

az-500 Dumps

Microsoft Azure Security Technologies

<https://www.certleader.com/az-500-dumps.html>



NEW QUESTION 1

You need to meet the identity and access requirements for Group1.
What should you do?

- A. Add a membership rule to Group1.
- B. Delete Group1. Create a new group named Group1 that has a membership type of Office 365. Add users and devices to the group.
- C. Modify the membership rule of Group1.
- D. Change the membership type of Group1 to Assign
- E. Create two groups that have dynamic membership
- F. Add the new groups to Group1.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Incorrect Answers:

A, C: You can create a dynamic group for devices or for users, but you can't create a rule that contains both users and devices.

D: For assigned group you can only add individual members. Scenario:

Litware identifies the following identity and access requirements: All San Francisco users and their devices must be members of Group1. The tenant currently contain this group:

Name	Type	Description
Group1	Security group	A group that has the Dynamic User membership type, contains all the San Francisco users, and provides access to many Azure AD applications and Azure resources.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/users-groups-roles/groups-dynamic-membership>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-groups-create-azure-portal>

Testlet 2

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Overview

Contoso, Ltd. is a consulting company that has a main office in Montreal and two branch offices in Seattle and New York. The company hosts its entire server infrastructure in Azure.

Contoso has two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2. Both subscriptions are associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

Technical requirements

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

Deploy Azure Firewall to VNetWork1 in Sub2.

Register an application named App2 in contoso.com.

Whenever possible, use the principle of least privilege.

Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) for contoso.com

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

Name	City	Role
User1	Montreal	Global administrator
User2	MONTREAL	Security administrator
User3	London	Privileged role administrator
User4	Ontario	Application administrator
User5	Seattle	Cloud application administrator
User6	Seattle	User administrator
User7	Sydney	Reports reader
User8	Sydney	None

Contoso.com contains the security groups shown in the following table.

Name	Membership type	Dynamic membership rule
Group1	Dynamic user	<code>user.city -contains "ON"</code>
Group2	Dynamic user	<code>user.city -match "*on"</code>

Sub1

Sub1 contains six resource groups named RG1, RG2, RG3, RG4, RG5, and RG6.

User2 creates the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group
VNET1	RG1
VNET2	RG2
VNET3	RG3
VNET4	RG4

Sub1 contains the locks shown in the following table.

Name	Set on	Lock type
Lock1	RG1	Delete
Lock2	RG2	Read-only
Lock3	RG3	Delete
Lock4	RG3	Read-only

Sub1 contains the Azure policies shown in the following table.

Policy definition	Resource type	Scope
Allowed resource types	networkSecurityGroups	RG4
Not allowed resource types	virtualNetworks/subnets	RG5
Not allowed resource types	networksSecurityGroups	RG5
Not allowed resource types	virtualNetworks/virtualNetworkPeerings	RG6

Sub2

Name	Subnet
VNetwork1	Subnet1.1, Subnet1.2 and Subnet1.3
VNetwork2	Subnet2.1

Sub2 contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.

Name	Network interface	Application security group	Connected to
VM1	NIC1	ASG1	Subnet1.1
VM2	NIC2	ASG2	Subnet1.1
VM3	NIC3	None	Subnet1.2
VM4	NIC4	ASG1	Subnet1.3
VM5	NIC5	None	Subnet2.1

All virtual machines have the public IP addresses and the Web Server (IIS) role installed. The firewalls for each virtual machine allow ping requests and web requests.

Sub2 contains the network security groups (NSGs) shown in the following table.

Name	Associated to
NSG1	NIC2
NSG2	Subnet1.1
NSG3	Subnet1.3
NSG4	Subnet2.1

NSG1 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG2 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	80	TCP	Internet	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG3 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Any	TCP	ASG1	ASG1	Allow
150	Any	Any	ASG2	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG4 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Any	Any	Any	Any	Allow
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG1, NSG2, NSG3, and NSG4 have the outbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

- * Deploy Azure Firewall to VNetwork1 in Sub2.
- * Register an application named App2 in contoso.com.
- * Whenever possible, use the principle of least privilege.
- * Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) for contoso.com.m.

NEW QUESTION 2

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 a hybrid configuration of Azure Active Directory (AzureAD). You have an Azure HDInsight cluster on a virtual network.

You plan to allow users to authenticate to the cluster by using their on-premises Active Directory credentials. You need to configure the environment to support the planned authentication.

Solution: You deploy the On-premises data gateway to the on-premises network. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead, you connect HDInsight to your on-premises network by using Azure Virtual Networks and a VPN gateway.

- Note: To allow HDInsight and resources in the joined network to communicate by name, you must perform the following actions: Create Azure Virtual Network.
- Create a custom DNS server in the Azure Virtual Network.
- Configure the virtual network to use the custom DNS server instead of the default Azure Recursive Resolver. Configure forwarding between the custom DNS server and your on-premises DNS server.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/hdinsight/connect-on-premises-network>

NEW QUESTION 3

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.

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You have a hybrid configuration of Azure Active Directory (AzureAD). You have an Azure HDInsight cluster on a virtual network.

You plan to allow users to authenticate to the cluster by using their on-premises Active Directory credentials. You need to configure the environment to support the planned authentication.

Solution: You create a site-to-site VPN between the virtual network and the on-premises network. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
B. No

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can connect HDInsight to your on-premises network by using Azure Virtual Networks and a VPN gateway.

- Note: To allow HDInsight and resources in the joined network to communicate by name, you must perform the following actions: Create Azure Virtual Network.
- Create a custom DNS server in the Azure Virtual Network.
- Configure the virtual network to use the custom DNS server instead of the default Azure Recursive Resolver. Configure forwarding between the custom DNS server and your on-premises DNS server.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/hdinsight/connect-on-premises-network>

NEW QUESTION 4

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain named corp.contoso.com.

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. You sync all on-premises identities to Azure AD.

You need to prevent users who have a givenName attribute that starts with TEST from being synced to Azure AD. The solution must minimize administrative effort. What should you use?

- A. Synchronization Rules Editor
B. Web Service Configuration Tool
C. the Azure AD Connect wizard
D. Active Directory Users and Computers

Answer: A

Explanation:

Use the Synchronization Rules Editor and write attribute-based filtering rule.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/how-to-connect-sync-change-the-configuration>

NEW QUESTION 5

DRAG DROP

You create an Azure subscription.

You need to ensure that you can use Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Privileged Identity Management (PIM) to secure Azure AD roles.

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.

