



Microsoft

Exam Questions AZ-104

Microsoft Azure Administrator

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NEW QUESTION 1

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

| Name | Type |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| Backup1 | Backup vault |
| Recovery1 | Recovery Services vault |

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

| Name | Type |
|--------|----------------|
| cont1 | Blob container |
| share1 | File share |

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

Answer Area

cont1:

Backup1 only

Backup1 only

Recovery1 only

Backup1 or Recovery1

Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

share1:

Recovery1 only

Backup1 only

Recovery1 only

Backup1 or Recovery1

Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

cont1:

Backup1 only

Backup1 only

Recovery1 only

Backup1 or Recovery1

Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

share1:

Recovery1 only

Backup1 only

Recovery1 only

Backup1 or Recovery1

Cannot be backed up to Backup1 or Recovery1

NEW QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have a virtual network named VNet1 that has the configuration shown in the following exhibit.

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. You create an Azure load balancer.

You plan to create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2.

Which two additional load balance resources should you create before you can create the load balancing rule? Each correct answer presents part of the solution. MOTL Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a frontend IP address
- B. a backend pool
- C. a health probe
- D. an inbound NAT rule
- E. a virtual network

Answer: AC

Explanation:

To create a load balancing rule that will load balance HTTPS traffic between VM1 and VM2, you need to create two additional load balance resources: a frontend IP address and a health probe.

A frontend IP address is the IP address that the clients use to access the load balancer. It can be either public or private, depending on the type of load balancer. A frontend IP address is required for any load balancing rule1.

A health probe is used to monitor the health and availability of the backend instances. It can be either TCP, HTTP, or HTTPS, depending on the protocol of the load balancing rule. A health probe is required for any load balancing rule1.

A backend pool is a group of backend instances that receive the traffic from the load balancer. You already have a backend pool that contains VM1 and VM2, so you don't need to create another one.

An inbound NAT rule is used to forward traffic from a specific port on the frontend IP address to a specific port on a backend instance. It's not required for a load balancing rule, but it can be used to access individual instances for troubleshooting or maintenance purposes1.

A virtual network is a logical isolation of Azure resources within a region. It's not a load balance resource, but it's required for creating an internal load balancer or connecting virtual machines to a load balancer2.

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 5)

You have two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server. The virtual machines are in a subnet named Subnet1. Subnet1 is in a virtual network named VNet1. You need to prevent VM1 from accessing VM2 on port 3389. What should you do?

- A. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny destination port 3389 and apply the NSG to the network interface of VM1.
- B. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an inbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.
- C. Create a network security group (NSG) that has an outbound security rule to deny source port 3389 and apply the NSG to Subnet1.
- D. Configure Azure Bastion in VNet1.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Pricing plan:

Record type:

Answer:

Answer Area

Pricing plan:

Record type:

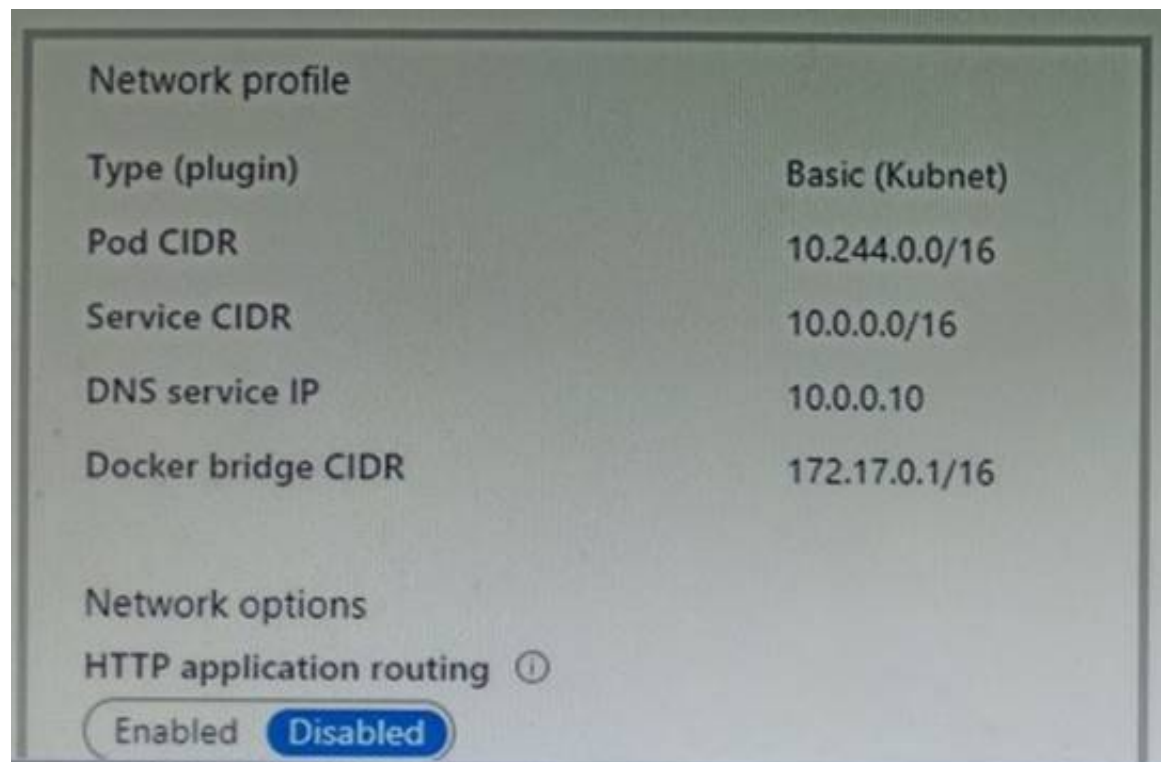
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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



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

Containers will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

Services in the AKS cluster will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

Answer:

Containers will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

Services in the AKS cluster will be assigned an IP address in the [answer choice] subnet.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1.

You use Azure Backup to create a backup of VM1 named Backup1. After creating Backup1, you perform the following changes to VM1:

- ? Modify the size of VM1.
- ? Copy a file named Budget.xls to a folder named Data.
- ? Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
- ? Add a data disk to VM1.

An administrator uses the Replace existing option to restore VM1 from Backup1. You need to ensure that all the changes to VM1 are restored. Which change should you perform again?

- A. Modify the size of VM1.
- B. Add a data disk.
- C. Reset the password for the built-in administrator account.
- D. Copy Budget.xls to Data.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The scenario mentioned in the question, we are using the replace option. So in this case we would lose the existing data written to the disk after the backup was taken. The file was copied to the disk after the backup was taken. Hence, we would need to copy the file once again.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vms#replace-existing-disks>

NEW QUESTION 8

- (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 9

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1.

You plan to deploy a multi-tiered application that will contain the tiers shown in the following table.

| Tier | Accessible from the Internet | Number of virtual machines |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Front-end web server | Yes | 10 |
| Business logic | No | 100 |
| Microsoft SQL Server database | No | 5 |

You need to recommend a networking solution to meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines.
- Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks.

Which Azure resource should you recommend for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Ensure that communication between the web servers and the business logic tier spreads equally across the virtual machines:

an internal load balancer

an application gateway that uses the Standard tier

an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

an internal load balancer

a network security group (NSG)

a public load balancer

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

an application gateway that uses the Standard tier

an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

an internal load balancer

a network security group (NSG)

a public load balancer

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: an internal load balancer

Azure Internal Load Balancer (ILB) provides network load balancing between virtual machines that reside inside a cloud service or a virtual network with a regional scope.

Box 2: an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) on Azure Application Gateway provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities. Application gateway which uses WAF tier.

NEW QUESTION 10

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

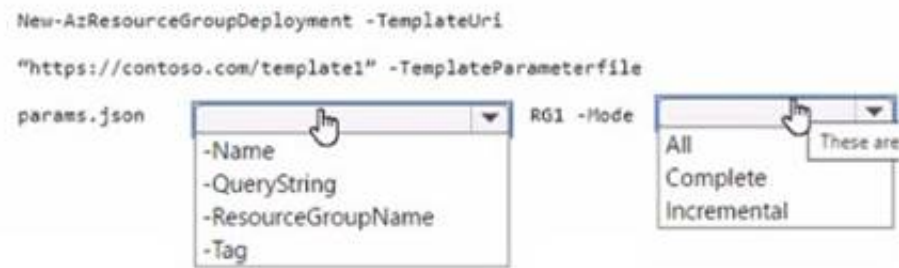
You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template named template1 to deploy resources. The solution must meet the following requirements:

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-9.3.0#-resourcegroupname> Specifies the name of the resource group to deploy.

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.resources/new-azresourcegroupdeployment?view=azps-9.3.0#-mode>

Specifies the deployment mode. The acceptable values for this parameter are:

- Complete: In complete mode, Resource Manager deletes resources that exist in the resource group but are not specified in the template.
- Incremental: In incremental mode, Resource Manager leaves unchanged resources that exist in the resource group but are not specified in the template.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 11

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 | <i>Not applicable</i> |
| RG2 | Resource group | West US | <i>Not applicable</i> |
| 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 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

- (Topic 4)

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

- A. On storage1 and storage4, change the Account kind type to StorageV2 (general purpose v2).
B. Recreate storage2 and set Hierarchical namespace to Enabled.
C. On storage2, enable identity-based access for the file shares.
D. Create a shared access signature (SAS) for storage1, storage2, and storage4.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 19

DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)

You need to configure the alerts for VM1 and VM2 to meet the technical requirements.

