role1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Find-RoleCapability

Get-AzureADDirectoryRole

Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment

Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition

-Name "Reader" |

ConvertFrom-Json

ConvertFrom-String

ConvertTo-Json

ConvertTo-Xml

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 55

- (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 59

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer Area

From the Azure portal:

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

In the New York office:

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

Answer:

Answer Area

From the Azure portal:

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

In the New York office:

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

? Virtual network gateway. A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet.

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

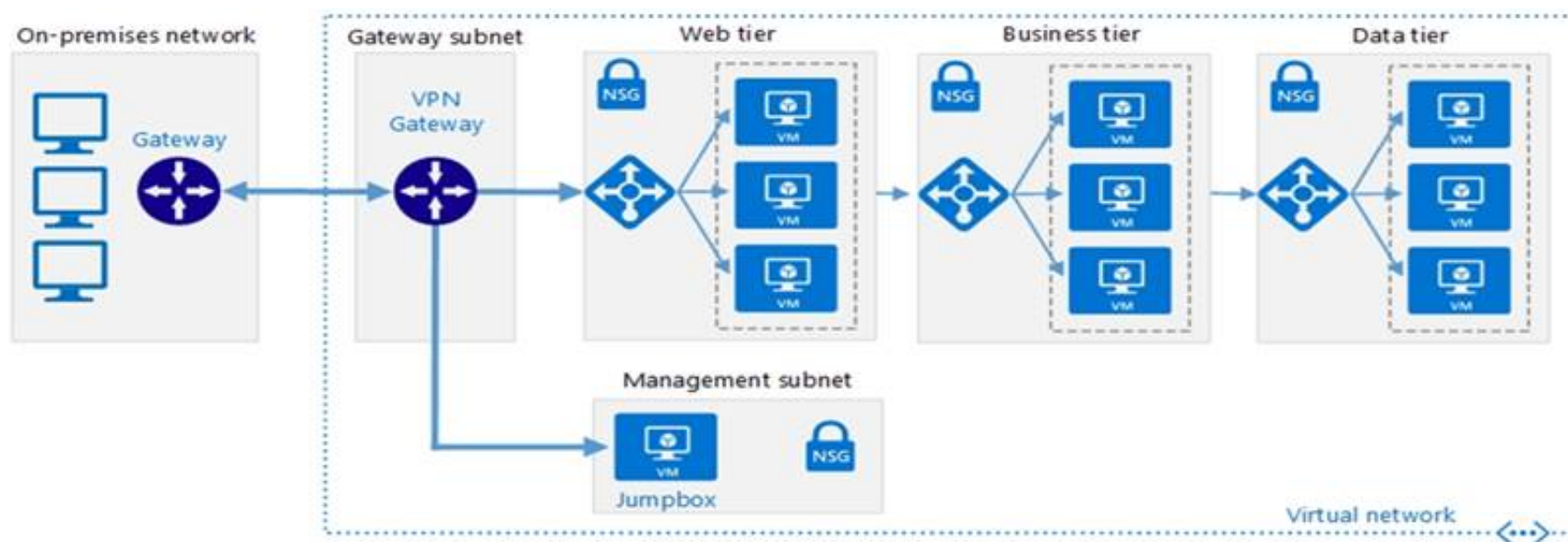
Network traffic from the cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.

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

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

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

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



A diagram of a computer network
 Description automatically generated

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

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Topic 1)

You discover that VM3 does NOT meet the technical requirements. You need to verify whether the issue relates to the NSGs. What should you use?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

Scenario: Litware must meet technical requirements including:

Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.

IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps

administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.
References:
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Topic 1)

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

You can start an automated logic app workflow when specific events happen in Azure resources or third-party resources. These resources can publish those events to an Azure event grid. In turn, the event grid pushes those events to subscribers that have queues, webhooks, or event hubs as endpoints. As a subscriber, your logic app can wait for those events from the event grid before running automated workflows to perform tasks - without you writing any code.

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 68

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and a Recovery Services vault named Vault1.

You create a backup Policy1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Policy1

Associated items Delete Save Discard

Backup schedule

* Frequency: Daily * Time: 2:00 AM * Timezone: (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

Retention range

☒ Retention of daily backup point.

* At: 2:00 AM For: 5 Day(s)

☒ Retention of weekly backup point.

* On: Sunday * At: 2:00 AM For: 20 Week(s)

☒ Retention of monthly backup point.

Week Based Day Based

* On: 2 * At: 2:00 AM For: 24 Month(s)

☒ Retention of yearly backup point.

Week Based Day Based

* In: January * On: 9 * At: 2:00 AM For: 5 Year(s)

You configure the backup of VM1 to use Policy1 on Thursday, January 1.

You need to identify the number of available recovery points for VM1.