Select and Place:

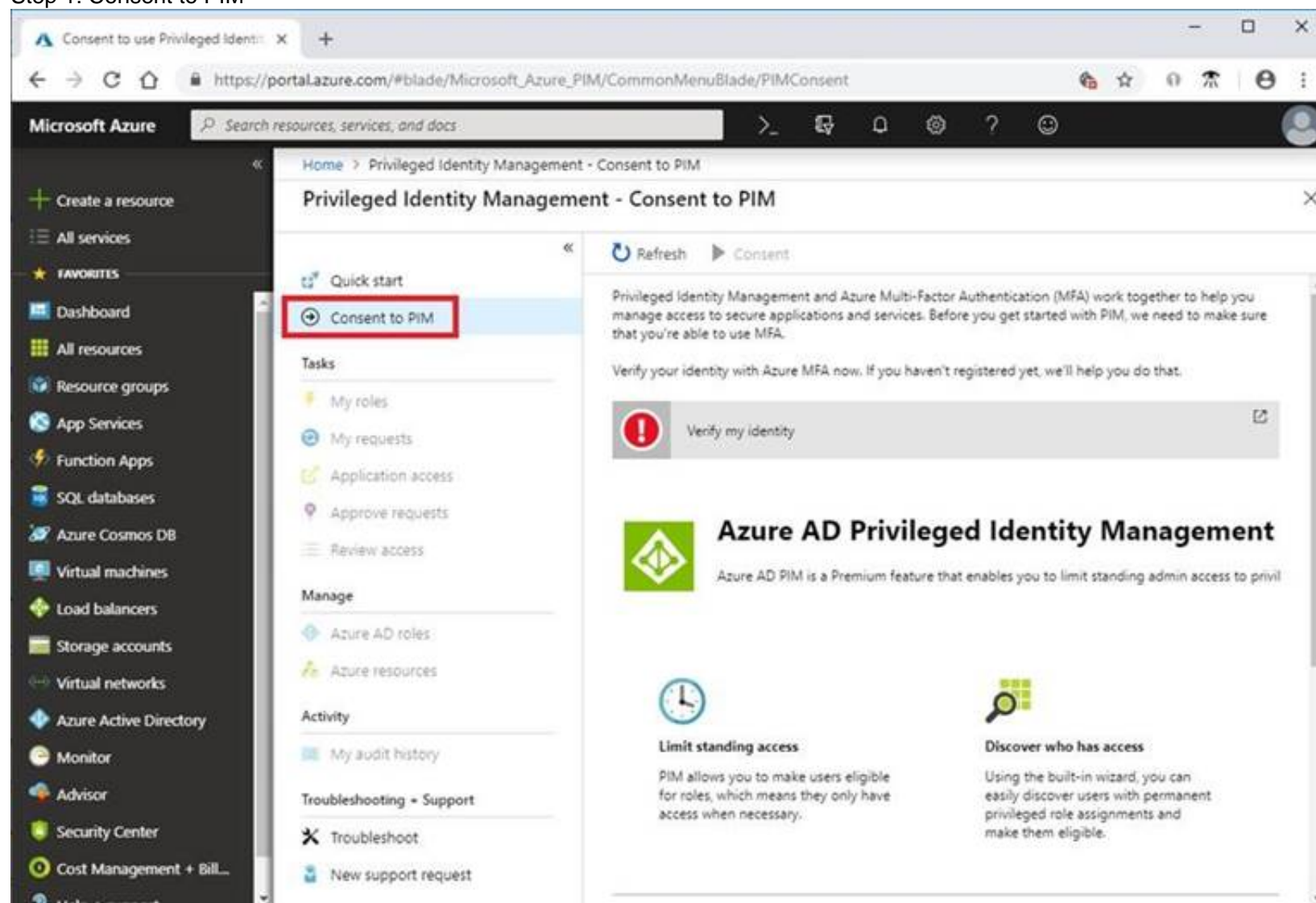
Actions	Answer Area
Verify your identity by using multi-factor authentication (MFA).	
Consent to PIM.	
Sign up PIM for Azure AD roles.	
Discover privileged roles.	
Discover resources.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Consent to PIM



Step: 2 Verify your identity by using multi-factor authentication (MFA)

Click Verify my identity to verify your identity with Azure MFA. You'll be asked to pick an account.

Step 3: Sign up PIM for Azure AD roles

Once you have enabled PIM for your directory, you'll need to sign up PIM to manage Azure AD roles.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-getting-started>

NEW QUESTION 6

HOTSPOT

Your company has two offices in Seattle and New York. Each office connects to the Internet by using a NAT device. The offices use the IP addresses shown in the following table.

Location	IP address space	Public NAT segment
Seattle	10.10.0.0/16	190.15.1.0/24
New York	172.16.0.0/16	194.25.2.0/24

The company has an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Multi-factor authentication (MFA) status
User1	Enabled
User2	Enforced

The MFA service settings are configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

trusted ips [\(learn more\)](#)

☒ Skip multi-factor authentication for requests from federated users on my intranet

Skip multi-factor authentication for requests from following range of IP address subnets

10.10.0.0/16
194.25.2.0/24

verification options [\(learn more\)](#)

Methods available to users:

- ☒ Call to phone
☒ Text message to phone

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Yes

No

If User1 signs in to Azure from a device that uses an IP address of 134.18.14.10, User1 must be authenticated by using a phone.

☐
☐

If User2 signs in to Azure from a device in the Seattle office, User2 must be authenticated by using the Microsoft Authenticator app.

☐
☐

If User2 signs in to Azure from a device in the New York office, User1 must be authenticated by using a phone

☐
☐

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 2: No

Use of Microsoft Authenticator is not required.

Note: Microsoft Authenticator is a multifactor app for mobile devices that generates time-based codes used during the Two-Step Verification process. Box 3: No

The New York IP address subnet is included in the "skip multi-factor authentication for request.

References:

https://www.cayosoft.com/difference-enabling-enforcing-mfa/

NEW QUESTION 7

Your company plans to create separate subscriptions for each department. Each subscription will be associated to the same Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

You need to configure each subscription to have the same role assignments. What should you use?

- A. Azure Security Center
B. Azure Blueprints
C. Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM)
D. Azure Policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) service also allows Privileged Role Administrators to make permanent admin role assignments.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/privileged-identity-management/pim-how-to-add-role-to-user>

NEW QUESTION 8

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure Container Registry named Registry1.

You add role assignment for Registry1 as shown in the following table.

User	Role
User1	AcrPush
User2	AcrPull
User3	AcrImageSigner
User4	Contributor

Which users can upload images to Registry1 and download images from Registry1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Upload images:

▼

User1 only

User1 and User4 only

User1, User3, and User4

User1, User2, User3, and User4

Download images:

▼

User2 only

User1 and User2 only

User2 and User4 only

User1, User2, and User4

User1, User2, User3, and User4

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: User1 and User4 only

Owner, Contributor and AcrPush can push images.

Box 2: User1, User2, and User4

All, except AcrImageSigner, can download/pull images.