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

Actions

Configure the Diagnostic settings.

Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.

Create an alert rule.

Create an Azure SQL database.

Create a Log Analytics workspace.

>

<

Answer Area

<

>

Answer:

Actions

Configure the Diagnostic settings.

Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.

Create an alert rule.

Create an Azure SQL database.

Create a Log Analytics workspace.

>

<

Answer Area

Create an alert rule.

Create an Azure SQL database.

Create a Log Analytics workspace.

<

>

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A



NEW QUESTION 23

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

You need to configure the Device settings to meet the technical requirements and the user requirements.

Which two settings should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

Answer Area

 Save  Discard

Users may join devices to Azure AD ⓘ

AllSelectedNone

Selected
No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ

SelectedNone

Selected
No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ

AllNone

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

YesNo

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

50

Users may sync settings and app data across devices ⓘ

AllSelectedNone

Selected
No member selected

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ

SelectedNone

Selected
No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ

AllNone

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

YesNo

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

50

Users may sync settings and app data across devices ⓘ

AllSelectedNone

Box 1: Selected

Only selected users should be able to join devices

Box 2: Yes

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices.

From scenario:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

Scenario:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Topic 3)

You need to move the blueprint files to Azure. What should you do?

- A. Generate a shared access signature (SAS). Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
- B. Use the Azure Import/Export service.
- C. Generate an access key.
- D. Map a drive, and then copy the files by using File Explorer.
- E. Use Azure Storage Explorer to copy the files.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Azure Storage Explorer is a free tool from Microsoft that allows you to work with Azure Storage data on Windows, macOS, and Linux. You can use it to upload and download data from Azure blob storage.

Scenario:

Planned Changes include: move the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage. Technical Requirements include: Copy the blueprint files to Azure over the Internet.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science-process/move-data-to-azure-blob-using-azure-storage-explorer>

NEW QUESTION 35

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Scenario: Technical Requirements include:

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

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Change the Service administrator for an Azure subscription

? Sign in to Account Center as the Account administrator.

? Select a subscription.

? On the right side, select Edit subscription details.

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

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

NEW QUESTION 42

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

You need to recommend a solution for App1. The solution must meet the technical requirements. What should you include in the recommendation? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Number of virtual networks:

| | |
|---|---|
| | ▼ |
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |

Number of subnets:

| | |
|---|---|
| | ▼ |
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |

Answer:

Number of virtual networks:

| | |
|---|---|
| | ▼ |
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |

Number of subnets:

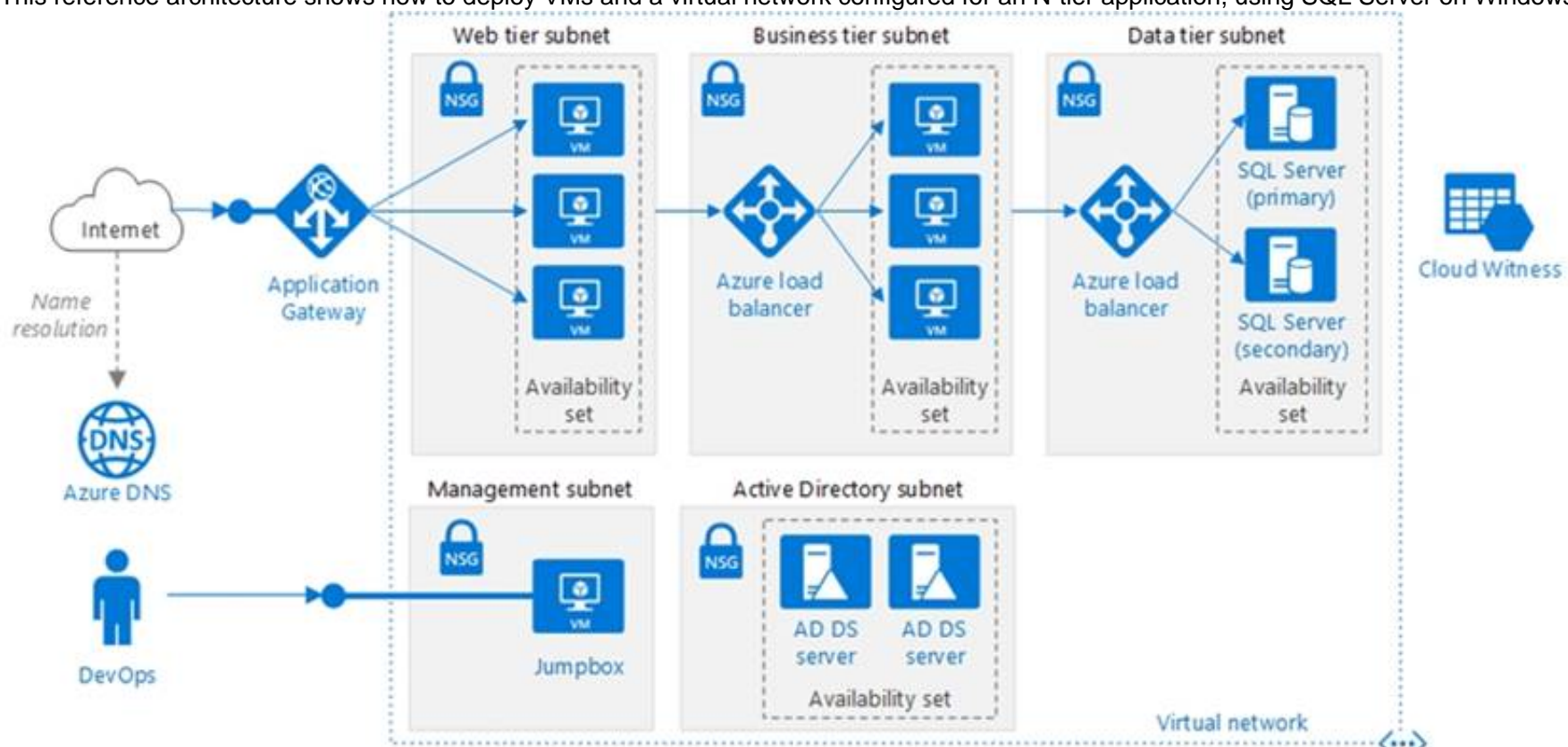
| | |
|---|---|
| | ▼ |
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

This reference architecture shows how to deploy VMs and a virtual network configured for an N-tier application, using SQL Server on Windows for the data tier.



Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers:

? A SQL database

? A web front end

? A processing middle tier

Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.

? Technical requirements include:

? Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

? Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/n-tier/n-tier-sql-server>

NEW QUESTION 46

- (Topic 2)

You need to resolve the Active Directory issue. What should you do?

A. From Active Directory Users and Computers, select the user accounts, and then modify the User Principal Name value.

B. Run idfix.exe, and then use the Edit action.

C. From Active Directory Domains and Trusts, modify the list of UPN suffixes.

D. From Azure AD Connect, modify the outbound synchronization rule.

Answer: B

Explanation:

IdFix is used to perform discovery and remediation of identity objects and their attributes in an on-premises Active Directory environment in preparation for migration to Azure Active Directory. IdFix is intended for the Active Directory administrators responsible for directory

synchronization

with Azure Active Directory.

Scenario: Active Directory Issue

Several users in humongousinsurance.com have UPNs that contain special characters. You suspect that some of the characters are unsupported in Azure AD.

References: <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=36832>

NEW QUESTION 50

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

D: Seamless SSO works with any method of cloud authentication - Password Hash Synchronization or Pass-through Authentication, and can be enabled via Azure AD Connect.

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>

NEW QUESTION 55

DRAG DROP - (Topic 2)

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

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

| Actions | | Answer Area |
|---|---|-------------|
| From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators. | | |
| Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group. | | |
| From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click the Parameters tab. | ➡ | ⬆ |
| From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click Deploy . | ⬅ | ⬇ |
| From the Automation Accounts service, add an automation account. | | |
| From the Automation script blade of the resource group, click Add to library . | | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

Steps:

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 57

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You need to the appropriate sizes for the Azure virtual for Server2.

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

From the Azure portal:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| Create an Azure Migrate project. | |
| Create a Recovery Services vault. | |
| Upload a management certificate. | |
| Create an Azure Import/Export job. | |

On Server2:

| | |
|---|---|
| | ▼ |
| Enable Hyper-V Replica. | |
| Install the Azure File Sync agent. | |
| Create a collector virtual machine. | |
| Configure Hyper-V storage migration. | |
| Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider. | |

Answer:

From the Azure portal:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| Create an Azure Migrate project. | |
| Create a Recovery Services vault. | |
| Upload a management certificate. | |
| Create an Azure Import/Export job. | |

On Server2:

| | |
|---|---|
| | ▼ |
| Enable Hyper-V Replica. | |
| Install the Azure File Sync agent. | |
| Create a collector virtual machine. | |
| Configure Hyper-V storage migration. | |
| Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider. | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Create a Recovery Services vault

Create a Recovery Services vault on the Azure Portal.

