Microsoft

Exam Questions AZ-104

Microsoft Azure Administrator

NEW QUESTION 1
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that connects to a virtual network named VNet1. VM1 has the following configurations:
? Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
? Availability set: AVSet
? Network security group (NSG): None
? Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
? Public IP address: 40.90.219.6 (dynamic)
You deploy a standard, Internet-facing load balancer named slb1. You need to configure slb1 to allow connectivity to VM1.
Which changes should you apply to VM1 as you configure slb1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:	▼
	Create and assign an NSG to VM1
	Remove the public IP address from VM1
	Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:	▼
	Create and configure an NSG
	Remove the public IP address from VM1
	Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Answer:

Before you create a backend pool on slb1, you must:	▼
	Create and assign an NSG to VM1
	Remove the public IP address from VM1
	Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

Before you can connect to VM1 from slb1, you must:	▼
	Create and configure an NSG
	Remove the public IP address from VM1
	Change the private IP address of VM1 to static

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Remove the public IP address from VM1
If the Public IP on VM1 is set to Dynamic, that means it is a Public IP with Basic SKU because Public IPs with Standard SKU have Static assignments by default, that cannot be changed. We cannot associate Basic SKUs IPs with Standard SKUs LBs. One cannot create a backend SLB pool if the VM to be associated has a Public IP. For Private IP it doesn't matter weather it is dynamic or static, still we can add the such VM into the SLB backend pool.
Box 2: Create and configure an NSG
Standard Load Balancer is built on the zero trust network security model at its core. Standard Load Balancer secure by default and is part of your virtual network. The virtual network is a private and isolated network. This means Standard Load Balancers and Standard Public IP addresses are closed to inbound flows unless opened by Network Security Groups. NSGs are used to explicitly permit allowed traffic. If you do not have an NSG on a subnet or NIC of your virtual machine resource, traffic is not allowed to reach this resource. To learn more about NSGs and how to apply them for your scenario, see Network Security Groups. Basic Load Balancer is open to the internet by default.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (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 3
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
- Recovery1 only
- Backup1 or Recovery1
- Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

share1:
- Backup1 only
- Recovery1 only
- Backup1 or Recovery1
- Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Answer Area

cont1:
- Backup1 only
- Recovery1 only
- Backup1 or Recovery1
- Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

share1:
- Backup1 only
- Recovery1 only
- Backup1 or Recovery1
- Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains two Log Analytics workspaces named Workspace 1 and Workspace? and 100 virtual machines that run Windows Server.

You need to collect performance data and events from the virtual machines. The solution must meet the following requirements:
• Logs must be sent to Workspace! and Workspace?
• All Windows events must be captured
• All security events must be captured.
What should you install and configure on each virtual machine?