How many recovery points are available on January 8 and on January 15? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

January 8 at 14:00:

	▼
5	
6	
8	
9	

January 15 at 14:00:

	▼
5	
8	
17	
19	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: 6

4 daily + 1 weekly + monthly

Box 2: 8

4 daily + 2 weekly + monthly + yearly

NEW QUESTION 69

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to create a role definition to meet the following requirements:

- Users must be able to view the configuration data of a storage account.
- Users must be able to perform all actions on a virtual network.
- The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

What should you include in the role definition for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

Answer Area

Perform all actions on a virtual network:

View the configuration data of a storage account:

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Perform all actions on a virtual network: "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/*"

View the configuration data of a storage account: "Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read"

To perform all actions on a virtual network, you need to use the wildcard (*) character in the action string, which grants access to all actions that match the string.

The action string for virtual networks is "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/". To view the configuration data of a storage account, you need to use the read action substring in the action string, which enables read actions (GET). The action string for storage accounts is "Microsoft.Storage/StorageAccounts/read". References:

? <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-definitions>

? <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>

NEW QUESTION 70

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

You need to create container1 and share1.

Which storage accounts should you use for each resource? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

container1:

share1:

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/storage-blob-storage-tiers> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-account-overview>

NEW QUESTION 71

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 76

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 to join type. User1 is the owner of Group1.
 Note: Assigned groups - Manually add users or devices into a static group.

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

Box 2: No

User2 is a User Administrator. Device1 is Azure AD registered.

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

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

Box 3: Yes

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1. You need to configure cluster autoscaler for AKS1.

Which two tools should you use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution, NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/cluster-autoscaler>

NEW QUESTION 81

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that is linked to an Azure AD tenant. The tenant contains two users named User1 and User2. The subscription contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
RG1	Resource group	None
VM1	Virtual machine	Created in RG1

The subscription contains the alert rules shown in the following table.

Name	Scope	Condition
Alert1	RG1	All Administrative operations
Alert2	VM1	All Administrative operations

The users perform the following actions:

- User1 creates a new virtual disk and attaches the disk to VM1.
- User2 creates a new resource tag and assigns the tag to RG1 and VM1.

Which alert rules are triggered by each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

User1: Only Alert2 is triggered.
 No alert is triggered.

User2: Only Alert1 is triggered.
 Only Alert2 is triggered.
 Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

User2: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.
 No alert is triggered.
 Only Alert1 is triggered.
 Only Alert2 is triggered.
 Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

Answer:

Answer Area

User1: Only Alert2 is triggered.
 No alert is triggered.
 Only Alert1 is triggered.
 Only Alert2 is triggered.
 Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

User2: Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.
 No alert is triggered.
 Only Alert1 is triggered.
 Only Alert2 is triggered.
 Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

In this case, you have two alert rules: Alert1 and Alert2. Alert1 has a scope of RG1, which means it applies to all the resources in the resource group named RG1. Alert1 has a condition of All Administrative operations, which means it triggers when any administrative operation is performed on the resources in RG1. An administrative operation is any operation that changes the configuration or state of a resource, such as creating, deleting, updating, or restarting. Alert2 has a scope of VM1, which means it applies only to the virtual machine named VM1. Alert2 also has a condition of All Administrative operations, which means it triggers when any administrative operation is performed on VM1. Now, let's see which alert rules are triggered by each user. User1 creates a new virtual disk and attaches the disk to VM1. This is an administrative operation on VM1, so it triggers Alert2. However, it does not trigger Alert1, because the new disk is not part of RG1. Therefore, the correct answer for User1 is C. Only Alert2 is triggered. User2 creates a new resource tag and assigns the tag to RG1 and VM1. This is also an administrative operation on both RG1 and VM1, so it triggers both Alert1 and Alert2. Therefore, the correct answer for User2 is D. Alert1 and Alert2 are triggered.

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 89

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Location
VNet1	West Europe
VNet2	Southeast Asia
VNet3	South Central US

The subscription contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network	Service endpoint
Subnet1	VNet1	None
Subnet2	VNet2	Microsoft.Storage
Subnet3	VNet3	Microsoft.Storage
Subnet4	VNet3	None

The subscription contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

Name	Location	Kind
storage1	West Europe	StorageV2
storage2	South Central US	BlobStorage
storage3	Southeast Asia	StorageV2