Box 2: Install the Azure Site Recovery Provider

Azure Site Recovery can be used to manage migration of on-premises machines to Azure.

Scenario: Migrate the virtual machines hosted on Server1 and Server2 to Azure. Server2 has the Hyper-V host role.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/site-recovery/migrate-tutorial-on-premises-azure>

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Topic 1)

You need to ensure that VM1 can communicate with VM4. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you do?

- A. Create a user-defined route from VNET1 to VNET3.
- B. Assign VM4 an IP address of 10.0.1.5/24.
- C. Establish peering between VNET1 and VNET3.
- D. Create an NSG and associate the NSG to VMI and VM4.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/tutorial-site-to-site-portal>

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Topic 1)

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

References:

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

NEW QUESTION 65

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

Retention range

☒ Retention of daily backup point.

* At For Day(s)

☒ Retention of weekly backup point.

* On * At For Week(s)

☒ Retention of monthly backup point.

☒ Week Based ☐ Day Based

* On * At For Month(s)

☒ Retention of yearly backup point.

☒ Week Based ☐ Day Based

* In * On * At For 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:

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 8 | |
| 9 | |

January 15 at 14:00:

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 5 | |
| 8 | |
| 17 | |
| 19 | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: 6

4 daily + 1 weekly + monthly

Box 2: 8

4 daily + 2 weekly + monthly + yearly

NEW QUESTION 69

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources shown in the following table.

| Name | Type | Region | Resource group |
|--------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| RG1 | Resource group | West Europe | <i>Not applicable</i> |
| RG2 | Resource group | North Europe | <i>Not applicable</i> |
| Vault1 | Recovery Services vault | West Europe | RG1 |

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

To create a vault to protect virtual machines, the vault must be in the same region as the virtual machines. If you have virtual machines in several regions, create a Recovery Services vault in each region.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/bs-cyrl-ba/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault>

NEW QUESTION 72

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

| Name | Type | Description |
|------|-----------------|----------------|
| RG1 | Resource group | <i>None</i> |
| VM1 | Virtual machine | Created in RG1 |

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

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

The users perform the following actions:

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

User1:

User2:

User2:

Answer:

Answer Area

User1: 

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

User2: 

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

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

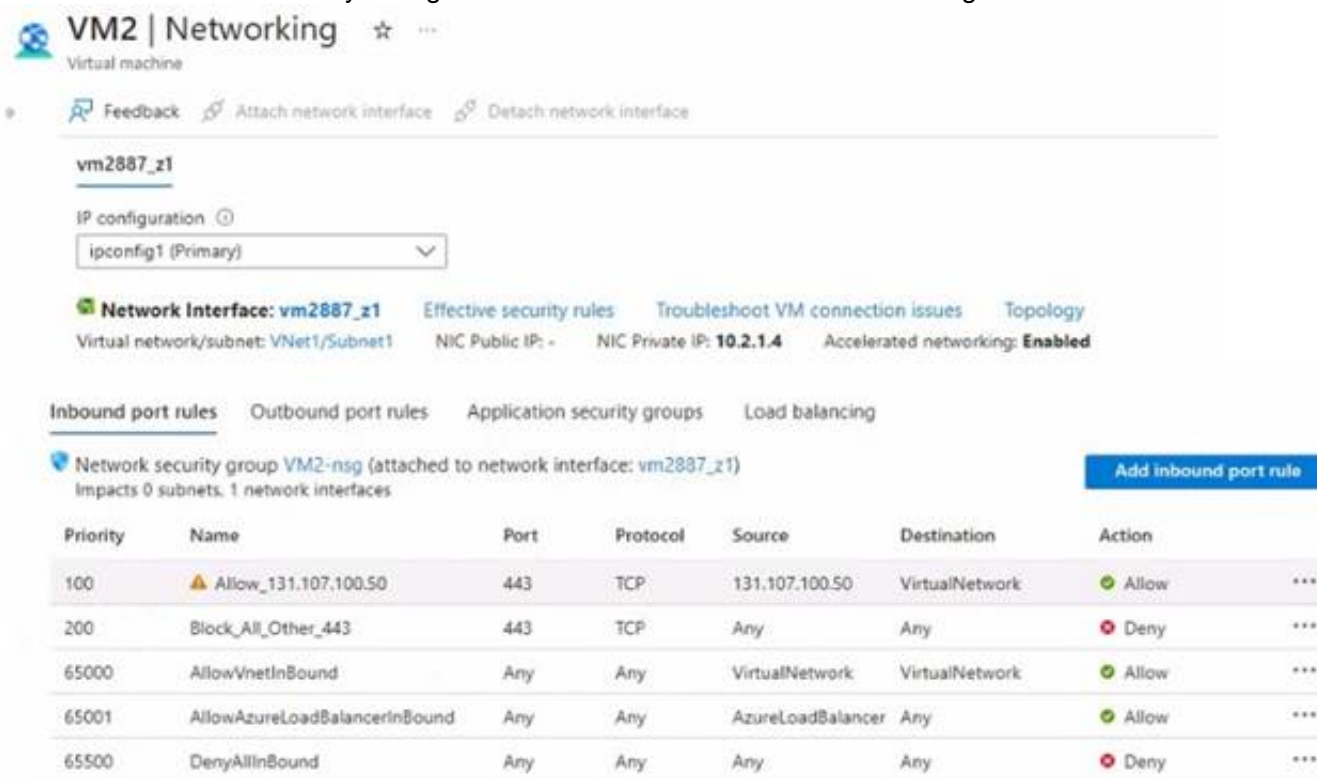
NEW QUESTION 75

- (Topic 5)

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

You have an app named App1 that is installed on two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. Connections to App1 are managed by using an Azure Load Balancer.

The effective network security configurations for VM2 are shown in the following exhibit.



| Priority | Name | Port | Protocol | Source | Destination | Action |
|----------|-------------------------------|------|----------|-------------------|----------------|--------|
| 100 | Allow_131.107.100.50 | 443 | TCP | 131.107.100.50 | VirtualNetwork | Allow |
| 200 | Block_All_Other_443 | 443 | TCP | Any | Any | Deny |
| 65000 | AllowVnetInBound | Any | Any | VirtualNetwork | VirtualNetwork | Allow |
| 65001 | AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound | Any | Any | AzureLoadBalancer | Any | Allow |
| 65500 | DenyAllInBound | Any | Any | Any | Any | Deny |

You discover that connections to App1 from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443 fail. You verify that the Load Balancer rules are configured correctly.

You need to ensure that connections to App1 can be established successfully from 131.107.100.50 over TCP port 443.

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that allows any traffic from the Azureload Balancer source and has a priority of 150.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Topic 5)

Your on-premises network contains an SMB share named Share1. You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources: A web app named webapp1

A virtual network named VNET1

You need to ensure that webapp1 can connect to Share1. What should you deploy?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A Site-to-Site VPN gateway connection can be used to connect your on- premises network to an Azure virtual network over an IPsec/IKE (IKEv1 or IKEv2) VPN tunnel. This type of connection requires a VPN device, a VPN gateway, located on- premises that has an externally facing public IP address assigned to it.

A: Application Gateway is for http, https and Websocket - Not SMB

B: Application Proxy is also for accessing web applications on-prem - Not SMB. Application Proxy is a feature of Azure AD that enables users to access on- premises web applications from a remote client.

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 81

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1 = max value Box 2 = 20

Explanation

Use max for platformFaultDomainCount

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

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

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 84

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Stream Analytics job named Job1.

You need to monitor input events for Job1 to identify the number of events that were NOT processed.

Which metric should you use?

- A. Output Events
- B. Backlogged Input Events
- C. Out-of-Order Events
- D. Late Input Events

Answer: B

Explanation:

Backlogged Input Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that are waiting to be processed by the Stream Analytics job1. This metric indicates the performance and health of the job, as well as the input data rate and latency. If the Backlogged Input Events metric is high or increasing, it means that the job is not able to keep up with the incoming events and some events are not processed in a timely manner2.

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

Out-of-Order Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that arrive out of order based on their timestamp1. This metric indicates the quality and consistency of the input data source. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job. Late Input Events is a metric that shows the number of input events that arrive after the late arrival window has expired1. This metric indicates the timeliness and reliability of the input data source. It does not show how many input events were not processed by the job.

NEW QUESTION 89

- (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 93

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

```
PS Azure:\> az vm availability-set list --resource-group RG1
[
  {
    "id": "/subscriptions/8372f433-2dcd-4361-b5ef-5b188fed87d0/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/WEBPROD-AS-USE2",
    "location": "eastus2",
    "name": "WEBPROD-AS-USE2",
    "platformFaultDomainCount": 2,
    "platformUpdateDomainCount": 10,
    "proximityPlacementGroup": null,
    "resourceGroup": "RG1",
    "sku": {
      "capacity": null,
      "name": "Aligned",
      "tier": null
    },
    "statuses": null,
    "tags": {},
    "type": "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets",
    "virtualMachines": []
  }
]
```

You add 14 virtual machines to WEBPROD-AS-USE2.
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.