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

Answer: A

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

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

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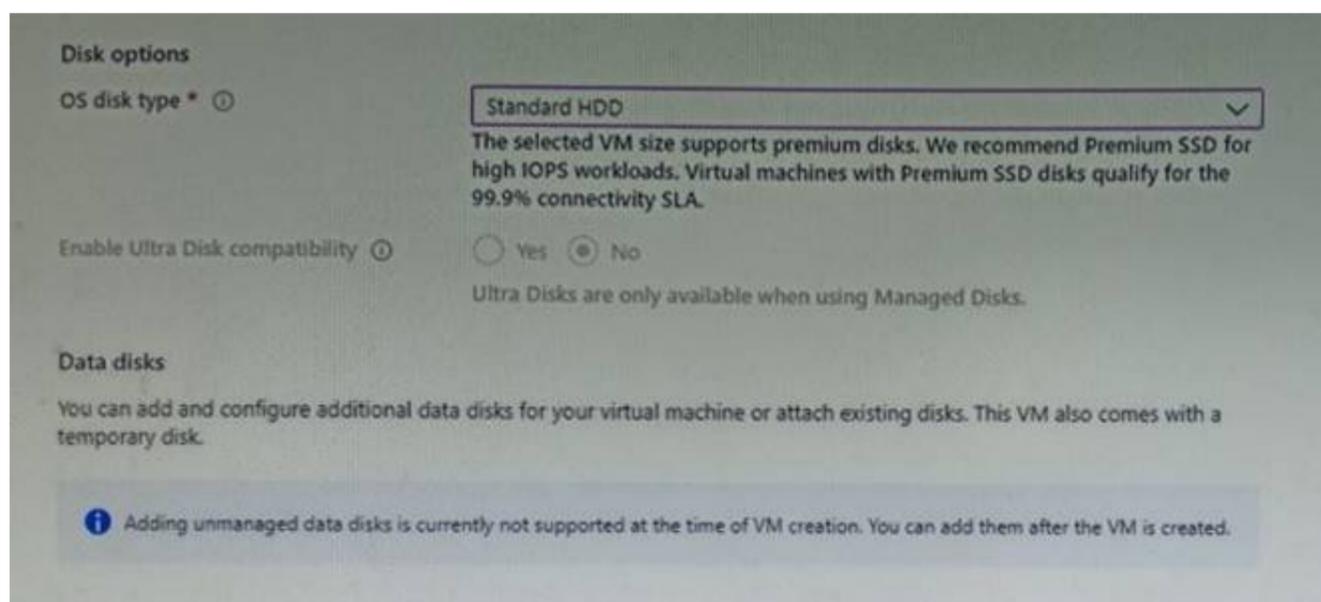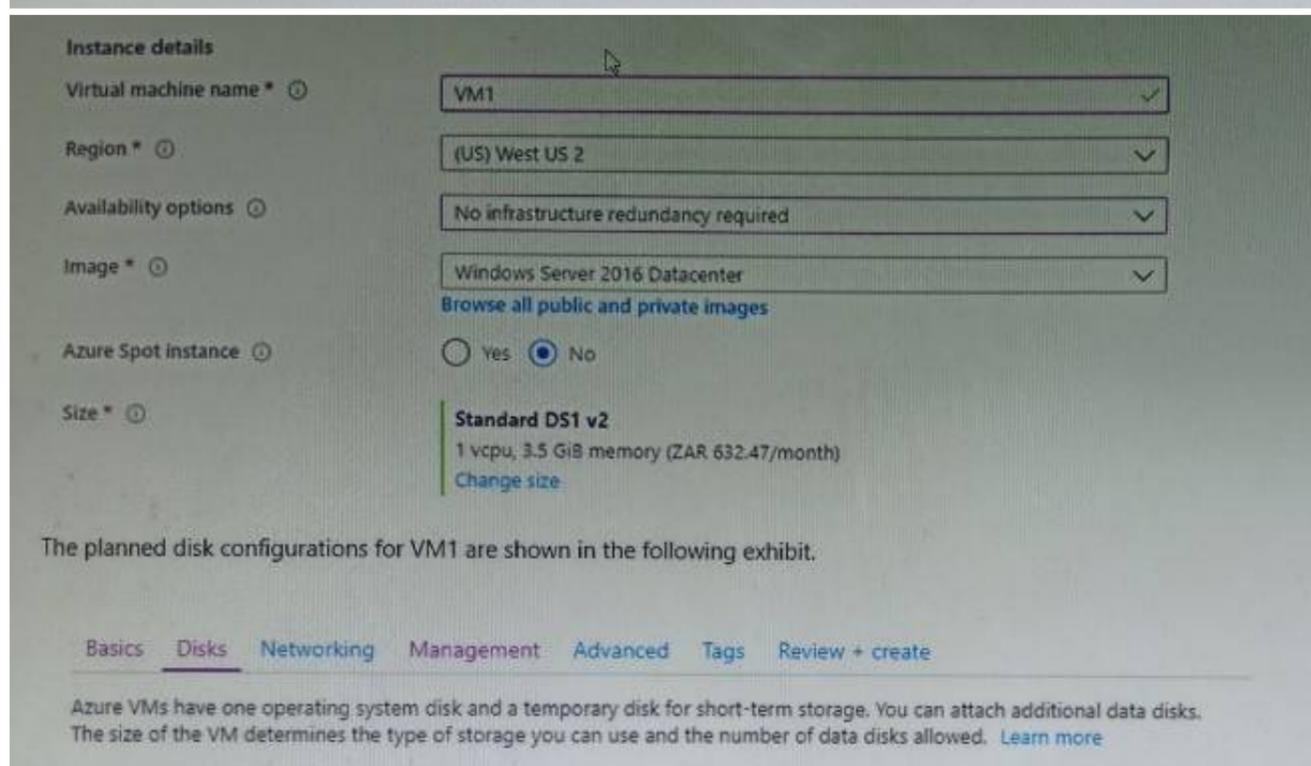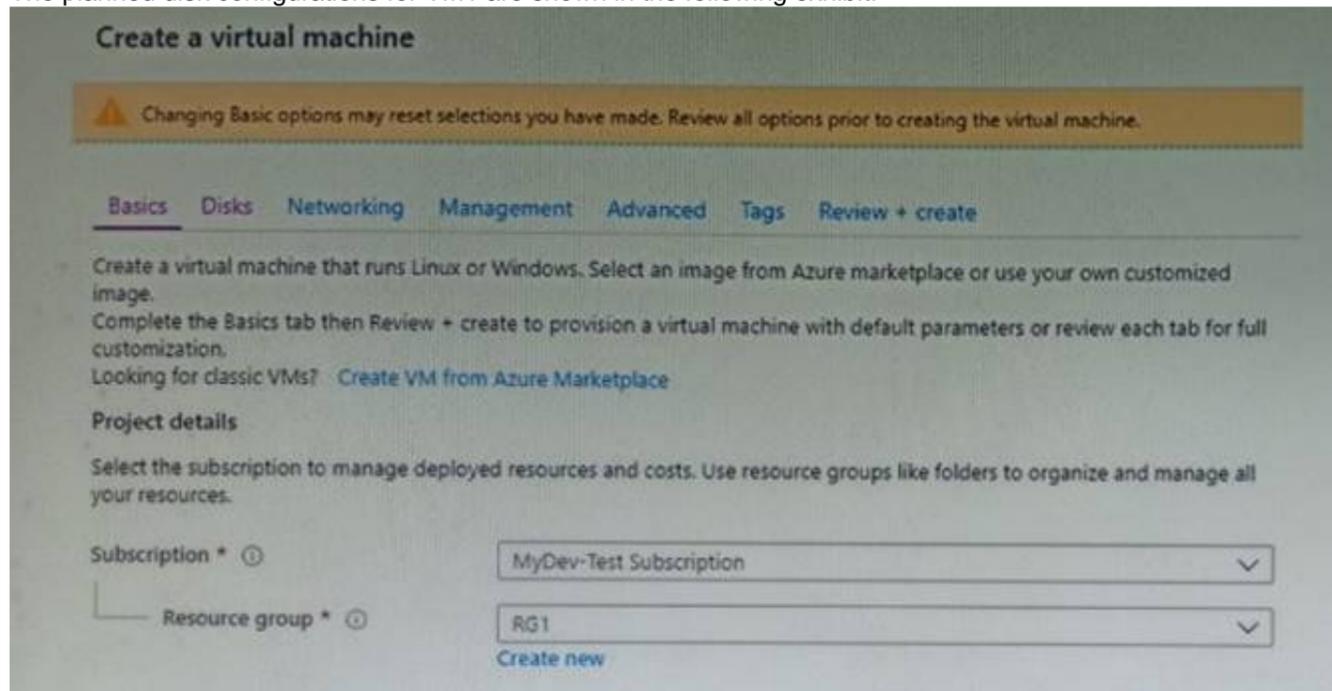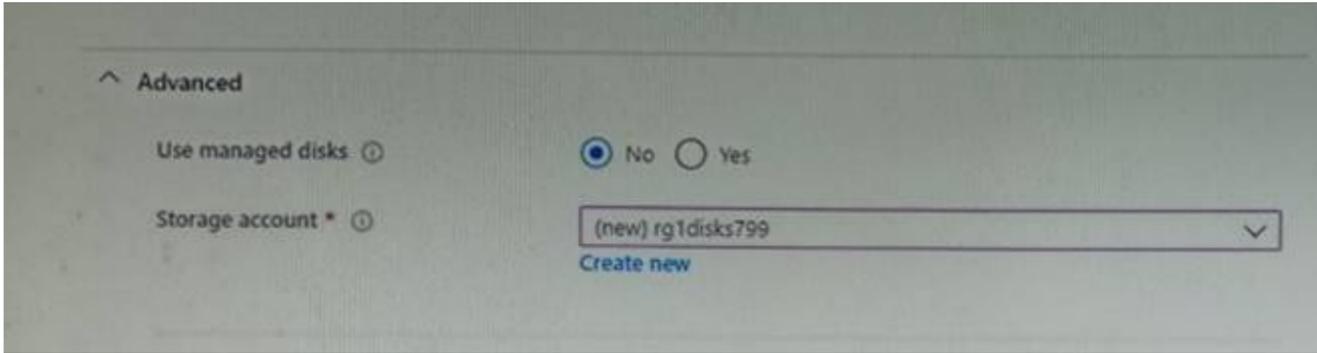
You need to ensure that VM1 can be created in an Availability Zone.
Which two settings should you modify? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com. Adatum.com contains the groups in the following table.