You create a service endpoint policy named policy1 in the South Central US Azure region to allow connectivity to all the storage accounts in the subscription. 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
Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? Policy1 can be applied to Subnet3. = YES
? Only storage1 and storage2 can be accessed from VNet2. = NO
? Only storage2 can be accessed from VNet3. = Yes
? According to the Microsoft documentation, a service endpoint policy can be applied to any subnet in a virtual network that has a service endpoint enabled for the same service as the policy. In your scenario, Subnet3 has a service endpoint enabled for Microsoft.Storage, which is the same service as policy1. Therefore, policy1 can be applied to Subnet3.
? According to the Microsoft documentation, when you configure network rules for a storage account, you can limit access to your storage account to requests that come from specified IP addresses, IP ranges, subnets in an Azure virtual network, or resource instances of some Azure services. In your scenario, storage1 and storage2 have network rules that allow access from Subnet1 and Subnet2 respectively. However, this does not mean that only these subnets can access the storage accounts. Other subnets or resources that have the same IP range or resource ID as Subnet1 or Subnet2 can also access the storage accounts. For example, Subnet4 in VNet2 has the same IP range as Subnet1 in VNet1, so it can also access storage1. Similarly, Subnet5 in VNet3 has the same IP range as Subnet2 in VNet1, so it can also access storage2. Therefore, only storage1 and storage2 cannot be accessed from VNet2.
? According to the Microsoft documentation, when you create a private endpoint for a storage account, you assign a private IP address from your virtual network to the storage account. This enables secure traffic between your virtual network and the storage account over a private link. In your scenario, you have created a private endpoint for storage2 in Subnet6 of VNet3. This means that only Subnet6 can access storage2 over the private link. However, this does not mean that only Subnet6 can access storage2 at all. Other subnets or resources that have the same IP range or resource ID as Subnet6 can also access storage2 over the public endpoint of the storage account. For example, Subnet7 in VNet4 has the same IP range as Subnet6 in VNet3, so it can also access storage2 over the public endpoint. Therefore, only storage2 cannot be accessed from VNet3.

NEW QUESTION 92

- (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 93

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure AD tenant that contains the groups shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

To assign a license to a group, the group must be a security group, not an Office 365 group or a mail-enabled security group. According to the image, Group1 and Group3 are security groups, while Group2 and Group4 are Office 365 groups. Therefore, only Group1 and Group3 can be assigned a license.

To assign a license to a group, you need to follow these steps:

- ? Sign in to the Azure portal with a license administrator account.
- ? Go to Azure Active Directory > Licenses and select the product license that you want to assign to groups.
- ? Select Assign at the top of the page and then select Users and groups.
- ? Search for and select the group that you want to assign the license to and then select OK.
- ? Select Assignment options to enable or disable specific services within the product license and then select OK.
- ? Select Assign at the bottom of the page to complete the assignment.

NEW QUESTION 94

- (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 95

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Azure Monitor can collect data directly from your Azure virtual machines into a Log Analytics workspace for analysis of details and correlations. Installing the Log Analytics VM extension for Windows and Linux allows Azure Monitor to collect data from your Azure VMs.

Azure Log Analytics workspace is also used for on-premises computers monitored by System Center Operations Manager.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 100

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.

those resources, and how long the

NEW QUESTION 105

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Linux virtual machine that is protected by Azure Backup. One week ago, two files were deleted from the virtual machine.

You need to reses clients connect n on-premises computer as quickly as possible.

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

Actions

Mount a VHD.

Copy the files by using File Explorer.

Download and run a script.

Select a restore point.

Copy the files by using AZCopy.

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

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

>

<

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

Step 4: Copy the files by using AzCopy

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Topic 5)

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

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

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.

You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance. You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.

Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 113

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains a storage account named storage1 that has the lifecycle management rules shown in the following table.

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

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

Name	Location	Access tier
File1	container1	Hot
File2	container2	Hot

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

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

NEW QUESTION 114

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

To back up a web app, you need to configure a custom backup that specifies a storage account and a container as the target for the backup1. The storage account must be in the same subscription as the web app, and the container must be accessible by the web app2. The backup size is limited to 10 GB, and the backup frequency can be configured to minimize costs.

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

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

- ? In your app management page in the Azure portal, in the left menu, select Backups.
- ? At the top of the Backups page, select Configure custom backups.
- ? In Storage account, select storage1. Do the same with Container.
- ? Specify the backup frequency, retention period, and database settings as needed.
- ? Click Configure.
- ? At the top of the Backups page, select Backup Now.

NEW QUESTION 118

- (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 121

- (Topic 5)

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

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

Which storage1 services support conditions when assigning roles?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 125

- (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 130

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription That contains a Recovery Services vault named Vault1. You need to enable multi-user authorization

(MAU) for Vault1.

Which resource should you create first?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Before you start

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 135

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 140

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The storage 1 account contains a container named containet1.

You create a blob lifecycle rule named rule1.

You need to configure rule1 to automatically move blobs that were NOT updated for 45 days from containet1 to the Cool access tier.