When Microsoft performs planned maintenance in East US 2, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

▼

2

7

10

14

If the server rack in the Azure datacenter that hosts WEBPROD-AS-USE2 experiences a power failure, the maximum number of unavailable virtual machines will be [answer choice].

▼

2

7

10

14

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: 2
There are 10 update domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 10 update domains so four update domains will have two VMs and six update domains will have one VM. Only one update domain is rebooted at a time.
Therefore, a maximum of two VMs will be offline. Box 2: 7
There are 2 fault domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 2 fault domains, so 7 VMs in each fault domain.
A rack failure will affect one fault domain so 7 VMs will be offline.

NEW QUESTION 94

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

User1 assignments - storageacct1234

✕

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

🔍 Search by assignment name or description

Role assignments (2)

🕒

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

Deny assignments (0)

🕒

Classic administrators (0)

🕒

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 96

- (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 99

- (Topic 5)

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

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

Which storage1 services support conditions when assigning roles?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 101

- (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 102

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have the following custom role-based access control (RBAC) role.

```
{
  "id": "b988327b-7dae-4d00-8925-1cc14fd68be4",
  "properties": {
    "roleName": "Role1",
    "description": "",
    "assignableScopes": [
      "/subscriptions/c691ad84-99f2-42fd-949b-58afd7ef6ab3"
    ],
    "permissions": [
      {
        "actions": [
          "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/resources/read",
          "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/read",
          "Microsoft.Resourcehealth/*",
          "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
          "Microsoft.Compute/*/read",
          "Microsoft.Support/*",
          "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
          "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read",
          "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*",
          "Microsoft.Resources/subscription/resourceGroups/read",
          "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/read",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/start/action",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/powerOff/action",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/deallocate/action",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/restart/action",
          "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*",
          "Microsoft.Compute/disks/*",
          "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/*",
          "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action",
          "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/read",
          "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/virtualMachines/read",
          "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/*",
          "Microsoft.Compute/snapshots/*"
        ],
        "notAction": [
          "Microsoft.Authorization/*/Delete",
          "Microsoft.Authorization/*/Write",
          "Microsoft.Authorization/elevateAccess/action"
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

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 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Users that are assigned Role1 can assign Role1 to users. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Users that are assigned Role1 can deploy new virtual machines. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Users that are assigned Role1 can set a static IP address on a virtual machine. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: N

Because doesn't have:

Microsoft.Authorization/*/Write - Create roles, role assignments, policy assignments, policy definitions and policy set definitions

Box 2; Yes

Has been assigned;

Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/* - Perform all virtual machine actions including create, update, delete, start, restart, and power off virtual machines. Execute scripts on virtual machines.

Box 3: Y

Has been assigned;

Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/* - Create and manage network interfaces

See;

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

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription That contains a Recovery Services vault named Vault1. You need to enable multi-user authorization (MAU) for Vault1.
Which resource should you create first?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

Before you start

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 108

- (Topic 5)

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

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

You manage a virtual network named VNet1 that is hosted in the West US Azure region. VNet1 hosts two virtual machines named VM1 and VM2 that run Windows Server.

You need to inspect all the network traffic from VM1 to VM2 for a period of three hours. Solution: From Performance Monitor, you create a Data Collector Set (DCS).

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Correct answer is packet capture in Azure Network Watcher. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-packet-capture-overview>

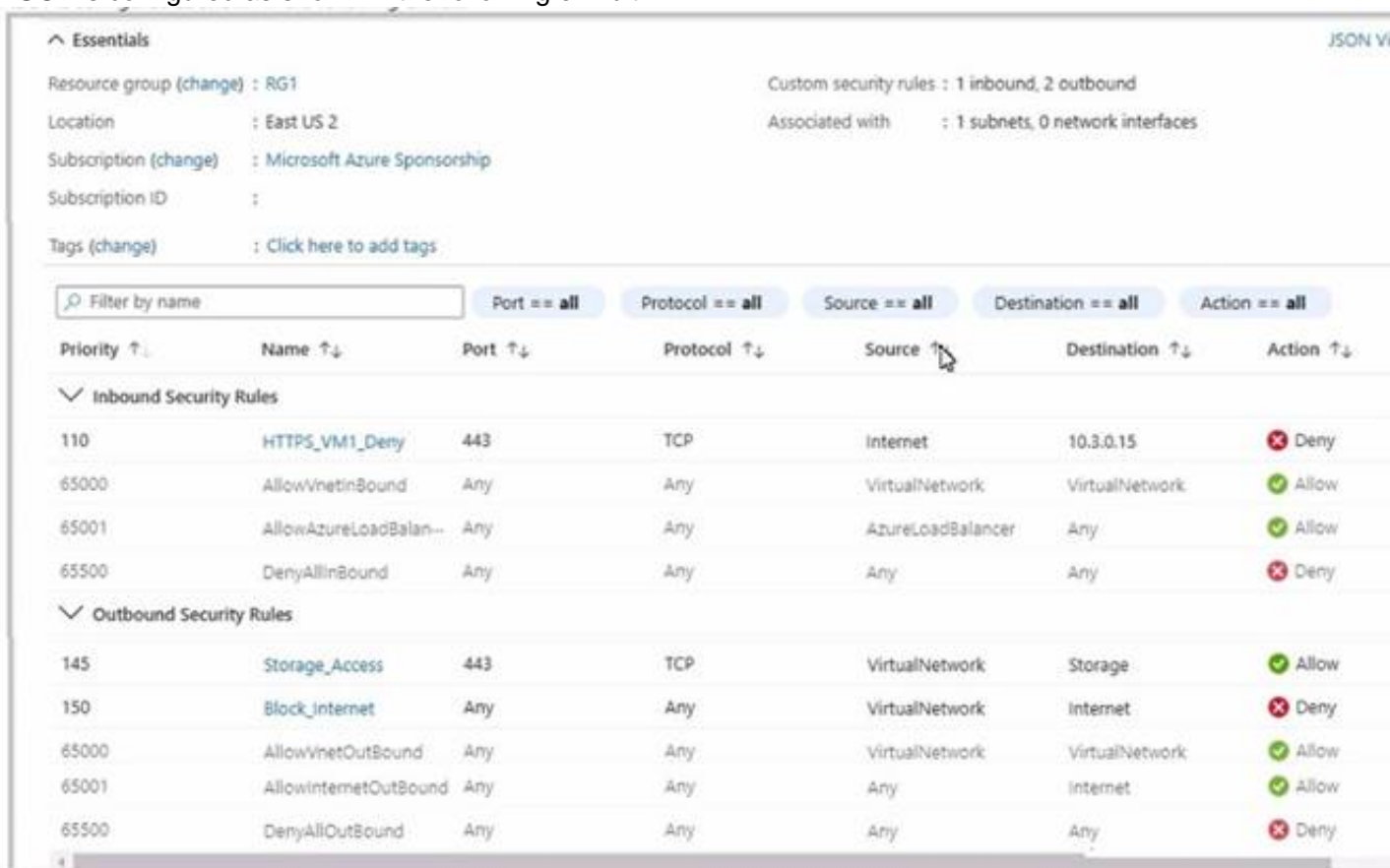
NEW QUESTION 113

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

| Name | Type | Description |
|----------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| VNET1 | Virtual network | Contains subnet1 and subnet2 |
| subnet1 | Subnet | IP address space 10.3.0.0/24 |
| subnet2 | Subnet | IP address space 10.4.0.0/24 |
| NSG1 | Network security group (NSG) | None |
| vm1 | Virtual machine | IP address 10.3.0.15 |
| vm2 | Virtual machine | IP address 10.4.0.16 |
| storage1 | Storage account | None |

NSG1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.



| Priority | Name | Port | Protocol | Source | Destination | Action |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------|----------|-------------------|----------------|--------|
| Inbound Security Rules | | | | | | |
| 110 | HTTPS_VM1_Deny | 443 | TCP | Internet | 10.3.0.15 | Deny |
| 65000 | AllowVnetInBound | Any | Any | VirtualNetwork | VirtualNetwork | Allow |
| 65001 | AllowAzureLoadBalanc... | Any | Any | AzureLoadBalancer | Any | Allow |
| 65500 | DenyAllInBound | Any | Any | Any | Any | Deny |
| Outbound Security Rules | | | | | | |
| 145 | Storage_Access | 443 | TCP | VirtualNetwork | Storage | Allow |
| 150 | Block_Internet | Any | Any | VirtualNetwork | Internet | Deny |
| 65000 | AllowVnetOutBound | Any | Any | VirtualNetwork | VirtualNetwork | Allow |
| 65001 | AllowInternetOutBound | Any | Any | Any | Internet | Allow |
| 65500 | DenyAllOutBound | Any | Any | Any | Any | Deny |

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

| Statements | Yes | No |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| VM1 can access storage1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| VM2 can access VM1 by using the HTTPS protocol. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The security rules for NSG1 apply to any virtual machine on VNET1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Yes - VM1 can access the Storage account because there is nothing blocking it the on the virtual network. There is a rule that actually allows outbound access to storage.

Yes- VM2 is on the Same VNET there is nothing blocking access to it from VM1 on the Virtual network. The Deny rule for HTTPS_VM1_Deny is for inbound connections from the internet.

No- You have a Inbound deny rule for VM1 from the the internet with a destination of the 10.3.0.15 which is in Subnet1. This proves the NSG is associated to Subnet1 and only subnet one because the image shows it is connected to only 1 subnet. VM2 is on Subnet2 which you can determined by its IP address. This means that NSG1 does not apply to VM2.

NEW QUESTION 118

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that uses Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage.

You need to use AzCopy to copy data to the blob storage and file storage in storage1. Which authentication method should you use for each type of storage? To answer, select

the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Blob storage:

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only

Shared access signatures (SAS) only

Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

File storage:

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only

Shared access signatures (SAS) only

Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

You can provide authorization credentials by using Azure Active Directory (AD), or by using a Shared Access Signature (SAS) token.

Box 1:

Both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token are supported for Blob storage.

Box 2:

Only Shared Access Signature (SAS) token is supported for File storage.

NEW QUESTION 122

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

link1

contoso.com

Save

Discard

Delete

Access Control (IAM)

Tags

Link name

link1

Link state

Completed

Provisioning state

Succeeded

Virtual network details

Virtual network id

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

Virtual network

VNET2

Configuration

☒ Enable auto registration

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

- Box 1: Yes
- Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.
- Box 2: Yes
- Auto registration is enabled for private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com.
- Box 3: No
- None of the VM will auto-register to the public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com

NEW QUESTION 127

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You plan to create an Azure Storage account in the Azure region of East US 2. You need to create a storage account that meets the following requirements:
? Replicates synchronously
? Remains available if a single data center in the region fails

How should you configure the storage account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Replication:

Geo-redundant storage (GRS)

Locally-redundant storage (LRS)

Read-access geo-redundant storage (RA GRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Account kind:

Blob storage

Storage (general purpose v1)

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

- A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) replicates your data synchronously across three storage clusters in a single region.

LRS would not remain available if a data center in the region fails GRS and RA GRS use asynchronous replication.

Box 2: StorageV2 (general purpose V2) ZRS only support GPv2.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-redundancy-zrs>

NEW QUESTION 131

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

| Name | Subnet |
|-------|-----------|
| VNet1 | Sybnnet11 |
| VNet2 | Subnet12 |
| VNet3 | Subnet13 |