Name	Group type	Membership type	Membership rule
Group1	Security	Dynamic user	(user.city –startsWith "m")
Group2	Microsoft Office 365	Dynamic user	(user.department –notIn ["HR"])
Group3	Microsoft Office 365	Assigned	Not applicable

You create two user accounts that are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	City	Department	Office 365 license assigned
User1	Montreal	Human resources	Yes
User2	Melbourne	Marketing	No

To which groups do User1 and User2 belong? To answer. select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

User1:

Group1 only
Group2 only
Group3 only
Group1 and Group2 only
Group1 and Group3 only
Group2 and Group3 only
Group1, Group2, and Group3

User2:

Group1 only
Group2 only
Group3 only
Group1 and Group2 only
Group1 and Group3 only
Group2 and Group3 only
Group1, Group2, and Group3

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: Group 1 only First rule applies
Box 2: Group1 and Group2 only Both membership rules apply.
References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sccm/core/clients/manage/collections/create- collections

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription 1 and an on-premises deployment of Microsoft System Center Service Manager Subscription! contains a virtual machine named VM1.
You need to ensure that an alert is set in Service Manager when the amount of available memory on VM1 is below 10 percent. What should you do first?

A. Create a notification.
B. Create an automation runbook.
C. Deploy the IT Service Management Connector (ITSM).
D. Deploy a function app

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure App Services web app named App1. You plan to deploy App1 by using Web Deploy.
You need to ensure that the developers of App1 can use their Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) credentials to deploy content to App1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.
What should you do?

A. Configure app-level credentials for FTPS.
B. Assign The Website Contributor role to the developers.
C. Assign the Owner role to the developers.
D. Configure user-level credentials for FTPS.

Answer: B

Explanation:
"To secure app deployment from a local computer, Azure App Service supports two types of credentials for local Git deployment and FTP/S deployment. These credentials are not the same as your Azure subscription credentials." https://learn.microsoft.com/en- us/azure/app-service/deploy-configure-credentials?tabs=cli

NEW QUESTION 9
- (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 10
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

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

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

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 10
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

| From Azure CLI on Device1, run `az network bastion rdp`. |
| From Bastion1, enable Kerberos authentication. |
| From VM1, enable just-in-time (JIT) VM access. |
| From Bastion1, select **Native Client Support**. |
| On Device1, run `mstsc.exe`. |
| Upgrade Bastion1 to the Standard SKU. |

Answer Area

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 15
HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)
You need to create storage5. The solution must support the planned changes.
Which type of storage account should you use, and which account should you configure as the destination storage account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Account kind:

| BlobStorage |
| BlockBlobStorage |
| Storage (general purpose v1) |
| StorageV2 (general purpose v2) |

Destination:

| Storage1 |
| Storage2 |
| Storage3 |
| Storage4 |

Answer:

Account kind:

| BlobStorage |
| BlockBlobStorage |
| Storage (general purpose v1) |
| StorageV2 (general purpose v2) |

Destination:

| Storage1 |
| Storage2 |
| Storage3 |
| Storage4 |

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 17
HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	○	○
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	○	○
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	☐	○
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	☐	○
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	○	☐

NEW QUESTION 18
HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)
You need to identify the storage requirements for Contoso.
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
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage.	○	○
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage.	○	○
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Statement 1: Yes
Contoso is moving the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage which will ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.
Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines. We use Page Blobs for these.
Statement 2: No
Azure Table storage stores large amounts of structured data. The service is a NoSQL datastore which accepts authenticated calls from inside and outside the Azure cloud. Azure tables are ideal for storing structured, non-relational data. Common uses of Table storage include:
* 1. Storing TBs of structured data capable of serving web scale applications
* 2. Storing datasets that don't require complex joins, foreign keys, or stored procedures and can be denormalized for fast access
* 3. Quickly querying data using a clustered index
* 4. Accessing data using the OData protocol and LINQ queries with WCF Data Service.NET Libraries Statement 3: No
File Storage can be used if your business use case needs to deal mostly with standard File extensions like *.docx, *.png and *.bak then you should probably go with this storage option.

NEW QUESTION 23
- (Topic 2)
Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?