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

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "name": "rule1",
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "actions": {
          "baseBlob": {
            "tierToCool": {
              "daysAfterCreationCreatorThan"
              "daysAfterLastAccessTimeGreaterThan"
              "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan"
            }
          }
        }
      },
      "filters": {
        "blobTypes": [
          "AppendBlob"
          "Blockblob"
          "Pageblob"
        ],
        "prefixMatch": [
          "container1"
        ]
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Answer:

Answer Area

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "name": "rule1",
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "actions": {
          "baseBlob": {
            "tierToCool": {
              "daysAfterCreationCreatorThan"
              "daysAfterLastAccessTimeGreaterThan"
              "daysAfterModificationGreaterThan"
            }
          }
        },
        "filters": {
          "blobTypes": [
            "AppendBlob"
            "Blockblob"
            "Pageblob"
          ],
          "prefixMatch": [
            "container1"
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

- * 1. daysAfterModificationGreaterThan
- * 2. Blockblob

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

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Topic 5)

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

You have a CSV file that contains the names and email addresses of 500 external users. You need to create a guest user account in contoso.com for each of the 500 external users.

Solution: You create a Power Shell script that runs the New-MgUser cmdlet for each user.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
 B. NO

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

The New-MgUser cmdlet can be used to create new users in your Azure AD tenant, but it has some limitations and requirements. For example, you need to have the Global Administrator or User Administrator role in your tenant, you need to authenticate with the Microsoft Graph API using a certificate or a client secret, and you need to specify the required parameters for the new user, such as userPrincipalName, accountEnabled, displayName, mailNickname, and passwordProfile2. However, the New-MgUser cmdlet does not support creating guest user accounts in your Azure AD tenant. Guest user accounts are accounts that belong to external users from other organizations or domains. Guest user accounts have limited access and permissions in your tenant, and they are typically used for collaboration or sharing purposes3.

To create guest user accounts in your Azure AD tenant, you need to use a different cmdlet: New-AzureADMSInvitation. This cmdlet is part of the Azure AD PowerShell module, which is a module that allows you to manage your Azure AD resources and objects. The New- AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet can be used to create and send an invitation email to an external user, which contains a link to join your Azure AD tenant as a guest user. You can also specify some optional parameters for the invitation, such as the invited user display name, message info, redirect URL, or send invitation message.

Therefore, to meet the goal of creating guest user accounts for 500 external users from a CSV file, you need to use a PowerShell script that runs the New-AzureADMSInvitation cmdlet for each user, not the New-MgUser cmdlet.

NEW QUESTION 150

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Tag
RG6	Resource group	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>None</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	RG6	Department: D1

You assign a policy to RG6 as shown in the following table:

Section	Setting	Value
Scope	Scope	Subscription1/RG6
	Exclusions	<i>None</i>
Basics	Policy definition	Apply tag and its default value
	Assignment name	Apply tag and its default value
Parameters	Tag name	Label
	Tag value	Value1

To RG6, you apply the tag: RGroup: RG6.

You deploy a virtual network named VNET2 to RG6.

Which tags apply to VNET1 and VNET2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

VNET1:

▼

None
Department: D1 only
Department: D1, and RGroup: RG6 only
Department: D1, and Label: Value1 only
Department: D1, RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

VNET2:

▼

None
RGroup: RG6 only
Label: Value1 only
RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage. You have the devices shown in the following table.

Name	Platform
Device1	Windows 10
Device2	Linux
Device3	macOS

From which devices can you use AzCopy to copy data to storage1?

- A. Device1 and Device2 only
- B. Device1, Device2 and Device3
- C. Device' only
- D. Device and Device3 only

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 156

- (Topic 5)

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

You plan to deploy an Azure Monitor alert rule that will trigger an alert when CPU usage on VM1 exceeds 80 percent.

You need to ensure that the alert rule sends an email message to two users named User1 and User2.

What should you create for Azure Monitor?

- A. an action group
- B. a mail-enabled security group
- C. a distribution group
- D. a Microsoft 365 group

Answer: A

Explanation:

An action group is a collection of notification preferences that can be used by Azure Monitor to send alerts to users or groups when an alert rule is triggered. An action group can include email recipients, SMS recipients, voice call recipients, webhook URLs, Azure functions, Logic Apps, and more. To send an email message to two users named User1 and User2 when CPU usage on VM1 exceeds 80 percent, you need to create an action group that contains their email addresses and associate it with the alert rule. References:

? Create and manage action groups in the Azure portal

? Create, view, and manage Metric alerts using Azure Monitor

NEW QUESTION 158

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	SKU
LB1	Basic
LB2	Standard

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Answer Area

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

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 159

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

In Azure Cloud Shell, you need to create a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

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

-Tag Tag1 '
-ResourceGroupName RG1 '
-GroupName ManagementGroup1 '
-Subscription 9c8bc1cd-7655-4c66-b3ea-a8ee101d8f75

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 160

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

You create a public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com and a private Azure DNS zone named conioso.com.