Subscripton1 contains the virtual machines in the following table.

| Name | IP address | Availability set |
|------|------------|------------------|
| VM1 | Subnet11 | AS1 |
| VM2 | Subnet11 | AS1 |
| VM3 | Subnet11 | Not applicable |
| VM4 | Subnet11 | Not applicable |
| VM5 | Subnet12 | Not applicable |
| VM6 | Subnet12 | Not applicable |

In Subscription1, you create a load balancer that has the following configurations:

? Name: LB1

? SKU: Basic

? Type: Internal

? Subnet: Subnet12

? Virtual network: VNET1

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

NOTE: each correct selection is worth one point.

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

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 135

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

RBAC roles

Owner

Contributor

Reader and Data Access

Storage Account Contributor

Answer Area

User1:

User2:

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? User1: You should assign the Reader and Data Access role to User1. This role grants read access to Azure resources and data, including the data in any storage account1. This role is suitable for User1’s task of viewing the data in any storage account, and it follows the principle of least privilege by not granting any write or delete permissions.
? User2: You should assign the Storage Account Contributor role to User2. This role grants full access to manage storage accounts and their data, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC2. This role is suitable for User2’s task of assigning users the Contributor role for storage accounts, and it follows the principle of least privilege by not granting access to other types of resources.

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy the Azure container instances shown in the following table.

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

Which instances can you deploy to a container group?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-instances/container-instances-container-groups> Multi-container groups currently support only Linux containers. For Windows containers, Azure Container Instances only supports deployment of a single container instance. While we are working to bring all features to Windows containers, you can find current platform differences in the service

NEW QUESTION 141

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that stores images.

You need to create a new storage account and replicate the images in storage1 to the new account by using object replication.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Account type:

StorageV2 only

StorageV2 or FileStorage only

StorageV2 or BlobStorage only

StorageV2, BlobStorage, or FileStorage

Object type to create in the new account:

Container

File share

Table

Queue

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

NEW QUESTION 144

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure AD tenant that is linked to the subscriptions shown in the following table.

| Name | Management group | Parent management group |
|------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Sub1 | Tenant Root Group | <i>Not applicable</i> |
| Sub2 | MG1 | Tenant Root Group |
| Sub3 | MG2 | Tenant Root Group |

You have the resource groups shown in the following table.

| Name | Subscription | Description |
|------|--------------|---|
| RG1 | Sub1 | Contains a storage account named storage1 |
| RG2 | Sub2 | Contains a web app named App1 |
| RG3 | Sub3 | Contains a virtual machine named VM1 |

You assign roles to users as shown in the following table.

| User | Role | Scope |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| User1 | Contributor | MG2 |
| User2 | Storage Account Contributor | storage1 |
| User3 | User Access Administrator | Tenant Root Group |

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 |
| | | User1 can resize VM1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| | | User2 can create a new storage account in RG1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| | | User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? User1 can resize VM1. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, User1 is assigned the Contributor role at the subscription level for Sub1. The Contributor role grants full access to manage all resources in the subscription, including the ability to resize virtual machines1. Therefore, User1 can resize VM1, which is a resource in RG1 under Sub1.

? User2 can create a new storage account in RG1. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, User2 is assigned the Reader role at the resource group level for RG1. The Reader role grants read-only access to view existing resources in the resource group, but not to create, update, or delete any resources2. Therefore, User2 cannot create a new storage account in RG1.

? User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, User3 is assigned the Storage Account Contributor role at the resource group level for RG3. The Storage Account Contributor role grants full access to manage storage accounts and their data in the resource group, but not to assign roles to other users3. To assign roles to other users, User3 would need a role that has Microsoft.Authorization/roleAssignments/write permissions, such as User Access Administrator or Owner4. Therefore, User3 cannot assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.

NEW QUESTION 147

- (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 148

- (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 151

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You need to delegate a subdomain named research.adatum.com to a different DNS server in Azure. What should you do?

- A. Create an PTR record named research in the adatum.com zone.
- B. Create an NS record named research in the adatum.com zone.
- C. Modify the SOA record of adatum.com.
- D. Create an A record named *. research in the adatum.com zone

Answer: B

Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/delegate-subdomain>

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Topic 5)

You develop the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template to create a resource group and deploy an Azure Storage account to the resource group.

Which cmdlet should you run to deploy the template?

- A. New-AzTenantDeployment
- B. New-AzResourceGroupDeploy»ent
- C. New-AzResource
- D. New-AzOeployment

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 157

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You deploy a virtual machine scale set that is configure as shown in the following exhibit.

Create a virtual machine scale set

BasicsDisksNetworkingScalingManagementHealthAdvancedTagsReview + create

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

Instance

Initial instance count * 2

Scaling

Scaling policy Manual Custom

Minimum number of VMs * 1

Maximum number of VMs * 10

Scale out

CPU threshold (%) * 75

Duration in minutes * 10

Number of VMs to increase by * 1

Scale in

CPU threshold (%) * 25

Number of VMs to decrease by * 1

Diagnostic logs

Collect diagnostic logs from Autoscale Disabled Enabled

Scale-In policy

Configure the order in which virtual machines are selected for deletion during a scale-in operation. [Learn more about scale-in policies.](#)

Scale-in policy Default - Balance across availability zones and fault domains, then delete V... ▾

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

Answer Area

At 9:00 AM, the scale set starts and CPU utilization is 90 percent for 15 minutes. How many virtual machine instances will be running at 9:15 AM?

2345

At 10:00 AM, the scale set has five virtual machine instances running and CPU utilization falls to less than 15 percent for 60 minutes. How many virtual machine instances will be running at 11:00 AM?

1234

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box-1 : 3

Initial starts 2 VM's 15 minutes have passed. at 10 minutes 1 VM was added we now have 3 VM's. Cool down is 5 Minutes before another 10 minute wait cycle starts so the answer is 3.

Box-2: 1

Initial 5 VM's 60 minutes Pass. 1 VM removed every 15 minute cycle. 10 minutes wait timer plus 5 minute cool down equals 15 minutes cycle. Four 15 minute cycles pass equaling 60 minutes removing 4 VM's. We have 1 VM left.

Default Scale in and Out Default Durations are 10 minutes with 5 minute cool down. The default scale set settings in Azure are:

- Minimum number of instances 1
- Maximum number of instances 10
- Scale out CPU threshold (%) 75
- Duration in minutes 10
- Number of instances to increase by 1
- Scale in CPU threshold (%) 25
- Number of instances to decrease by -1

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-autoscale-portal#create-a-rule-to-automatically-scale-in>

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

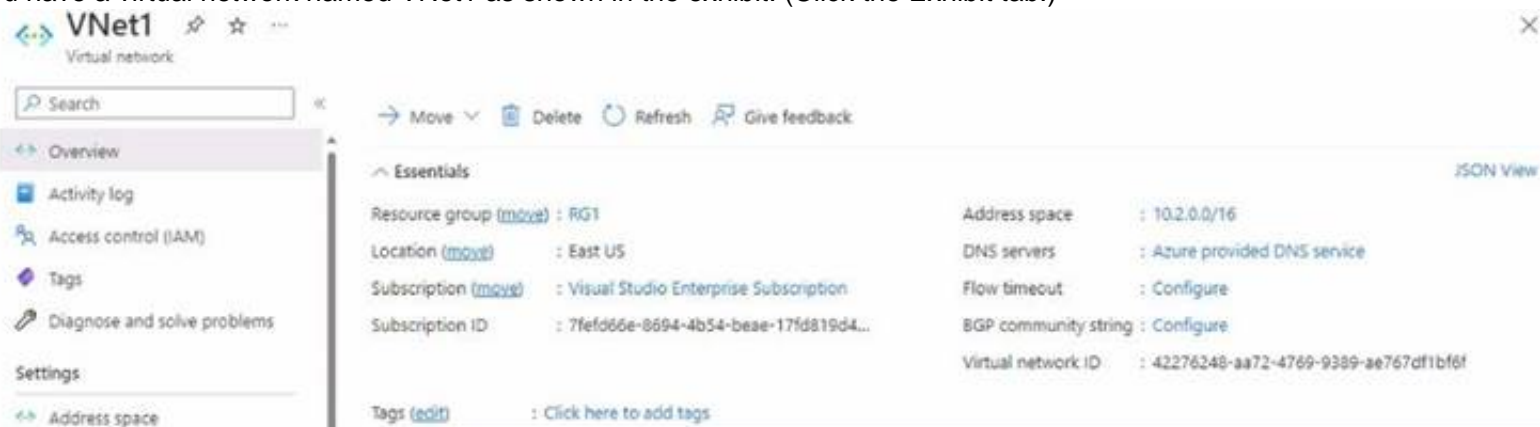
- A. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports enabled and Floating IP disabled.
- B. Deploy a basic load balancer.
- C. Add a frontend IP configuration, a backend pool, and a health probe.
- D. Add two load balancing rules that have HA Ports and Floating IP enabled.
- E. Deploy a standard load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

Answer: DEF

NEW QUESTION 162

- (Topic 5)

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



No devices are connected to VNet1.

You plan to peer VNet1 to another virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16.

You need to create the peering. What should you do first?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 166

- (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 storage1 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 169

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

| Name | Peered with | DNS server |
|-------|-------------|--------------------------|
| VNET1 | VNET2 | Default (Azure-provided) |
| VNET2 | VNET1 | 10.10.0.4 |

You have the virtual machines shown in the following table.

| Name | IP address | Network interface | Connects to |
|---------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Server1 | 10.10.0.4 | NIC1 | VNET1/Subnet1 |
| Server2 | 172.16.0.4 | NIC2 | VNET1/Subnet2 |
| Server3 | 192.168.0.4 | NIC3 | VNET2/Subnet2 |

You have the virtual network interfaces shown in the following table.

| Name | DNS server |
|------|------------------------------|
| NIC1 | Inherit from virtual network |
| NIC2 | 10.10.0.4 |
| NIC3 | Inherit from virtual network |

Server1 is a DNS server that contains the resources shown in the following table.

| Name | Type | Value |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| contoso.com | Primary DNS zone | Not applicable |
| Host1.contoso.com | A record | 131.107.10.15 |

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

| Name | Type | Value |
|-------|----------|----------------|
| Host1 | A record | 131.107.200.20 |
| Host2 | A record | 131.107.50.50 |

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

| Statements | Yes | No |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Server2 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Server2 resolves host1.contoso.com to 131.107.10.15. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Server3 resolves host2.contoso.com to 131.107.50.50. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 173

- (Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