A. invoices
B. partner information
C. cost analysis
D. External services

**Answer:** C

Explanation:
Cost analysis: Correct Option
In cost analysis blade of Azure, you can see all the detail for custom time span. You can use this to determine expenditure of last few day, weeks, and month.
Below options are available in Cost analysis blade for filtering information by time span: last 7 days, last 30 days, and custom date range. Choosing the first option (last 7 days) auditors can view the costs by time span.
Cost analysis shows data for the current month by default. Use the date selector to switch to common date ranges quickly. Examples include the last seven days, the last month, the current year, or a custom date range. Pay-as-you-go subscriptions also include date ranges based on your billing period, which isn't bound to the calendar month, like the
current billing period or last invoice. Use the <PREVIOUS andNEXT> links at the top of the menu to jump to the previous or next period, respectively. For example, <PREVIOUS will switch from the Last 7 days to8-14 days ago o1r 5-21 days ago.
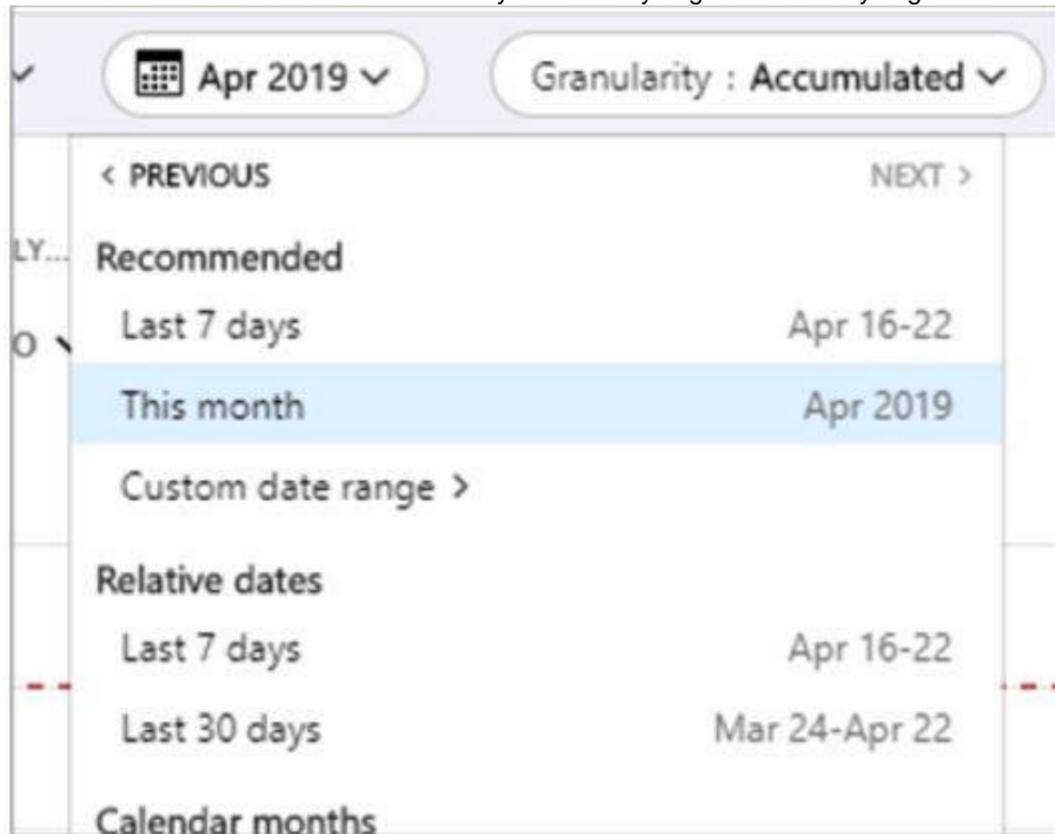
Invoice: Incorrect Option
Invoices can only be used for past billing periods not for current billing period, i.e. if your requirement is to know the last week's cost then that also not filled by invoices because Azure generates invoice at the end of the month. Even though Invoices have custom timespan, but when you put in dates for a week, the pane would be empty. Below is from Microsoft document:

Why don't I see an invoice for the last billing period?

There could be several reasons that you don't see an invoice:

- It's less than 30 days from the day you subscribed to Azure.

- The invoice isn't generated yet. Wait until the end of the billing period.

- You don't have permission to view invoices. If you have a Microsoft Customer Agreement, you must be the billing profile Owner, Contributor, Reader, or Invoice manager. For other subscriptions, you might not see old invoices if you aren't the Account Administrator. To learn more about getting access to billing information, see Manage access to Azure billing using roles.

- If you have a Free Trial or a monthly credit amount with your subscription that you didn't exceed, you won't get an invoice unless you have a Microsoft Customer Agreement.

Resource Provider: Incorrect Option

When deploying resources, you frequently need to retrieve information about the resource providers and types. For example, if you want to store keys and secrets, you work with the Microsoft.KeyVault resource provider. This resource provider offers a resource type called vaults for creating the key vault. This is not useful for reviewing all Azure costs from the past week which is required for audit.

Payment method: Incorrect Option

Payment methods is not useful for reviewing all Azure costs from the past week which is required for audit.

Reference:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/costs/quick-acm-cost- analysis

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/cost-management-billing/manage/download-azure-invoice-daily-usage-date

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Topic 2)

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

Which domain name should you use?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Every Azure AD directory comes with an initial domain name in the form of domainname.onmicrosoft.com.

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

Scenario:

Network Infrastructure: Each office has a local data center that contains all the servers for that office. Each office has a dedicated connection to the Internet. Humongous Insurance has a single-domain Active Directory forest named humongousinsurance.com

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Topic 2)

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

A. From the Groups blade, invite the user accounts to a new group.
B. From the Profile blade, modify the usage location.
C. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Scenario: Licensing Issue

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

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

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

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 34
HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)
You are evaluating the name resolution for the virtual machines after the planned implementation of the Azure networking infrastructure.
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

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

Answer:

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Statement 1: Yes
All client computers in the Paris office will be joined to an Azure AD domain.
A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2.
Microsoft Windows Server Active Directory domains, can resolve DNS names between virtual networks. Automatic registration of virtual machines from a virtual network that's linked to a private zone with auto-registration enabled. Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone.
Statement 2: Yes
A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.

As this is a registration network so this will work.
Statement 3: No
Only VMs in the registration network, here the ClientResources-VNet, will be able to register hostname records. Since Subnet4 not connected to Client Resources Network thus not able to register its hostname with humongoinsurance.local

NEW QUESTION 38
- (Topic 2)
You need to prepare the environment to meet the authentication requirements.
Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A. Allow inbound TCP port 8080 to the domain controllers in the Miami office.
B. Add http://autogon.microsoftazuread-sso.com to the intranet zone of each client computer in the Miami office.
C. Join the client computers in the Miami office to Azure AD.
D. Install the Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS) role on a domain controller in the Miami office.
E. Install Azure AD Connect on a server in the Miami office and enable Pass-through Authentication.