Role/Permission	Access Resource Manager	Create/delete registry	Push image	Pull image	Delete image data	Change policies	Sign images
Owner	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Contributor	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Reader	X			X			
AcrPush			X	X			
AcrPull				X			
AcrDelete					X		
AcrImageSigner							X

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/container-registry/container-registry-roles>

NEW QUESTION 9

You need to ensure that users can access VM0. The solution must meet the platform protection requirements. What should you do?

- A. Move VM0 to Subnet1.
- B. On Firewall, configure a network traffic filtering rule.
- C. Assign RT1 to AzureFirewallSubnet.
- D. On Firewall, configure a DNAT rule.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Firewall has the following known issue:

Conflict with Azure Security Center (ASC) Just-in-Time (JIT) feature.

If a virtual machine is accessed using JIT, and is in a subnet with a user-defined route that points to Azure Firewall as a default gateway, ASC JIT doesn't work. This is a result of asymmetric routing – a packet comes in via the virtual machine public IP (JIT opened the access), but the return path is via the firewall, which drops the packet because there is no established session on the firewall.

Solution: To work around this issue, place the JIT virtual machines on a separate subnet that doesn't have a user-defined route to the firewall. Scenario:

VM0	Virtual machine	VM0 is an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016, connects to Subnet0, and has just in time (JIT) VM access configured.
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Following the implementation of the planned changes, the IT team must be able to connect to VM0 by using JIT VM access.

Name	Type	Description
Firewall1	Azure Firewall	An Azure firewall on VNet1.
RT1	Route table	A route table that will contain a route pointing to Firewall1 as the default gateway and will be assigned to Subnet0.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/firewall/overview>

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- _ Whenever possible, use the principle of least privilege.
- _ Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) for contoso.com

Existing Environment Azure AD

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

Name	City	Role
User1	Montreal	Global administrator
User2	MONTREAL	Security administrator
User3	London	Privileged role administrator
User4	Ontario	Application administrator
User5	Seattle	Cloud application administrator
User6	Seattle	User administrator
User7	Sydney	Reports reader
User8	Sydney	None

Contoso.com contains the security groups shown in the following table.

Name	Membership type	Dynamic membership rule
Group1	Dynamic user	user.city -contains "ON"
Group2	Dynamic user	user.city -match "*on"

Sub1

Sub1 contains six resource groups named RG1, RG2, RG3, RG4, RG5, and RG6. User2 creates the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group
VNET1	RG1
VNET2	RG2
VNET3	RG3
VNET4	RG4

Sub1 contains the locks shown in the following table.

Name	Set on	Lock type
Lock1	RG1	Delete
Lock2	RG2	Read-only
Lock3	RG3	Delete
Lock4	RG3	Read-only

Sub1 contains the Azure policies shown in the following table.

Policy definition	Resource type	Scope
Allowed resource types	networkSecurityGroups	RG4
Not allowed resource types	virtualNetworks/subnets	RG5
Not allowed resource types	networksSecurityGroups	RG5
Not allowed resource types	virtualNetworks/virtualNetworkPeerings	RG6

Sub2

Sub2 contains the network security groups (NSGs) shown in the following table.

Name	Associated to
NSG1	NIC2
NSG2	Subnet1.1
NSG3	Subnet1.3
NSG4	Subnet2.1

NSG1 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG2 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	80	TCP	Internet	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG3 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Any	TCP	ASG1	ASG1	Allow
150	Any	Any	ASG2	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG4 has the inbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Any	Any	Any	Any	Allow
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

NSG1, NSG2, NSG3, and NSG4 have the outbound security rules shown in the following table.

Priority	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
65000	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow
65500	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

Contoso identifies the following technical requirements:

- _ Deploy Azure Firewall to VNetwork1 in Sub2. Register an application named App2 in contoso.com.
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- _ Enable Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) for contoso.com.

NEW QUESTION 10

HOTSPOT

What is the membership of Group1 and Group2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Group1:

No members
Only User2
Only User2 and User4
User1, User2, User3, and User4

Group2:

No members
Only User3
Only User1 and User3
User1, User2, User3, and User4

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: User1, User2, User3, User4

Contains "ON" is true for Montreal (User1), MONTREAL (User2), London (User 3), and Ontario (User4) as string and regex operations are not case sensitive.

Box 2: Only User3

Match "*on" is only true for London (User3).

Scenario:

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

Name	City	Role
User1	Montreal	Global administrator
User2	MONTREAL	Security administrator
User3	London	Privileged role administrator
User4	Ontario	Application administrator
User5	Seattle	Cloud application administrator
User6	Seattle	User administrator
User7	Sydney	Reports reader
User8	Sydney	None

Contoso.com contains the security groups shown in the following table.

Name	Membership type	Dynamic membership rule
Group1	Dynamic user	user.city -contains "ON"
Group2	Dynamic user	user.city -match "*on"

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/users-groups-roles/groups-dynamic-membership>

NEW QUESTION 10

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1. Sub1 contains a virtual network named VNet1 that contains one subnet named Subnet1.

You create a service endpoint for Subnet1.

Subnet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Ubuntu Server 18.04.

You need to deploy Docker containers to VM1. The containers must be able to access Azure Storage resources and Azure SQL databases by using the service endpoint.