To recover VM1 to a point eight days ago, you need to use the Azure Backup service to restore the VM from a recovery point. A recovery point is a snapshot of the VM data at a specific point in time. Azure Backup creates recovery points according to the backup policy that you configure for the Recovery Services vault1. In this case, the Recovery Services vault named RSV1 has a backup policy that retains instant snapshots for five days and daily backup for 14 days. This means that you can restore the VM from any point in the last 14 days, as long as there is a recovery point available. Since you need to recover VM1 to a point eight days ago, you can use the daily backup recovery point that was created on that day2.

To restore the VM from a recovery point, you have two options: Replace existing or Create new. The Replace existing option overwrites the existing VM with the restored data, while the Create new option creates a new VM with the restored data. The Replace existing option requires you to deallocate or delete the existing VM before restoring it, which can cause downtime and data loss. The Create new option allows you to restore the VM the existing VM, which minimizes downtime and data loss3.

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

NEW QUESTION 176

- (Topic 5)

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

javascript:void(0)

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

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

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

NEW QUESTION 179

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You need to deploy a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  ...
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  ...
  "dependsOn": [
    "[
      reference
      resourceId
      Union
    ] ('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/', 'VM1')",
  ],
  "properties": {
    "storageProfile": {
      "
      Array
      Image
      ImageReference
      vhd
      ": {
        "publisher": "MicrosoftWindowsServer",
        "Offer" : "WindowsServer",
        "sku" : "2019-Datacenter",
        "version" : "latest"
      },
    ...
  }
}
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

- dependsOn: resourceID

- storageProfile: ImageReference Reference :

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/resource-dependency#dependson>

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/javascript/api/@azure/arm-compute/storageprofile?view=azure-node-latest>

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com. The User administrator role is assigned to a user named Admin1.

An external partner has a Microsoft account that uses the user1@outlook.com sign in.

Admin1 attempts to invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant and receives the following error message: "Unable to invite user user1@outlook.com – Generic authorization exception." You need to ensure that Admin1 can invite the external partner to sign in to the Azure AD tenant.

What should you do?

A. From the Roles and administrators blade, assign the Security administrator role to Admin1.

B. From the Organizational relationships blade, add an identity provider.

C. From the Custom domain names blade, add a custom domain.

D. From the Users settings blade, modify the External collaboration settings.

Answer: D

Explanation:

You can adjust the guest user settings, their access, who can invite them from "External collaboration settings" check this link <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/delegate-invitations>

NEW QUESTION 184

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)


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

You need to configure a shared access signature (SAS) to ensure that users can only download blobs securely by name.


Which two settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.


Answer Area

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

Blob versioning permissions 

☐ Enables deletion of versions


Allowed blob index permissions 


☐ Read/Write ☐ Filter


Start and expiry date/time 

Start

End

(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time 


Allowed IP addresses 

Allowed protocols 


☒ HTTPS only ☒ HTTPS and HTTP

Answer:


Answer Area

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

Blob versioning permissions 

☐ Enables deletion of versions


Allowed blob index permissions 


☐ Read/Write ☐ Filter


Start and expiry date/time 

Start

End

(UTC) Coordinated Universal Time 

Allowed IP addresses 

Allowed protocols 

☒ HTTPS only ☒ HTTPS and HTTP

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Allowed resources types: Objects (access by name)

Allowed Permissions: Read (you need download) and List (you need to see the object to read it)

NEW QUESTION 188

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

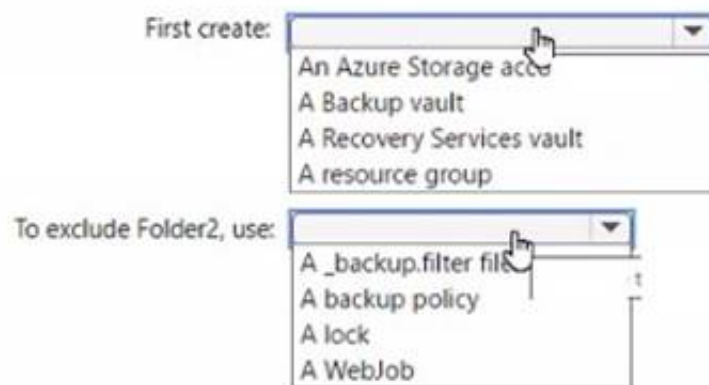
You have an Azure App Service app named WebApp1 that contains two folders named Folder1 and Folder2.

You need to configure a daily backup of WebApp1. The solution must ensure that Folder2 is excluded from the backup.

What should you create first and what should you use to exclude Fokier2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup?tabs=portal#create-a-custom-backup>

In Storage account, select an existing storage account (in the same subscription) or select Create new. Do the same with Container. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-backup?tabs=portal#configure-partial-backups>

Partial backups are supported for custom backups (not for automatic backups). Sometimes you don't want to back up everything on your app. To exclude folders and files from being stored in your future backups, create a _backup.filter file in the %HOME%\site\wwwroot folder of your app. Specify the list of files and folders you want to exclude in this file.

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Topic 5)

You create an App Service plan named plan1 and an Azure web app named webapp1. You discover that the option to create a staging slot is unavailable. You need to create a staging slot for plan1.

What should you do first?

- A. From webapp1, modify the Application settings.
- B. From webapp1, add a custom domain.
- C. From plan1, scale up the App Service plan.
- D. From plan1, scale out the App Service plan.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The app must be running in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier in order for you to enable multiple deployment slots. If the app isn't already in the Standard, Premium, or Isolated tier, you receive a message that indicates the supported tiers for enabling staged publishing. At this point, you have the option to select Upgrade and go to the Scale tab of your app before continuing.

Scale up: Get more CPU, memory, disk space, and extra features like dedicated virtual machines (VMs), custom domains and certificates, staging slots, autoscaling, and more.

Scale out: Increase the number of VM instances that run your app. You can scale out to as many as 30 instances

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/manage-scale-up>

NEW QUESTION 198

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You plan to use Azure Network Watcher to perform the following tasks:

? Task1: Identify a security rule that prevents a network packet from reaching an Azure virtual machine

? Task2: Validate outbound connectivity from an Azure virtual machine to an external host

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Task1:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| IP flow verify | |
| Next hop | |
| Packet capture | |
| Security group view | |
| Traffic Analytics | |

Task2:

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| Connection troubleshoot | |
| IP flow verify | |
| Next hop | |
| NSG flow logs | |
| Traffic Analytics | |

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Task 1: IP flow verify

The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which security rule allowed or denied the communication, so that you can resolve the problem.

Task 2: Connection troubleshoot

The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time.

NEW QUESTION 203

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

| Name | Connected to |
|------|--------------|
| VM1 | VNet1 |
| VM2 | VNet2 |
| VM3 | VNet3 |

All The virtual machines have only private IP addresses.

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 208

- (Topic 5)

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

| Name | If base blobs were last modified more than (days) | Then |
|-------|---|-------------------------|
| Rule1 | 5 days | Move to cool storage |
| Rule2 | 5 days | Delete the blob |
| Rule3 | 5 days | Move to archive storage |

On June 1, you store a blob named File1 in the Hot access tier of storage1. What is the state of File1 on June 7?

- A. stored in the Archive access tier
- B. stored in the Hot access tier
- C. stored in the Cool access tier
- D. deleted

Answer: D

Explanation:

If you define more than one action on the same blob, lifecycle management applies the least expensive action to the blob. For example, action delete is cheaper than action tierToArchive. Action tierToArchive is cheaper than action tierToCool. <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/lifecycle-management-overview>

NEW QUESTION 211

- (Topic 5)

You have two Azure virtual networks named VNet1 and VNet2. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2.

VM1 hosts a frontend application that connects to VM2 to retrieve data.

Users report that the frontend application is slower than usual.

You need to view the average round-trip time (RTT) of the packets from VM1 to VM2. Which Azure Network Watcher feature should you use?

- A. NSG flow logs
- B. Connection troubleshoot
- C. IP flow verify
- D. Connection monitor

Answer: D

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-monitoring-overview#monitoring>

The connection monitor capability monitors communication at a regular interval and informs you of reachability, latency, and network topology changes between the VM and the endpoint.

Connection monitor also provides the minimum, average, and maximum latency observed over time. After learning the latency for a connection, you may find that you can decrease the latency by moving your Azure resources to different Azure regions.

NEW QUESTION 216

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Storage account named storageaccount1.

You export storageaccount1 as an Azure Resource Manager template. The template contains the following sections.

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
  "apiVersion": "2019-06-01",
  "name": "storageaccount1",
  "location": "eastus",
  "sku": {
    "name": "Standard_LRS",
    "tier": "Standard"
  },
  "kind": "StorageV2",
  "properties": {
    "networkAcls": {
      "bypass": "AzureServices",
      "virtualNetworkRules": [],
      "ipRules": [],
      "defaultAction": "Allow"
    },
    "supportsHttpsTrafficOnly": true,
    "encryption": {
      "services": {
        "file": {
          "keyType": "Account",
          "enabled": true
        },
        "blob": {
          "keyType": "Account",
          "enabled": true
        }
      }
    },
    "keySource": "Microsoft.Storage"
  },
  "accessTier": "Hot"
},
```