Answer: BE

Explanation:
B: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory: https://autologon.microsoftazuread-sso.com
E: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or Pass-through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure

AD Connect.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sso-quick- start

NEW QUESTION 41
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.
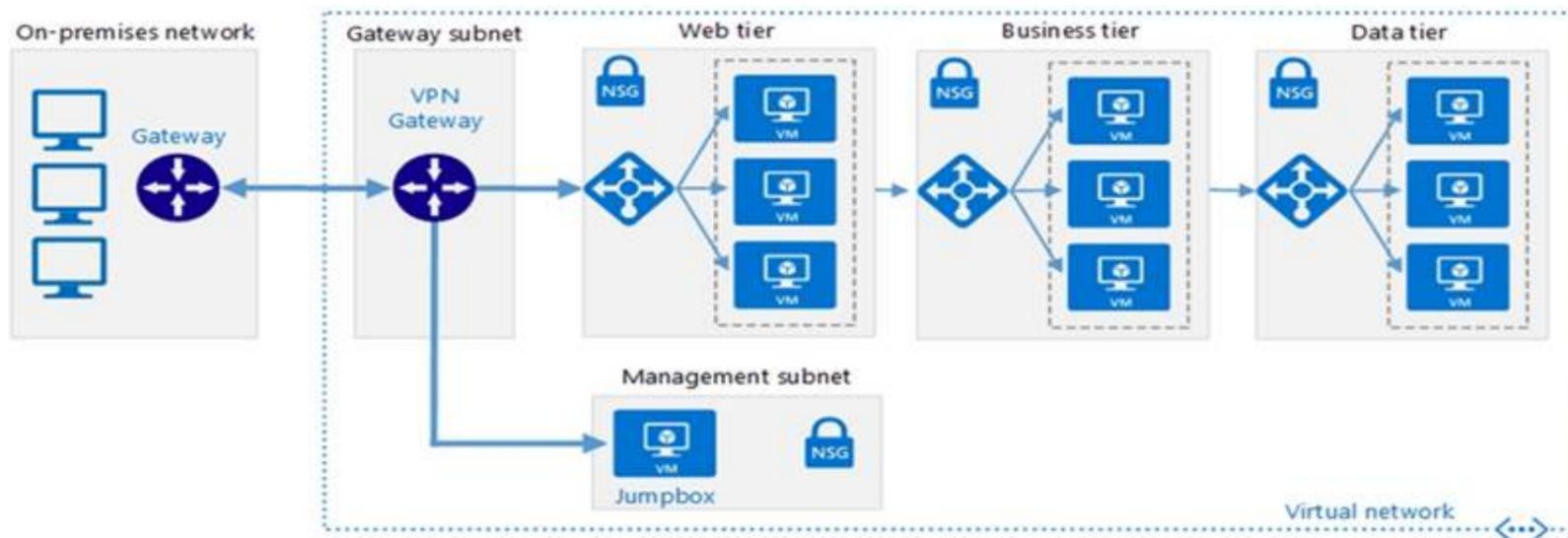
A diagram of a computer network
Description automatically generated

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

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

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 49
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	* Time	* Timezone
Daily ⌄	2:00 AM ⌄	(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time ⌄

Retention range

☑ Retention of daily backup point.

* At	For	
2:00 AM ⌄	5 ✓	Day(s)

☑ Retention of weekly backup point.

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

☑ Retention of monthly backup point.

Week Based | **Day Based**

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

☑ Retention of yearly backup point.

Week Based | **Day Based**

* In	* On	* At	For	
January ⌄	9 ⌄	2:00 AM ⌄	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 51
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 t he answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

container1:

| storage2 only |
| storage2 and storage3 only |
| storage1, storage2, and storage3 only |
| storage2, storage3, and storage4 only |
| storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4 |

share1:

| storage2 only |
| storage4 only |
| storage2 and storage4 only |
| storage1, storage2, and storage4 only |
| storage1, storage2, storage3, and storage4 |

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 56
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Region	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	West Europe	Not applicable
RG2	Resource group	North Europe	Not applicable
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines. If you have virtual machines in several regions, create a Recovery Services vault in each region.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault

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

Answer Area

Minimum number of network interfaces: ▼

5
10
15
20

Minimum number of network security groups: ▼

1
2
5
10

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 61
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains two storage accounts named contoso101 and contoso102.
The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.
VNet1 has service endpoints configured as shown in the Service endpoints exhibit. (Click the Service endpoints tab.)

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

Create a service endpoint policy ···

✓ Validation passed

Basics   Policy definitions   Tags   **Review + create**

Basics

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

Resources

Microsoft.Storage	contoso101 (Storage account)

Tags

None

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

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

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access contoso102.	○	○
VM2 can access contoso101.	○	○
VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.	○	○

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access contoso102.	○	[○]
VM2 can access contoso101.	○	[○]
VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.	○	[○]

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 63
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type
LB1	Load balancer
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine

LB1 is configured as shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 66
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		Answer Area
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.		