You create a virtual network link for contoso.com as shown in the following exhibit.

link1

contoso.com

Save

Discard

Delete

Access Control (IAM)

Tags

Link name

link1

Link state

Completed

Provisioning state

Succeeded

Virtual network details

Virtual network id

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

Virtual network

VNET2

Configuration

☒ Enable auto registration ⓘ

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
When VM1 starts, a record for VM1 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM2 starts, a record for VM2 is added to the contoso.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
When VM3 starts, a record for VM3 is added to the adatum.com DNS zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

All three VMs are in VNET2. Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com, which is linked to VNET2. So, VM1, VM2 and VM3 will auto-register their host records to contoso.com.

None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You cannot register private IPs on the internet (adatum.com)

Box 1: Yes

Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

Box 2: Yes

Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.

Box 3: No

None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com

NEW QUESTION 165

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 166

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains two users named User1 and User2.

You need to assign role-based access control (RBAC) roles to User1 and User2. The users must be able to perform the following tasks in Sub1:

- User1 must view the data in any storage account.
- User2 must assign users the Contributor role for storage accounts. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which RBAC role should you assign to each user? To answer, drag the appropriate roles to the correct users. Each role may be used once, more than once, or not at all.

RBAC roles

Owner

Contributor

Reader and Data Access

Storage Account Contributor

Answer Area

User1:

User2:

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? User1: You should assign the Reader and Data Access role to User1. This role grants read access to Azure resources and data, including the data in any storage account1. This role is suitable for User1's task of viewing the data in any storage account, and it follows the principle of least privilege by not granting any write or delete permissions.

? User2: You should assign the Storage Account Contributor role to User2. This role grants full access to manage storage accounts and their data, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC2. This role is suitable for User2's task of assigning users the Contributor role for storage accounts, and it follows the principle of least privilege by not granting access to other types of resources.

NEW QUESTION 171

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

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

Which instances can you deploy to a container group?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Multi-container groups currently support only Linux containers. For Windows containers, Azure Container Instances only supports deployment of a single container instance. While we are working to bring all features to Windows containers, you can find current platform differences in the service

NEW QUESTION 172

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

</

Save

Discard

Name

Contoso

Country or region

United States

Location

United States datacenters

Notification language

English

Global admin can manage Azure Subscriptions and Management Groups

YesNo

Directory ID

a8ccb916-31f3-4582-b9b7-854f413d7177

Technical contact

Global privacy contact

Privacy statement URL

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

Statements	Yes	No
Admin1 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin3 can add Admin2 as an owner of the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Admin2 can create a resource group in the subscription.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 174

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that stores images.
You need to create a new storage account and replicate the images in storage1 to the new account by using object replication.
How should you configure the new account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Account type:

StorageV2 only
StorageV2 or FileStorage only
StorageV2 or BlobStorage only
StorageV2, BlobStorage, or FileStorage

Object type to create in the new account:

Container
File share
Table
Queue

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 179

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 181

- (Topic 5)

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

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for a virtual machine named VM1. The 'Essentials' tab is active, displaying the following information:

- Resource group:** RG5
- Status:** Stopped (deallocated)
- Location:** East US (Zone 1)
- Subscription:** Virtual Studio Enterprise Subscription
- Subscription ID:** 7f6d66e-8694-4b54-beae-17fd819d4873
- Availability zone:** 1
- Tags:** Click here to add tags
- Operating system:** Windows
- Size:** Standard DS1 v2 (1 vcpu, 3.5 GiB memory)
- Public IP address:** 20.115.52.215
- Virtual network/subnet:** VNET1/Default
- DNS name:** Not configured

The 'Networking' tab is also visible, showing the following details:

- Public IP address:** 20.115.52.215
- Public IP address (IPv6):** -
- Private IP address:** 10.1.0.4
- Private IP address (IPv6):** -

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

- A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Topic 5)

You sign up for Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Premium.

You need to add a user named admin1@contoso.com as an administrator on all the computers that will be joined to the Azure AD domain.

What should you configure in Azure AD?

- A. Device settings from the Devices blade.
- B. General settings from the Groups blade.
- C. User settings from the Users blade.
- D. Providers from the MFA Server blade.

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 185

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 186

- (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 189

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

Answer Area

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

? On February 6, 2021, you can access the backup of the App2 test slot from

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

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

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Topic 5)

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

You have an Azure load balancer named LB1 that provides load balancing services for the virtual machines.

You need to ensure that visitors are serviced by the same web server for each request. What should you configure?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/distribution-mode-concepts>

Session persistence: Client IP and protocol - Traffic from the same client IP and protocol is routed to the same backend instance

NEW QUESTION 193

- (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-AzODeployment

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 198

- (Topic 5)

You plan to move a distributed on-premises app named App1 to an Azure subscription. After the planned move, App1 will be hosted on several Azure virtual machines.

You need to ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance.