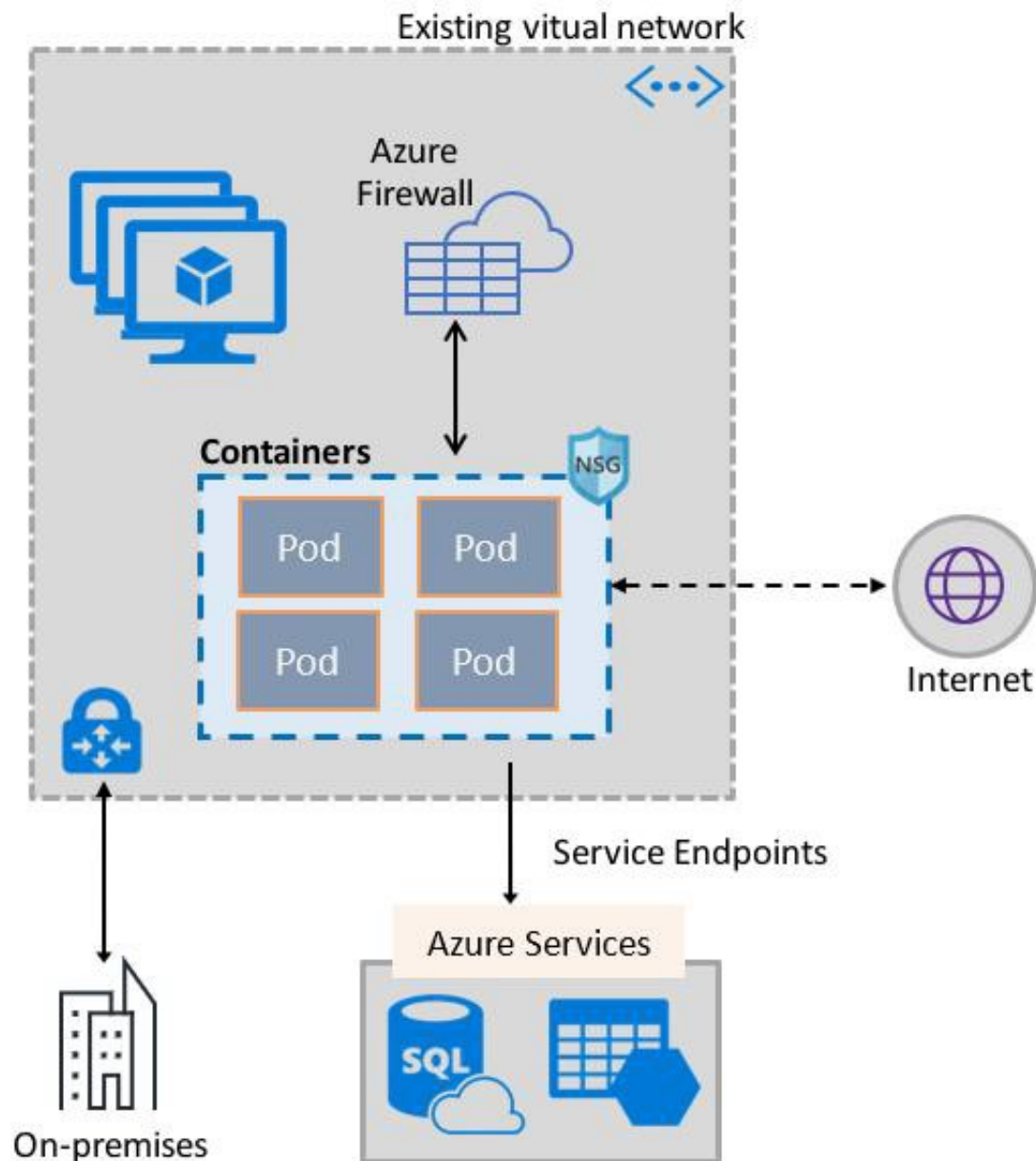
- A. Create an application security group and a network security group (NSG).
- B. Edit the docker-compose.yml file.
- C. Install the container network interface (CNI) plug-in.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Azure Virtual Network container network interface (CNI) plug-in installs in an Azure Virtual Machine. The plug-in supports both Linux and Windows platform. The plug-in assigns IP addresses from a virtual network to containers brought up in the virtual machine, attaching them to the virtual network, and connecting them directly to other containers and virtual network resources. The plug-in doesn't rely on overlay networks, or routes, for connectivity, and provides the same performance as virtual machines.

The following picture shows how the plug-in provides Azure Virtual Network capabilities to Pods:



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/container-networking-overview>

NEW QUESTION 14

DRAG DROP

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

Name	Region	Description
HubVNet	East US	HubVNet is a virtual network connected to the on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN that has BGP route propagation enabled. HubVNet contains a subnet named HubVNetSubnet0.
SpokeVNet	East US	SpokeVNet is a virtual network connected to HubVNet by using VNet peering. SpokeVNet contains a subnet named SpokeVNetSubnet0.

The Azure virtual machines on SpokeVNetSubnet0 can communicate with the computers on the on-premises network. You plan to deploy an Azure firewall to HubVNet.

You create the following two routing tables:

RT1: Includes a user-defined route that points to the private IP address of the Azure firewall as a next hop address RT2: Disables BGP route propagation and defines the private IP address of the Azure firewall as the default gateway

You need to ensure that traffic between SpokeVNetSubnet0 and the on-premises network flows through the Azure firewall.

To which subnet should you associate each route table? To answer, drag the appropriate subnets to the correct route tables. Each subnet may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Subnets

Azure FirewallSubnet

GatewaySubnet

HubVNetSubnet0

Answer Area

RT1:

RT2:

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Subnets

Azure FirewallSubnet

GatewaySubnet

HubVNetSubnet0

Answer Area

RT1:

GatewaySubnet

RT2:

HubVNetSubnet0

NEW QUESTION 16

You are configuring an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster that will connect to an Azure Container Registry. You need to use the auto-generated service principal to authenticate to the Azure Container Registry. What should you create?

- A. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) group
B. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) role assignment
C. an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user
D. a secret in Azure Key Vault

Answer: B

Explanation:

When you create an AKS cluster, Azure also creates a service principal to support cluster operability with other Azure resources. You can use this auto-generated service principal for authentication with an ACR registry. To do so, you need to create an Azure AD role assignment that grants the cluster's service principal access to the container registry.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-latn-ba/azure/container-registry/container-registry-auth-aks>

NEW QUESTION 18

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure key vault.

You need to delegate administrative access to the key vault to meet the following requirements:

_ Provide a user named User1 with the ability to set advanced access policies for the key vault. Provide a user named User2 with the ability to add and delete certificates in the key vault. Use the principle of least privilege.

What should you use to assign access to each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

User1:

	▼
A key vault access policy	
Azure Information Protection	
Azure Policy	
Managed identities for Azure resources	
RBAC	

User2:

	▼
A key vault access policy	
Azure Information Protection	
Azure Policy	
Managed identities for Azure resources	
RBAC	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

User1: RBAC

_ RBAC is used as the Key Vault access control mechanism for the management plane. It would allow a user with the proper identity to: set Key Vault access policies

_ create, read, update, and delete key vaults set Key Vault tags

Note: Role-based access control (RBAC) is a system that provides fine-grained access management of Azure resources. Using RBAC, you can segregate duties within your team and grant only the amount of access to users that they need to perform their jobs.

User2: A key vault access policy

A key vault access policy is the access control mechanism to get access to the key vault data plane. Key Vault access policies grant permissions separately to keys, secrets, and certificates.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/key-vault-secure-your-key-vault>

NEW QUESTION 22

HOTSPOT

You have two Azure virtual machines in the East US2 region as shown in the following table.

Name	Operating system	Type	Tier
VM1	Windows Server 2008 R2	A3	Basic
VM2	Ubuntu 16.04-DAILY-LTS	L4s	Standard

You deploy and configure an Azure Key vault.

You need to ensure that you can enable Azure Disk Encryption on VM1 and VM2.

What should you modify on each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

VM1:

	▼
The operating system version	
The tier	
The type	

VM2:

	▼
The operating system version	
The tier	
The type	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

VM1: The Tier

The Tier needs to be upgraded to standard.