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 70
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is used be several departments at your company. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table:

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
* 1. View template from deployment history
Go to the resource group for your new resource group. Notice that the portal shows the result of the last deployment. Select this link.
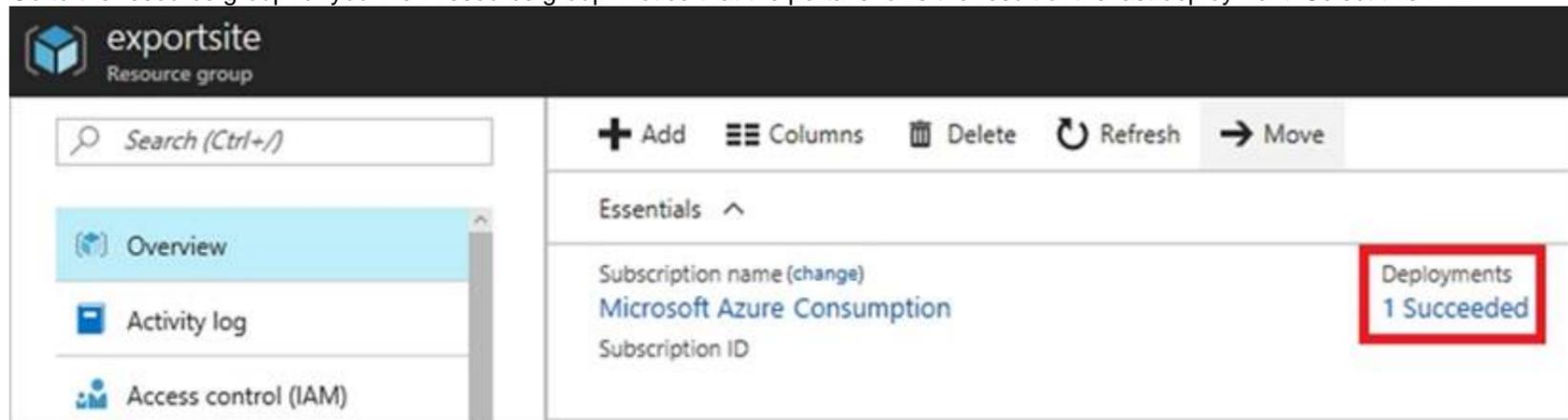
* 2. You see a history of deployments for the group. In your case, the portal probably lists only one deployment. Select this deployment.
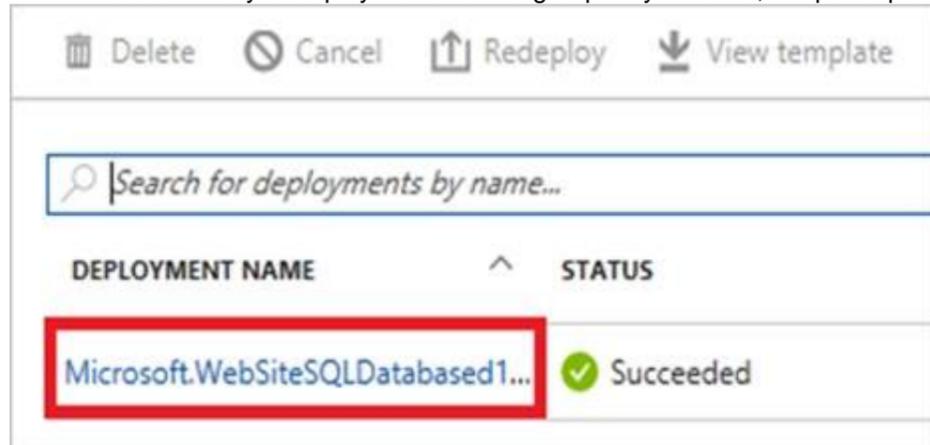
The portal displays a summary of the deployment. The summary includes the status of the deployment and its operations and the values that you provided for parameters. To see the template that you used for the deployment, select View template.

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

NEW QUESTION 74
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azur« subscription that contains a virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure key vault named KV1.

You need to configure encryption for VM1. The solution must meet the following requirements:
• Store and use the encryption key in KV1.
• Maintain encryption if VM1 is downloaded from Azure.
• Encrypt both the operating system disk and the data disks. Which encryption method should you use?

A. encryption at host
B. customer-managed keys
C. Azure Disk Encryption
D. Confidential disk encryption

Answer: C

Explanation:
Azure Disk Encryption is a service that helps you encrypt your Windows and Linux IaaS virtual machine disks1. It uses BitLocker for Windows and DM-Crypt for Linux to provide volume encryption for the OS and data disks2. Azure Disk Encryption requires that you use a key encryption key in Azure Key Vault to encrypt the volume encryption key, which is then stored on the disk. You can use either a service-managed key or a customer- managed key in Azure Key Vault3. Azure Disk Encryption also supports encrypting virtual machine disks that are downloaded from Azure4.

NEW QUESTION 79
- (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 84
- (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 87
- (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 91
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that connects to your on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. VMet1 contains one subnet named Subnet1.
Subnet1 is associated to a network security group (NSG) named NSG1. Subnet1 contains a basic internal load balancer named ILB1. ILB1 has three Azure virtual

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

Resource to create:
- An Azure Event Grid
- An Azure Log Analytics workspace
- An Azure Storage account

Resource on which to enable diagnostics:
- ILB1
- NSG1
- The Azure virtual machines

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace
In the Azure portal you can set up a Log Analytics workspace, which is a unique Log
Analytics environment with its own data repository, data sources, and solutions.
Box 2: NSG1
NSG flow logs allow viewing information about ingress and egress IP traffic through a Network security group. Through this, the IP addresses that connect to the ILB can be monitored when the diagnostics are enabled on a Network Security Group.
We cannot enable diagnostics on an internal load balancer to check for the IP addresses. As for Internal LB, it is basic one. Basic can only connect to storage account. Also, Basic LB has only activity logs, which doesn't include the connectivity workflow. So, we need to use NSG to meet the mentioned requirements.

NEW QUESTION 94

- (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 98

- (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 101
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 102
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each
question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription that contains 10 virtual networks. The virtual networks are hosted in separate resource groups.
Another administrator plans to create several network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription
You need to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.
Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:
No, this does not meet the goal. Assigning a built-in policy definition to the subscription is not enough to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. This is because there is no built-in policy definition that matches this requirement. The closest built-in policy definition is "Network security groups should not allow unrestricted inbound traffic on well-known ports", but this policy only blocks TCP port 80 and 443, not 80801.
To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources2. You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

NEW QUESTION 104
- (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 109
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and an Azure key vault named Vault1. On VM1, you plan to configure Azure Disk Encryption to use a key encryption key (KEK) You need to prepare Vault! for Azure Disk Encryption.
Which two actions should you perform on Vault1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: AC

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

NEW QUESTION 113
- (Topic 5)
You deploy Azure virtual machines to three Azure regions.
Each region contains a virtual network. Each virtual network contains multiple subnets peered in a full mesh topology.
Each subnet contains a network security group (NSG) that has defined rules.
A user reports that he cannot use port 33000 to connect from a virtual machine in one region to a virtual machine in another region.
Which two options can you use to diagnose the issue? Each correct answer presents a complete solution.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 116
- (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 117
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have the Azure resources shown on the following exhibit.