What should you create?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

A virtual machine scale set is a group of identical virtual machines that are centrally managed, configured, and updated¹. A virtual machine scale set can automatically increase or decrease the number of virtual machine instances in response to demand or a defined schedule². A virtual machine scale set also provides high availability and fault tolerance by distributing the virtual machine instances across multiple fault domains and update domains³.

A fault domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that share a common power source and network switch. A fault domain can fail due to hardware or software failures, power outages, or network interruptions⁴. A virtual machine scale set can have up to five fault domains in a region.

An update domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that can undergo maintenance or be rebooted at the same time. An update domain can be affected by planned events, such as OS updates, application updates, or configuration changes⁴. A virtual machine scale set can have up to 20 update domains in a region.

By creating a virtual machine scale set that has 10 virtual machine instances, you can ensure that App1 always runs on at least eight virtual machines during planned Azure maintenance. This is because the default configuration of a virtual machine scale set is to have five fault domains and five update domains. This means that at any given time, only one fault domain or one update domain can be unavailable due to maintenance or failure. Therefore, at least eight out of 10 virtual machine instances will be available to run App1. An availability set is another option for providing high availability and fault tolerance for your virtual machines. An availability set is a logical grouping of two or more virtual machines that are deployed across multiple fault domains and update domains. However, an availability set does not provide automatic scaling of resources or load balancing of traffic. You need to manually create and manage the number of virtual machine instances in an availability set.

Therefore, a virtual machine scale set is a better option than an availability set for your scenario. To create a virtual machine scale set, you can follow these steps:

? Sign in to the Azure portal.

? Select Create a resource > Compute > Virtual machine scale set.

? On the Basics tab, enter a name for your scale set, select your subscription and resource group, select Windows Server 2019 as the image type, and enter a username and password for the administrator account.

? On the Instance details tab, select the region where you want to deploy your scale set, select the size of the virtual machine instances, and enter 10 as the initial instance count.

? On the Scaling tab, configure the scaling policy for your scale set based on metrics or schedule.

? On the Load balancing tab, configure the load balancer for your scale set to distribute traffic across the instances.

? On the Management tab, configure the diagnostics settings, automatic OS upgrades, extensions, and backup options for your scale set.

? On the Advanced tab, configure the availability zone, proximity placement group, accelerated networking, host group, and custom script extension options for your scale set.

? On the Tags tab, optionally add tags to your scale set resources.

? On the Review + create tab, review your settings and select Create.

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure AD tenant that is linked to 10 Azure subscriptions. You need to centrally monitor user activity across all the subscriptions. What should you use?

- A. Activity log filters
- B. Log Analytics workspace
- C. access reviews
- D. Azure Application Insights Profiler

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/essentials/activity-log?tabs=powershell#send-to-log-analytics-workspace> Send the activity log to a Log Analytics workspace to enable the Azure Monitor Logs feature, where you: - Consolidate log entries from multiple Azure subscriptions and tenants into one location for analysis together.

NEW QUESTION 201

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains four subnets named Gateway, Perimeter, NVA and Production. The NVA subnet contains two network virtual appliances (NVAs) that will perform network traffic inspection between the Perimeter subnet and the Production subnet.

You need to implement an Azure load balancer for the NVAs. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- The NVAs must run in an active-active configuration that uses automatic failover.
- The load balancer must load balance traffic to two services on the Production subnet. The services have different IP addresses.

Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports enabled and Floating IP disabled.
- B. Deploy a basic load balancer.
- C. Add a frontend IP configuration, a backend pool, and a health probe.
- D. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports and Floating IP enabled.
- E. Deploy a standard load balancer.
- F. Add a frontend IP configuration, two backend pools, and a health probe.

Answer: DEF

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Resource Manager that is used to deploy an Azure virtual machine.

Template1 contains the following text:


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

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

```
“type”: “Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines”,  
“apiVersion”: “2018-10-01”,  
“name”: “[variables(‘vmName’)]”,  
“location”: “westeurope”,
```

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can change the location in resources. Parameters used to define the value of some variables to be able to use in different places in the template resources. Resources are used only for complicated expressions. In any case, RM will only deploy from resources. In case the value is not mentioned directly, then it will check parameters if it is specified in the resources. Based on this question, the value of location is defined directly in resources. so you change the resources location value.

Use location parameter. To allow flexibility when deploying your template, use a parameter to specify the location for resources. Set the default value of the parameter to resourceGroup().location.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/resource-location?tabs=azure-powershell>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-syntax#resources>

NEW QUESTION 207

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

VM1 and VM2 use public IP addresses. From Windows Server 2019 on VM1 and VM2, you allow inbound Remote Desktop connections. Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1.