Disk Encryption for Windows and Linux IaaS VMs is in General Availability in all Azure public regions and Azure Government regions for Standard VMs and VMs with Azure Premium Storage.

VM2: The type

Need to change the VMtype to any of A, D, DS, G, GS, F, and so on, series IaaS VMs.

Not the operating system version: Ubuntu 16.04 is supported. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/azure-security-disk-encryption-overview>

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/azure-security-disk-encryption-faq#bkmk_LinuxOSSupport

NEW QUESTION 27

You are testing an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster. The cluster is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

BASICS

Subscription	Microsoft Azure Sponsorship
Resource group	AzureBackupRG_eastus2_1
Region	East US
Kubernetes cluster name	akscluster2
Kubernetes version	1.1 1.5
DNS name prefix	akscluster2
Node count	3
Node size	Standard_DS2_v2
Virtual nodes (preview)	Disabled

AUTHENTICATION

Enable RBAC	No
-------------	----

NETWORKING

HTTP application routing	Yes
Network configuration	Basic

MONITORING

Enable container monitoring	No
-----------------------------	----

TAGS

You plan to deploy the cluster to production. You disable HTTP application routing.

You need to implement application routing that will provide reverse proxy and TLS termination for AKS services by using a single IP address. What should you do?

- A. Create an AKS Ingress controller.
- B. Install the container network interface (CNI) plug-in.
- C. Create an Azure Standard Load Balancer.
- D. Create an Azure Basic Load Balancer.

Answer: A

Explanation:

An ingress controller is a piece of software that provides reverse proxy, configurable traffic routing, and TLS termination for Kubernetes services.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/ingress-tls>

NEW QUESTION 32

HOTSPOT

You assign User8 the Owner role for RG4, RG5, and RG6.

In which resource groups can User8 create virtual networks and NSGs? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

User8 can create virtual networks in:

	▼
RG4 only	
RG6 only	
RG4 and RG6 only	
RG4, RG5, and RG6	

User8 can create NSGs in:

	▼
RG4 only	
RG4 and RG5 only	
RG4 and RG6 only	
RG4, RG5, and RG6	

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: RG4 only

Virtual Networks are not allowed for Rg5 and Rg6.

Box 2: Rg4,Rg5, and Rg6 Scenario:

Contoso has two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2.

Sub1 contains six resource groups named RG1, RG2, RG3, RG4, RG5, and RG6. You assign User8 the Owner role for RG4, RG5, and RG6

User8 city Sidney, Role:None

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

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

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>

NEW QUESTION 36

HOTSPOT

Which virtual networks in Sub1 can User2 modify and delete in their current state? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

Virtual networks that User2 can modify:

	▼
VNET4 only	
VNET4 and VNET1 only	
VNET4, VNET3, and VNET1 only	
VNET4, VNET3, VNET2, and VNET1	

Virtual networks that User2 can delete:

	▼
VNET4 only	
VNET4 and VNET1 only	
VNET4, VNET3, and VNET1 only	
VNET4, VNET3, VNET2, and VNET1	

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: VNET4 and VNET1 only

RG1 has only Delete lock, while there are no locks on RG4. RG2 and RG3 both have Read-only locks.

Box 2: VNET4 only

There are no locks on RG4, while the other resource groups have either Delete or Read-only locks.

Note: As an administrator, you may need to lock a subscription, resource group, or resource to prevent other users in your organization from accidentally deleting or modifying critical resources. You can set the lock level to CanNotDelete or ReadOnly. In the portal, the locks are called Delete and Read-only respectively.

- CanNotDelete means authorized users can still read and modify a resource, but they can't delete the resource.

- ReadOnly means authorized users can read a resource, but they can't delete or update the resource. Applying this lock is similar to restricting all authorized users to the permissions granted by the Reader role.

Scenario:

User2 is a Security administrator.

Sub1 contains six resource groups named RG1, RG2, RG3, RG4, RG5, and RG6.

User2 creates the virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Resource group
VNET1	RG1
VNET2	RG2
VNET3	RG3
VNET4	RG4

Sub1 contains the locks shown in the following table.

Name	Set on	Lock type
Lock1	RG1	Delete
Lock2	RG2	Read-only
Lock3	RG3	Delete
Lock4	RG3	Read-only

References:

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

Testlet 2

This is a case study. Case studies are not timed separately. You can use as much exam time as you would like to complete each case. However, there may be additional case studies and sections on this exam. You must manage your time to ensure that you are able to complete all questions included on this exam in the time provided.

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At the end of this case study, a review screen will appear. This screen allows you to review your answers and to make changes before you move to the next sections of the exam. After you begin a new section, you cannot return to this section.

To start the case study

To display the first question on this case study, click the Next button. Use the buttons in the left pane to explore the content of the case study before you answer the questions. Clicking these buttons displays information such as business requirements, existing environment, and problem statements. If the case study has an All Information tab, note that the information displayed is identical to the information displayed on the subsequent tabs. When you are ready to answer a question, click the Question button to return to the question.

Overview

Litware, Inc. is a digital media company that has 500 employees in the Chicago area and 20 employees in the San Francisco area.

Existing Environment

Litware has an Azure subscription named Sub1 that has a subscription ID of 43894a43-17c2-4a39-8cfc-3540c2653ef4.

Sub1 is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named litwareinc.com. The tenant contains the user objects and the device objects of all the Litware employees and their devices. Each user is assigned an Azure AD Premium P2 license. Azure AD Privileged Identity Management (PIM) is activated.

The tenant contains the groups shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
Group1	Security group	A group that has the Dynamic User membership type, contains all the San Francisco users, and provides access to many Azure AD applications and Azure resources.
Group2	Security group	A group that has the Dynamic User membership type and contains the Chicago IT team

The Azure subscription contains the objects shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
VNet1	Virtual network	VNet1 is a virtual network that contains security-sensitive IT resources. VNet1 contains three subnets named Subnet0, Subnet1, and AzureFirewallSubnet.
VM0	Virtual machine	VM0 is an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016, connects to Subnet0, and has just in time (JIT) VM access configured.
VM1	Virtual machine	VM1 is an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016 and connects to Subnet0.
SQLDB1	Azure SQL Database	SQLDB1 is an Azure SQL database on a SQL Database server named LitwareSQLServer1.
WebApp1	Web app	WebApp1 is an Azure web app that is accessible by using https://litwareinc.com and http://www.litwareinc.com .
Resource Group1	Resource group	Resource Group1 is a resource group that contains VNet1, VM0, and VM1.
Resource Group2	Resource group	Resource Group2 is a resource group that contains shared IT resources.

Azure Security Center is set to the Free tier.