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 122
- (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 125
- (Topic 5)
Your on-premises network contains a VPN gateway.
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 130
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.

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 133
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 138
DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains virtual machine named VM1.
You need to back up VM. The solution must ensure that backups are stored across three availability zones in the primary region.
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
Set Replication to **Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)**.
Configure a replication policy.
Set Replication to Locally-**redundant storage (LRS)**.
For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup.
Create a Recovery Services vault.

Answer Area

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to 1, Availability Zones are unique physical locations within an Azure region that provide high availability and disaster recovery for your virtual machines.
To back up your VM across three availability zones in the primary region, you need to perform the following actions in sequence:
? Create a Recovery Services vault2 that will store your backups and enable geo-
redundancy for cross-region protection.
? For VM1, create a backup policy and configure the backup2 to use the Recovery Services vault as the backup destination.
? Configure a replication policy1 that will replicate your VM1 to another availability zone in the same region.

NEW QUESTION 139
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the hierarchy shown in the following exhibit.

Tenant Root Group

ManagementGroup1

Subscription1

RG1

VM1

You create an Azure Policy definition named Policy1.
To which Azure resources can you assign Policy and which Azure resources can you specify as exclusions from Policy1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer
options in the answer
NOTE Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

You can assign Policy1 to:

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

You can exclude Policy1 from:

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

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 143
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure AD tenant named adatum.com that contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Member of
Group1	None
Group2	Group1
Group3	Group2

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

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group3
User4	None

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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 147
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have several Azure virtual machines on a virtual network named VNet1. You configure an Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.

contoso20 | Networking
Storage account

Firewalls and virtual networks   Private endpoint connections

💾 Save   ✕ Discard   ↻ Refresh

Allow access from
○ All networks   ● Selected networks

ⓘ Configure network security for your storage accounts. Learn more ↗

Virtual networks

+ Add existing virtual network   + Add new virtual network

Virtual Network	Subnet	Address range	Endpoint Status	Resource Group	Subscription	
∨ VNET1	1			RG1	Visual Studio Premium with MSDN	•••
	Prod	10.2.0.0/24	✓ Enabled	RG1	Visual Studio Premium with MSDN	•••

Firewall

Add IP ranges to allow access from the internet or your on-premises networks. Learn more.

☐ Add your client IP address ('51.145.137.40') ⓘ

Address range

[IP address or CIDR]

Resource instances

Specify resource instances that will have access to your storage account based on their system-assigned managed identity. Rules created by other tenants can only be modified by the creator.

Resource type   Instance name

[Select a resource type   ∨]   [Select one or more instances   ∨]

Exceptions

☐ Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account ⓘ
☐ Allow read access to storage logging from any network
☐ Allow read access to storage metrics from any network

Network Routing

Determine how you would like to route your traffic as it travels from its source to an Azure endpoint. Microsoft routing is recommended for most customers.

Routing preference * ⓘ
● Microsoft network routing   ○ Internet routing

Publish route-specific endpoints ⓘ
☐ Microsoft network routing
☐ Internet routing

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

The virtual machines on the 10.2.9.0/24 subnet will have network connectivity to the file shares in the storage account **[answer choice]**.

never	▼
always	
during a backup	
never	

Azure Backup will be able to back up the unmanaged hard disks of the virtual machines in the storage account **[answer choice]**.

never	▼
always	
during a backup	
never	

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 150
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

Sub1 contains the following alert rule:
• Name: Alert1
• Scope: All resource groups in Sub1 o Include all future resources
• Condition: All administrative operations
                        Actions: Action1
Sub1 contains the following alert processing rule:
• Name: Rule1
• Scope: Sub1

• Rule type: Suppress notifications
• Apply the rule: On a specific time o Stan: August 10. 2022
o End: August 13. 2022
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 11, 2022, Alert1 is listed in the Azure portal.	○	○
If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 12, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	○	○
If you add a tag to RG1 on August 15, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-processing- rules?tabs=portal#what-should-this-rule-do Suppression: This action removes all the action groups from the affected fired alerts. So, the fired alerts won't invoke any of their action groups, not even at the end of the maintenance window. Those fired alerts will still be visible when you list your alerts in the portal, Azure Resource Graph, API, or PowerShell.
? The alert rule named Alert1 has a scope of all resource groups in Sub1 and includes all future resources. This means that any administrative operation performed on any resource group in Sub1 will trigger the alert rule. The condition of the alert rule is all administrative operations, which includes creating a resource group1. Therefore, if you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 11, 2022, Alert1 will be fired and listed in the Azure portal.
? The alert processing rule named Rule1 has a scope of Sub1 and a rule type of
suppress notifications. This means that any alert fired in Sub1 will have its notifications suppressed by the rule. The rule applies on a specific time range from August 10, 2022 to August 13, 2022. Therefore, if you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 12, 2022, Alert1 will be fired but no email message will be sent to admin1@contoso.com because of Rule1.
? The alert processing rule named Rule1 does not apply after August 13, 2022.
Therefore, if you add a tag to RG1 on August 15, 2022, Alert1 will be fired and an email message will be sent to admin1@contoso.com as specified by the action group Action1.

NEW QUESTION 151
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription
You plan to deploy a new storage account
You need to configure encryption for the account The solution must meet the following requirements
• Use a customer-managed key stored in an key vault
• Use the maximum supported bit length.
Which type of key and which bit length should you use?