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

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

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

Answer:

Answer Area

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

No: VM1 has default rules which denies any port open for inbound rules
Yes: VM2 has custom rule allowing RDP port
Yes: VM1 and VM2 are in the same Vnet. by default, communication are allowed

NEW QUESTION 211

- (Topic 5)

You have a Microsoft 365 tenant and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.
You plan to grant three users named User1, User2, and User3 access to a temporary Microsoft SharePoint document library named Library1.
You need to create groups for the users. The solution must ensure that the groups are deleted automatically after 180 days.
Which two groups should you create? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a Security group that uses the Assigned membership type
- B. an Office 365 group that uses the Assigned membership type
- C. an Office 365 group that uses the Dynamic User membership type
- D. a Security group that uses the Dynamic User membership type
- E. a Security group that uses the Dynamic Device membership type

Answer: BC

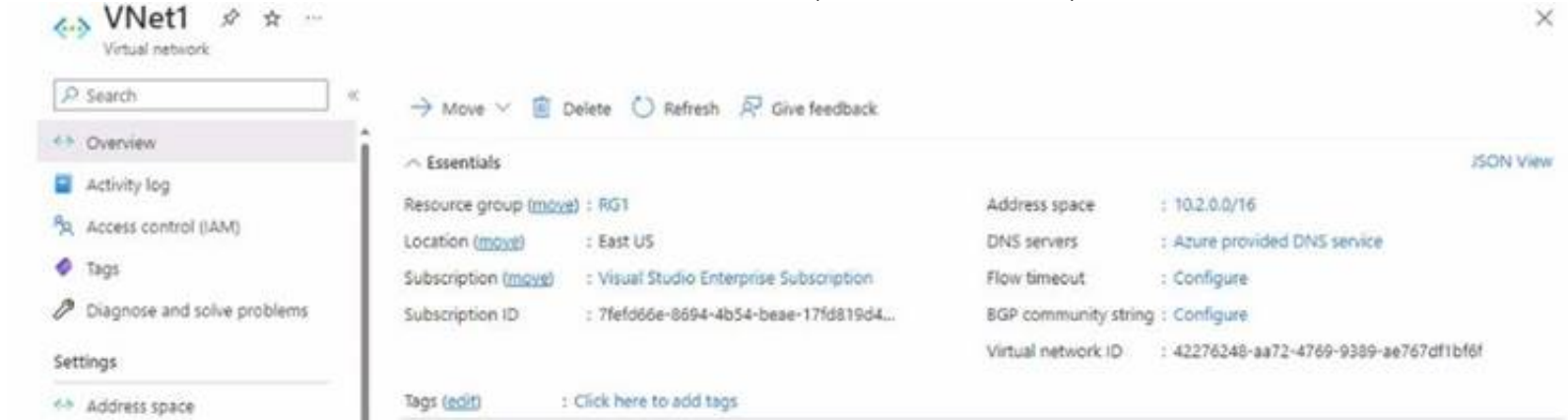
Explanation:

You can set expiration policy only for Office 365 groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).
Note: With the increase in usage of Office 365 Groups, administrators and users need a way to clean up unused groups. Expiration policies can help remove inactive groups from the system and make things cleaner.
When a group expires, all of its associated services (the mailbox, Planner, SharePoint site, etc.) are also deleted.
You can set up a rule for dynamic membership on security groups or Office 365 groups.

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Topic 5)

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



No devices are connected to VNet1.
You plan to peer VNet1 to another virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16.
You need to create the peering. What should you do first?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 221

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

Answer Area

Lifecycle management:

The Archive access tier:

The Archive access tier:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

1) storage1, storage2, storage3

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

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

2) storage2

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

NEW QUESTION 225

- (Topic 5)

You are configuring Azure AD authentication for an Azure Storage account named storage1.

You need to ensure that the members of a group named Group1 can upload files by using the Azure portal. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

Which two roles should you assign to Group1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Storage Blob Data Contributor

- ☒ Reader
- ☒ Storage Blob Data Reader

- D. Contributor
- E. Storage Account Contributor

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

- ? Assign an Azure role for access to blob data
- ? Data access from the Azure portal

NEW QUESTION 227

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Storage accounts

Default Directory

+ Add

Manage view

Refresh

Export to CSV

Assign tags

Delete

Feedback

Filter by name...

Subscription == all

Resource group == all

Location == all

Add filter

Showing 1 to 4 of 4 records.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Type	Kind	Resource group	Location
<input type="checkbox"/>	contoso101	Storage account	StorageV2	RG1	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	contoso102	Storage account	Storage	RG1	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	contoso103	Storage account	BlobStorage	RG1	East US
<input type="checkbox"/>	contoso104	Storage account	FileStorage	RG1	East US

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

You can create a premium file share in

contoso101 only

contoso104 only

contoso101 or contoso104 only

contoso101, contoso102, or contoso104 only

contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, or contoso104

You can use the Archive access tier in

contoso101 only

contoso101 or contoso103 only

contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only

contoso101, contoso102, and contoso104 only

contoso101, contoso102, contoso103, and contoso104

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: contoso104 only
Premium file shares are hosted in a special purpose storage account kind, called a FileStorage account.
Box 2: contoso101, contoso102, and contoso103 only

NEW QUESTION 232

- (Topic 5)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups. Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. Solution: You create a resource lock, and then you assign the lock to the subscription. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

No, this does not meet the goal. Creating a resource lock and assigning it to the subscription is not enough to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. This is because a resource lock does not affect the configuration or functionality of a resource, but only prevents it from being deleted or modified¹. A resource lock does not apply any security rules to an NSG or a virtual network.