Planned changes

Litware plans to deploy the Azure resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
Firewall1	Azure Firewall	An Azure firewall on VNet1.
RT1	Route table	A route table that will contain a route pointing to Firewall1 as the default gateway and will be assigned to Subnet0.
AKS1	Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)	A managed AKS cluster

Litware identifies the following identity and access requirements:

- _ All San Francisco users and their devices must be members of Group1.
- _ The members of Group2 must be assigned the Contributor role to Resource Group2 by using a permanent eligible assignment.
- _ Users must be prevented from registering applications in Azure AD and from consenting to applications that access company information on the users' behalf.

Platform Protection Requirements

Litware identifies the following platform protection requirements:

- _ Microsoft Antimalware must be installed on the virtual machines in Resource Group1.
- _ The members of Group2 must be assigned the Azure Kubernetes Service Cluster Admin Role. Azure AD users must be to authenticate to AKS1 by using their Azure AD credentials.
- _ Following the implementation of the planned changes, the IT team must be able to connect to VM0 by using JIT VM access.
- _ A new custom RBAC role named Role1 must be used to delegate the administration of the managed disks in Resource Group1. Role1 must be available only for Resource Group1.

Security Operations Requirements

Litware must be able to customize the operating system security configurations in Azure Security Center.

NEW QUESTION 39

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You are assigned the Global administrator role for the tenant. You are responsible for managing Azure Security Center settings. You need to create a custom sensitivity label.

What should you do first?

- Create a custom sensitive information type.
- Elevate access for global administrators in Azure AD.
- Upgrade the pricing tier of the Security Center to Standard.
- Enable integration with Microsoft Cloud App Security.

Answer: A

Explanation:

First, you need to create a new sensitive information type because you can't directly modify the default rules.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/office365/securitycompliance/customize-a-built-in-sensitive-information-type>

NEW QUESTION 41

HOTSPOT

You suspect that users are attempting to sign in to resources to which they have no access.

You need to create an Azure Log Analytics query to identify failed user sign-in attempts from the last three days. The results must only show users who had more than five failed sign-in attempts.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
let timeframe = 3d;
SecurityEvent
| where TimeGenerated > ago(3d)
| where AccountType == 'User' and  == 4625

| Summarize failed_login_attempts= 

latest_failed_login=arg_max(TimeGenerated by Account
| where failed_login_attempts > 5
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The following example identifies user accounts that failed to log in more than five times in the last day, and when they last attempted to log in. let timeframe = 1d; SecurityEvent

```
| where TimeGenerated > ago(1d)
| where AccountType == 'User' and EventID == 4625 // 4625 - failed log in
| summarize failed_login_attempts=count(), latest_failed_login=arg_max(TimeGenerated, Account) by Account
| where failed_login_attempts > 5
| project-away Account1
```

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/log-query/examples>

NEW QUESTION 42

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription that contains 100 virtual machines. Azure Diagnostics is enabled on all the virtual machines. You are planning the monitoring of Azure services in the subscription.

You need to retrieve the following details:

- _ Identify the user who deleted a virtual machine three weeks ago.
- _ Query the security events of a virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016.

What should you use in Azure Monitor? To answer, drag the appropriate configuration settings to the correct details. Each configuration setting may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Select and Place:

Settings	Answer Area
Activity log	
Logs	Identify the user who deleted a virtual machine three weeks ago: <input type="text"/>
Metrics	Query the security events of a virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2016: <input type="text"/>
Service Health	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box1: Activity log

Azure activity logs provide insight into the operations that were performed on resources in your subscription. Activity logs were previously known as “audit logs” or “operational logs,” because they report control-plane events for your subscriptions.

Activity logs help you determine the “what, who, and when” for write operations (that is, PUT, POST, or DELETE). Box 2: Logs

Log Integration collects Azure diagnostics from your Windows virtual machines, Azure activity logs, Azure Security Center alerts, and Azure resource provider logs. This integration provides a unified dashboard for all your assets, whether they're on-premises or in the cloud, so that you can aggregate, correlate, analyze, and alert for security events.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/azure-log-audit>

Testlet 1

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- Litware identifies the following platform protection requirements:
- _ Microsoft Antimalware must be installed on the virtual machines in Resource Group1.
 - _ The members of Group2 must be assigned the Azure Kubernetes Service Cluster Admin Role. Azure AD users must be to authenticate to AKS1 by using their Azure AD credentials.
 - _ Following the implementation of the planned changes, the IT team must be able to connect to VM0 by using JIT VM access.
 - _ A new custom RBAC role named Role1 must be used to delegate the administration of the managed disks in Resource Group1. Role1 must be available only for Resource Group1.
- Security Operations Requirements
- Litware must be able to customize the operating system security configurations in Azure Security Center.

NEW QUESTION 45

HOTSPOT

You need to create Role1 to meet the platform protection requirements.