Answer Area

Key: ▼
- AES
- 3DES
- RSA

Bit length: ▼
- 2048
- 3072
- 4096
- 8192

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 154
- (Topic 5)
Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.
After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.
You have an Azure subscription that contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:
• Name: LB1
• Type: Internal
• SKU: Standard
• Virtual network: VNET1
You need to ensure that you can add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1. Solution: You create a Standard SKU public IP address, associate the address to the
network interface of VM1, and then stop VM2.
Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 159
DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account.
You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Window Server 2016. Server1 has 2 TB of data.
You need to transfer the data to the storage account by using the Azure Import/Export service.
In which order should you perform the actions? To answer, move all actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.
NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.
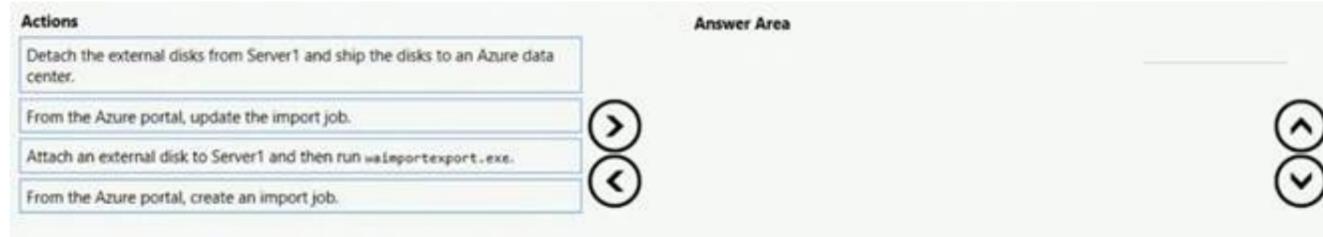
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

At a high level, an import job involves the following steps:
Step 1:Attach an external disk to Server1 and then run waimportexport.exe
Determine data to be imported, number of drives you need, destination blob location for your data in Azure storage.
Use the WAImportExport tool to copy data to disk drives. Encrypt the disk drives with BitLocker.
Step 2: From the Azure portal, create an import job.
Create an import job in your target storage account in Azure portal. Upload the drive journal files.
Step 3: Detach the external disks from Server1 and ship the disks to an Azure data center. Provide the return address and carrier account number for shipping the
drives back to you. Ship the disk drives to the shipping address provided during job creation.
Step 4: From the Azure portal, update the import job
Update the delivery tracking number in the import job details and submit the import job. The drives are received and processed at the Azure data center.
The drives are shipped using your carrier account to the return address provided in the import job.
References:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service

NEW QUESTION 162
- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that hat Traffic Analytics configured.
You deploy a new virtual machine named VM1 that has the following settings:
• Region- East US
• Virtual network: VNet1
• NIC network security group: NSG1
You need to monitor VM1 traffic by using Traffic Analytics. Which settings should you configure?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 167
DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that contains the resources shown in the following table.

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

You need to load balance HTTPS connections to vm1 and vm2 by using lb1.
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

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

Answer Area

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 171
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy a storage account named storage' by using the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

```
{
    "$schema": "http://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
    "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
    "resources": [
        {
            "name": "storage1",
            "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
            "apiVersion": "2021-08-01",
            "location": "East US",
            "properties": {
                "allowBlobPublicAccess": true,
                "defaultToOAuthAuthentication": false,
                "networkAcls": {
                    "bypass": "AzureServices",
                    "defaultAction": "Allow",
                    "ipRules": []
```

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

Changes made to the data in storage1 can be rolled back after seven days.	○	○
Only users located in the East US Azure region can connect to storage1.	○	○
Three copies of storage1 will be maintained in the East US Azure region.	○	○

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Changes made to the data in storage1 can be rolled back after seven days.	⊙	○
Only users located in the East US Azure region can connect to storage1.	⊙	○
Three copies of storage1 will be maintained in the East US Azure region.	○	⊙

NEW QUESTION 176
- (Topic 5)

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

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

You need to ensure that an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription.

Solution: You assign the Network Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1. Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes
B. NO

Answer: A

Explanation:
Your account must meet one of the following to enable traffic analytics:
Your account must have any one of the following Azure roles at the subscription scope: owner, contributor, reader, or network contributor.
Reference:
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/traffic-analytics-faq

NEW QUESTION 178
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You need to generate a shared access signature (SAS). The solution must meet the following requirements:
• Ensure that the SAS can only be used to enumerate and download blobs stored in container1.
• Use the principle of least privilege,
Which three settings should you enable? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Allowed services ⓘ
☑ Blob ☐ File ☐ Queue ☐ Table

Allowed resource types ⓘ
☐ Service ☐ Container ☐ Object

Allowed permissions ⓘ
☐ Read ☐ Write ☐ Delete ☐ List ☐ Add ☐ Create ☐ Update ☐ Process ☐ Immutable storage ☐ Permanent delete

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
To generate a shared access signature (SAS) that meets the requirements, you should enable the following three settings:
? Service: Blob
? Allowed resource types: Container
? Allowed permissions: Read and List
These settings will ensure that the SAS can only be used to enumerate and download blobs stored in container1, and not to perform any other operations on the storage account or the blobs. This follows the principle of least privilege, which means granting the minimum permissions necessary for a task.
You can use the Azure portal or Azure Storage Explorer to create a SAS token with these settings. For more information, see Create shared access signature (SAS) tokens for storage containers and blobs - Azure AI services | Microsoft Learn.

NEW QUESTION 183
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure AD tenant.
You need to create a Microsoft 365 group that contains only members of a marketing department in France.
How should you complete the dynamic membership rule? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

(user.department ▼ -eq "Marketing") and ▼ (user.country -eq ▼ "France")
device.managementType   and   -and
device.organizationalUnit   or   -eq
user.department   typeof   -in
user.usageLocation   -match

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 187
- (Topic 5)

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

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

RG1 has a web app named WebApp1. WebApp1 is located in West Europe. You move WebApp1 to RG2.
What is the effect of the move?

A. The App Service plan for WebApp1 moves to North Europ
B. Po1icy2 applies to WebApp1.
C. The App Service plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europ
D. Policy2 applies to WebApp1.
E. The App Service plan for WebApp1 moves to North Europ
F. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.
G. The App Service plan for WebApp1 remains in West Europ
H. Policy1 applies to WebApp1.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 189
......

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