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

| Answer Area | |
|--|---|
| Statements | Yes No |
| A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1. | <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> |
| Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier. | <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> |
| Global administrators in Azure AD can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials. | <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

| Statements | Yes | No |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Global administrators in Azure AD can access a file share hosted in storageaccount1 by using their Azure AD credentials. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

NEW QUESTION 219

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have a hybrid deployment of Azure AD that contains the users shown in the following table.

| Name | User type | On-premises sync enabled |
|-------|-----------|--------------------------|
| User1 | Member | No |
| User2 | Member | Yes |
| User3 | Guest | No |

You need to modify the JobTitle and UsageLocation attributes for the users.

For which users can you modify the attributes from Azure AD? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

JobTitle:

User1 and User3 only

User1 only

User1 and User2 only

User1 and User3 only

User1, User2, and User3

UsageLocation:

User1, User2, and User3

User1 only

User1 and User2 only

User1 and User3 only

User1, User2, and User3

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1:User1 and User3 only

You must use Windows Server Active Directory to update the identity, contact info, or job info for users whose source of authority is Windows Server Active Directory.

Box 2: User1, User2, and User3

Usage location is an Azure property that can only be modified from Azure AD (for all users including Windows Server AD users synced via Azure AD Connect).

NEW QUESTION 221

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named account1.

You plan to upload the disk files of a virtual machine to account1 from your on-premises network. The on-premises network uses a public IP address space of 131.107.1.0/24.

You plan to use the disk files to provision an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 will be attached to a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 uses an IP address space of 192.168.0.0/24.

You need to configure account1 to meet the following requirements:

- Ensure that you can upload the disk files to account1.
- Ensure that you can attach the disks to VM1.
- Prevent all other access to account1.

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

- A. From the Networking blade of account1, select Selected networks
B. From the Service endpoints blade of VNet1, add a service endpoint.
C. From the Networking blade of account11, add the 131.107.1.0/24 IP address range.
D. From the Networking blade of account1. select Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account
E. From the Networking blade of account1, add VNet1.

Answer: AE

Explanation:

To restrict access to account1, you need to enable the firewall and virtual network settings on the storage account. This allows you to specify which networks can access the storage account. By selecting Selected networks, you can block all access from the public internet and only allow access from the specified networks. By adding VNet1, you can allow access from the virtual network that contains VM1. You do not need to add the on-premises IP address range or enable the service endpoint option, as these are not required for uploading the disk files to the storage account. You do not need to allow trusted Microsoft services, as this is not relevant for the scenario. Then, References: [Configure Azure Storage firewalls and virtual networks] [Upload a generalized VHD to Azure]

NEW QUESTION 225

- (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 1 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 230

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 235

- (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 resource group.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Moving the virtual machine to a different resource group does not change the host that the virtual machine runs on. It only changes the logical grouping 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 237

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

Internet users [answer choice].

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

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

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

Answer:

Internet users [answer choice].

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

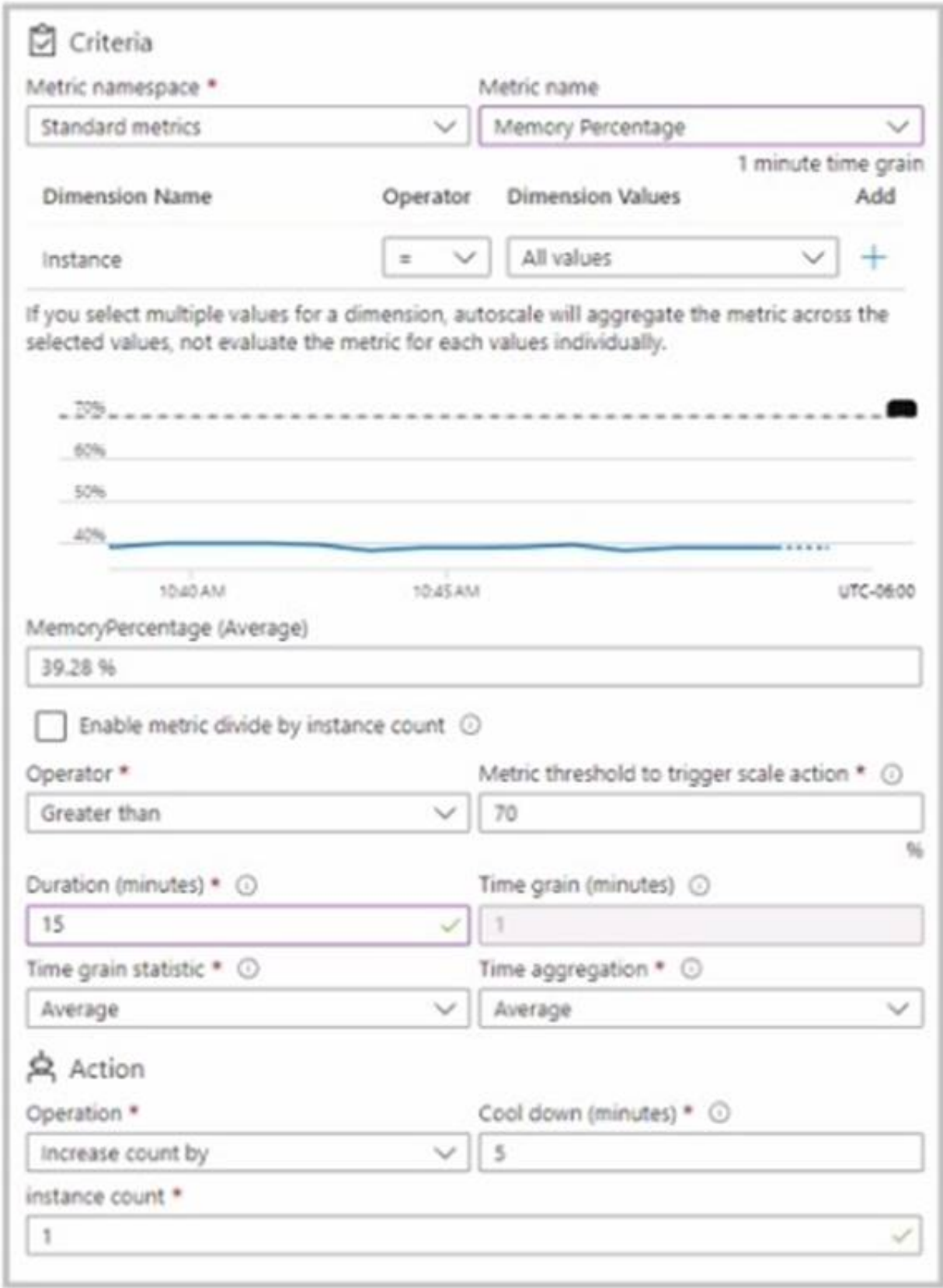
Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: can connect to the container from any device
In the policy "osType": "window" refer that it will create a container in a container group that runs Windows but it won't block access depending on device type.
Box 2: the container will restart automatically
Docker provides restart policies to control whether your containers start automatically when they exit, or when Docker restarts. Restart policies ensure that linked containers are started in the correct order. Docker recommends that you use restart policies, and avoid using process managers to start containers.
on-failure : Restart the container if it exits due to an error, which manifests as a non-zero exit code.
As the flag is mentioned as "on-failure" in the policy, so it will restart automatically