How should you complete the role definition of Role1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

```
(
  "Name" | "Role1",
  "Id" | "11111111-1111-1111-1111-111111111111",
  "IsCustom" : true,
  "Description": "VM storage operator"
  "Actions" : [
    [
      "Microsoft.Compute/",
      "Microsoft.Resources/",
      "Microsoft.Storage/"
    ],
    [
      "disks/*",
      "storageAccounts/*",
      "virtualMachines/disks/*"
    ],
    "NotActions": [
      ],
    "AssignableScopes" : [
      ]
  ]
)
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Scenario: A new custom RBAC role named Role1 must be used to delegate the administration of the managed disks in Resource Group1. Role1 must be available only for Resource Group1.

Azure RBAC template managed disks "Microsoft.Storage/" References:

<https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/azureedu/2017/02/11/new-managed-disk-storage-option-for-your-azure-vms/>

NEW QUESTION 47

HOTSPOT

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that is associated to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. You plan to implement an application that will consist of the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Description
CosmosDBAccount1	Azure Cosmos DB account	A Cosmos DB account containing a database Named CosmosDB1 that serves as a back-end tier of the application
WebApp1	Azure web app	A web app configured to serve as the middle tier of the application

Users will authenticate by using their Azure AD user account and access the Cosmos DB account by using resource tokens. You need to identify which tasks will be implemented in CosmosDB1 and WebApp1.

Which task should you identify for each resource? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

Answer Area

CosmosDB1:	<div>▼</div> <div> <p>Authenticate Azure AD users and generate resource tokens.</p> <p>Authenticate Azure AD users and relay resource tokens.</p> <p>Create database users and generate resource tokens.</p> </div>
WebApp1:	<div>▼</div> <div> <p>Authenticate Azure AD users and generate resource tokens.</p> <p>Authenticate Azure AD users and relay resource tokens.</p> <p>Create database users and generate resource tokens.</p> </div>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

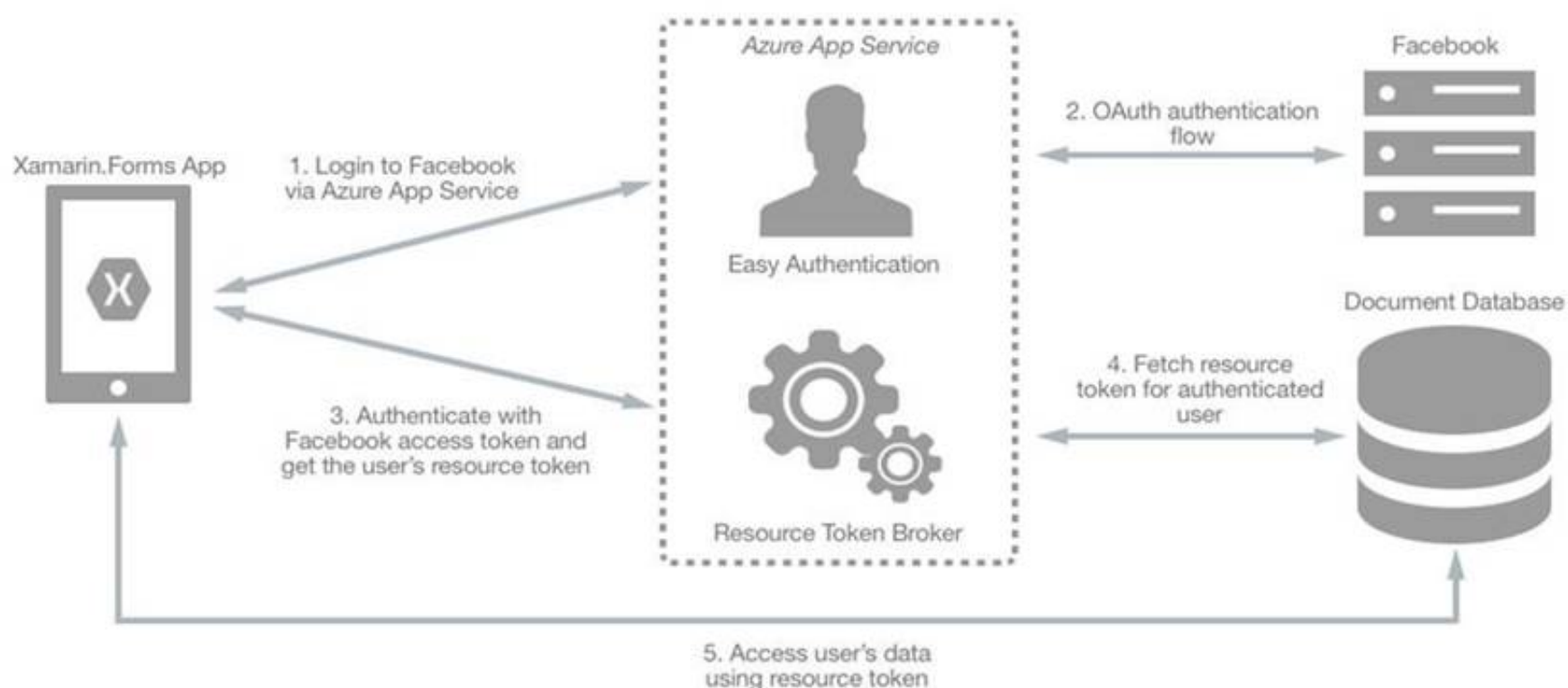
Explanation:

CosmosDB1: Create database users and generate resource tokens.

Azure Cosmos DB resource tokens provide a safe mechanism for allowing clients to read, write, and delete specific resources in an Azure Cosmos DB account according to the granted permissions.

WebApp1: Authenticate Azure AD users and relay resource tokens

A typical approach to requesting, generating, and delivering resource tokens to a mobile application is to use a resource token broker. The following diagram shows a high-level overview of how the sample application uses a resource token broker to manage access to the document database data:



References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/xamarin/xamarin-forms/data-cloud/cosmosdb/authentication>

NEW QUESTION 51

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure key vault named Vault1.

In Vault1, you create a secret named Secret1.

An application developer registers an application in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). You need to ensure that the application can use Secret1.

What should you do?

- A. In Azure AD, create a role.
- B. In Azure Key Vault, create a key.
- C. In Azure Key Vault, create an access policy.
- D. In Azure AD, enable Azure AD Application Proxy.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure Key Vault provides a way to securely store credentials and other keys and secrets, but your code needs to authenticate to Key Vault to retrieve them.

Managed identities for Azure resources overview makes solving this problem simpler, by giving Azure services an automatically managed identity in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). You can use this identity to authenticate to any service that supports Azure AD authentication, including Key Vault, without having any credentials in your code.

Example: How a system-assigned managed identity works with an Azure VM

After the VM has an identity, use the service principal information to grant the VM access to Azure resources. To call Azure Resource Manager, use role-based

access control (RBAC) in Azure AD to assign the appropriate role to the VM service principal. To call Key Vault, grant your code access to the specific secret or key in Key Vault.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/key-vault/quick-create-net>

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

NEW QUESTION 56

You have a hybrid configuration of Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

All users have computers that run Windows 10 and are hybrid Azure AD joined.

You have an Azure SQL database that is configured to support Azure AD authentication.

Database developers must connect to the SQL database by using Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) and authenticate by using their on-premises Active Directory account.

You need to tell the developers which authentication method to use to connect to the SQL database from SSMS. The solution must minimize authentication prompts.

Which authentication method should you instruct the developers to use?

- A. SQL Login
- B. Active Directory – Universal with MFA support
- C. Active Directory – Integrated
- D. Active Directory – Password

Answer: C

Explanation:

Azure AD can be the initial Azure AD managed domain. Azure AD can also be an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services that is federated with the Azure AD.

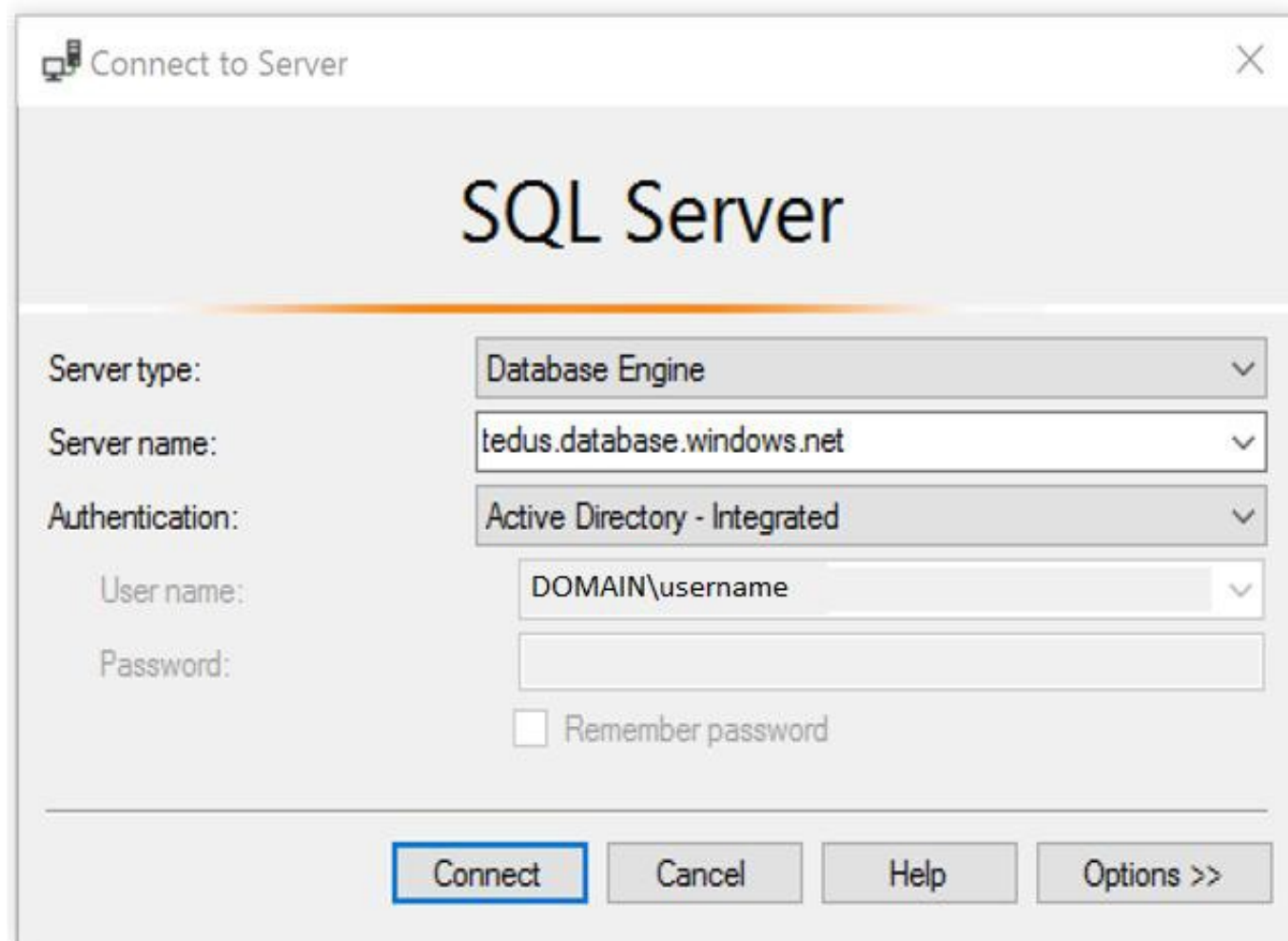
Using an Azure AD identity to connect using SSMS or SSDT

The following procedures show you how to connect to a SQL database with an Azure AD identity using SQL Server Management Studio or SQL Server Database Tools.

Active Directory integrated authentication

Use this method if you are logged in to Windows using your Azure Active Directory credentials from a federated domain.

1. Start Management Studio or Data Tools and in the Connect to Server (or Connect to Database Engine) dialog box, in the Authentication box, select Active Directory - Integrated. No password is needed or can be entered because your existing credentials will be presented for the connection.



2. Select the Options button, and on the Connection Properties page, in the Connect to database box, type the name of the user database you want to connect to. (The AD domain name or tenant ID" option is only supported for Universal with MFA connection options, otherwise it is greyed out.)

References:

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/sql-database/sql-database-aad-authentication-configure.md>

NEW QUESTION 58

DRAG DROP

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1 that contains an Azure Storage account named Contosostorage1 and an Azure key vault named Contosokeyvault1.

You plan to create an Azure Automation runbook that will rotate the keys of Contosostorage1 and store them in Contosokeyvault1.

You need to implement prerequisites to ensure that you can implement the runbook.

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.

Select and Place:

Actions	Answer Area
Run Set-AzureRmKeyVaultAccessPolicy	
Create an Azure Automation account.	
Import PowerShell modules to the Azure Automation account.	⬅️ ⬆️
Create a user-assigned managed identity.	
Create a connection resource in the Azure Automation account.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: Create an Azure Automation account

Runbooks live within the Azure Automation account and can execute PowerShell scripts.

Step 2: Import PowerShell modules to the Azure Automation account

Under 'Assets' from the Azure Automation account Resources section select 'to add in Modules to the runbook. To execute key vault cmdlets in the runbook, we need to add AzureRM.profile and AzureRM.key vault.

Step 3: Create a connection resource in the Azure Automation account

You can use the sample code below, taken from the AzureAutomationTutorialScript example runbook, to authenticate using the Run As account to manage Resource Manager resources with your runbooks. The AzureRunAsConnection is a connection asset automatically created when we created 'run as accounts' above. This can be found under Assets -> Connections. After the authentication code, run the same code above to get all the keys from the vault.