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

NEW QUESTION 234

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 236

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1 and a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 that has the Azure CLI installed.

You need to install the kubectl client on Computer1.

Which command should you run? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

	▼
az	
docker	
msiexec.exe	
Install-Module	

	▼
aks	
/package	
-name	
pull	

Install-cli

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 241

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Location	IP address space	Subnet
VNet1	East US	10.1.128.0/23	Subnet1
VNet2	East US	192.168.0.0/16	Subnet21, Subnet22
VNet3	East US	172.16.0.0/16	Subnet3

The subnets have the IP address spaces shown in the following table.

Name	IP address space
Subnet1	10.1.128.0/24
Subnet21	192.168.0.0/17
Subnet22	192.168.128.0/17
Subnet3	172.16.1.0/24

You plan to create a container app named contapp1 in the East US Azure region.

You need to create a container app environment named con-env1 that meets the following requirements:

- Uses its own virtual network.
- Uses its own subnet.
- Is connected to the smallest possible subnet.

To which virtual networks can you connect con-env1, and which subnet mask should you use? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Virtual network:

- VNet1 only
- VNet2 only
- VNet3 only
- VNet1 or VNet2 only
- VNet2 or VNet3 only
- VNet1 or VNet3 only
- VNet1, VNet2, or VNet3

Subnet mask:

- /16
- /23
- /24
- /26
- /28

Answer:

Answer Area

Virtual network:

- VNet1 only
- VNet2 only
- VNet3 only
- VNet1 or VNet2 only
- VNet2 or VNet3 only
- VNet1 or VNet3 only
- VNet1, VNet2, or VNet3

Subnet mask:

- /16
- /23
- /24
- /26
- /28

- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? Virtual Network: You can connect con-env1 to VNet2 and VNet3 only. This is because VNet1 is in a different region than the container app, which is East US. According to the web search results, you can only connect a container app environment to a virtual network that is in the same region as the container app1. Therefore, VNet1 is not a valid option. VNet2 and VNet3 are both in the same region as the container app, and they have enough available IP addresses to support a container app environment.

? Subnet mask: You should use /28 as the subnet mask for con-env1. This is because /28 is the smallest possible subnet mask that can accommodate a container app environment. According to the web search results, a container app environment requires a minimum of 16 IP addresses in a subnet2. A /28 subnet mask provides 16 IP addresses, while a /26 subnet mask provides 64 IP addresses, a /24 subnet mask provides 256 IP addresses, a /23 subnet mask provides 512 IP addresses, and a /16 subnet mask provides 65,536 IP addresses. Therefore, /28 is the most efficient choice for minimizing the subnet size.

NEW QUESTION 243

- (Topic 5)

You have a Recovery Services vault named RSV1. RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days. RSV1 performs daily backups of VM1. VM1 hosts a static website that was updated eight days ago. You need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago. The solution must minimize downtime. What should you do first?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

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

To restore the VM from a recovery point, you have two options: Replace existing or Create new. The Replace existing option overwrites the existing VM with the restored data, while the Create new option creates a new VM with the restored data. The Replace existing option requires you to deallocate or delete the existing VM before restoring it, which can cause downtime and data loss. The Create new option allows you to restore the VM without affecting the existing VM, which minimizes downtime and data loss3.

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

NEW QUESTION 245

- (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
- B. No

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 246

- (Topic 5)

You have an app named App1 that runs on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2.

You plan to implement an Azure Availability Set for Appl. The solution must ensure that App1 is available during planned maintenance of the hardware hosting VM1 and VM2.

What should you include in the Availability Set?

- A. one update domain
- B. two update domains
- C. one fault domain
- D. two fault domains

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 250

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

? Name: RG1

? Region: West US

? Tag: "tag1": "value1"

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

configurations:

? Exclusions: None

? Policy definition: Append tag and its default value

? Assignment name: Policy1

? Parameters:

- Tag name: Tag2
- Tag value: Value2

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

? Name: storage1

? Location: West US

? Resource group: RG1

? Tags: "tag3": "value3"

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Tags assigned to RG1:

"tag1": "value1" only

"tag2": "value2" only

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

Tags assigned to storage1:

"tag3": "value3" only

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: "tag1": "value1" only

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 252

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