```
$connectionName = "AzureRunAsConnection" try
{
# Get the connection "AzureRunAsConnection "
$servicePrincipalConnection=Get-AutomationConnection -Name $connectionName
"Logging in to Azure..." Add-AzureRmAccount `
-ServicePrincipal `
-TenantId $servicePrincipalConnection.TenantId `
-ApplicationId $servicePrincipalConnection.ApplicationId `
-CertificateThumbprint $servicePrincipalConnection.CertificateThumbprint
}
```

References:

<https://www.rahulpnath.com/blog/accessing-azure-key-vault-from-azure-runbook/>

NEW QUESTION 62

You have an Azure SQL Database server named SQL1.

You plan to turn on Advanced Threat Protection for SQL1 to detect all threat detection types. Which action will Advanced Threat Protection detect as a threat?

- A. A user updates more than 50 percent of the records in a table.
- B. A user attempts to sign as select * from table1.
- C. A user is added to the db_owner database role.
- D. A user deletes more than 100 records from the same table.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Advanced Threat Protection can detect potential SQL injections: This alert is triggered when an active exploit happens against an identified application vulnerability to SQL injection. This means the attacker is trying to inject malicious SQL statements using the vulnerable application code or stored procedures.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/sql-database/sql-database-threat-detection-overview>

NEW QUESTION 63

Your company uses Azure DevOps.

You need to recommend a method to validate whether the code meets the company's quality standards and code review standards. What should you recommend implementing in Azure DevOps?

- A. branch folders
- B. branch permissions
- C. branch policies
- D. branch locking

Answer: C

Explanation:

Branch policies help teams protect their important branches of development. Policies enforce your team's code quality and change management standards.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/repos/git/branch-policies?view=azure-devops&viewFallbackFrom=vsts>

NEW QUESTION 65

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