NEW QUESTION 242

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



For the instance limits stale condition setting, you set Maximum to 5. During a 30-minute period. Appl uses 60 percent of the available memory. What is the maximum number of instances for Appl during the 30-minute period:

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer: C

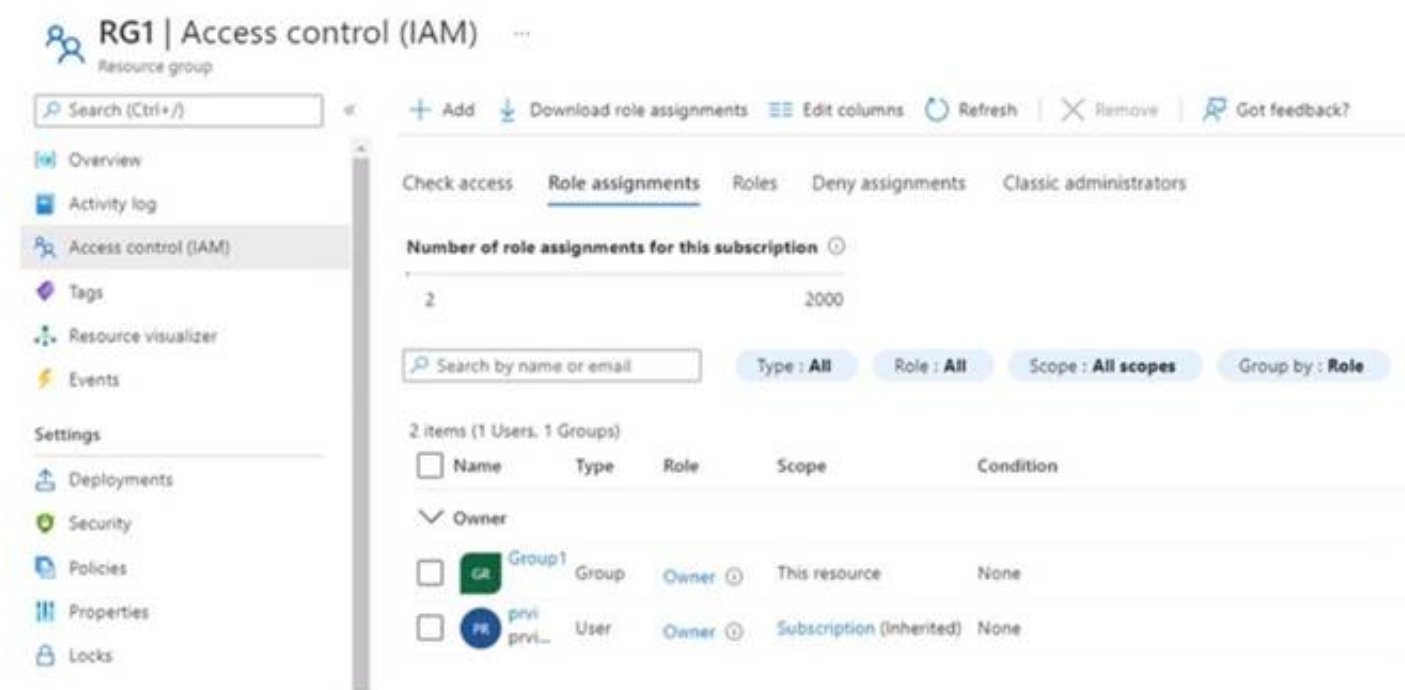
Explanation:

The exhibit shows that you have an autoscale rule configured for your App Service app named App1. The rule is based on the memory percentage metric, which measures the average amount of memory used by all the instances of your app. The rule has the following settings:
? Scale out action: Add 1 instance when the memory percentage is greater than or

equal to 80% for a duration of 10 minutes.
? Scale in action: Remove 1 instance when the memory percentage is less than or equal to 60% for a duration of 10 minutes.
? Instance limits: The minimum number of instances is 2, and the maximum number of instances is 5.
According to the question, during a 30-minute period, App1 uses 60% of the available memory. This means that the scale in action is triggered, but not the scale out action. Therefore, one instance is removed from App1 every 10 minutes, until the minimum number of instances is reached.
Since App1 initially has two running instances, after the first 10 minutes, one instance is removed and App1 has one instance left. However, since the minimum number of instances is set to 2, another instance is added back to App1 to meet the minimum requirement. Therefore, after the first 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.
After the second 10 minutes, the same process repeats. One instance is removed due to the scale in action, and another instance is added back due to the minimum requirement. Therefore, after the second 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.
After the third 10 minutes, there is no change in the number of instances, because App1 already has the minimum number of instances. Therefore, after the third 10 minutes, App1 still has two instances.
Therefore, during the 30-minute period, App1 never has more than two instances running at any given time. However, since one instance is removed and added back every 10 minutes, there are four different instances that are used by App1 during the period. Hence, the maximum number of instances for App1 during the period is four.

NEW QUESTION 243
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains the users shown in the following table. The groups are configured as shown in the following table.



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 |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| You can assign User2 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group2 as a member of Group1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group3 as a member of Group1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by assigning the Owner role to Group3 for RG1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Answer:

Answer Area

| Statements | Yes | No |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| You can assign User2 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group2 as a member of Group1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by adding Group3 as a member of Group1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| You can assign User3 the Owner role for RG1 by assigning the Owner role to Group3 for RG1. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/groups-concept#how-are-role-assignable-groups-protected>
"Group nesting isn't supported. A group can't be added as a member of a role-assignable group."
For the second question:
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/how-to-manage-groups#add-or-remove-a-group-from-another-group>
"We currently don't support:
Adding Microsoft 365 groups to Security groups or other Microsoft 365 groups. "
For the third question, although it appears truncated in the screenshot (ending with "for...") there is a reference about Microsoft 365 groups support for roles assignment here: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/roles/groups-concept#how-role-assignments-to-groups-work>
"To assign a role to a group, you must create a new security or Microsoft 365 group with the is AssignableToRole property set to true. "

NEW QUESTION 246

- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.
For storage 1. you create an encryption scope named Scope1. Which storage types can you encrypt by using Scope1?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

"Encryption scopes enable you to manage encryption at the level of an individual blob or container." https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/blobs/encryption-scope- manage?tabs=portal

NEW QUESTION 247

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

| Name | Location |
|------|----------|
| RG1 | East US |
| RG2 | West US |

You create the following Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template named deploy.json.

```
{
  "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
  "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
  "parameters": {},
  "variables": {},
  "resources": [
    {
      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
      "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
      "location": "eastus",
      "name": "[concat('RG', copyIndex())]",
      "copy": {
        "name": "copy",
        "count": 4
      }
    }
  ],
  "outputs": {}
}
```

You deploy the template by running the following cmdlet.
Item-AzSubscriptionDeployment -location -Template file deploy-json For each or the following statements, select Yes il the statement is bue. Otherwise, select No.
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

Answer:

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 248

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 249

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

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

What should you do?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

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

Modify the address space of Subnet1 : Incorrect choice

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

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

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

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

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

Reference:

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

NEW QUESTION 251

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You plan to use Azure Network Watcher to perform the following tasks:

? Task1: Identify a security rule that prevents a network packet from reaching an Azure virtual machine

? Task2: Validate outbound connectivity from an Azure virtual machine to an external host

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Task1:

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| IP flow verify | |
| Next hop | |
| Packet capture | |
| Security group view | |
| Traffic Analytics | |

Task2:

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| Connection troubleshoot | |
| IP flow verify | |
| Next hop | |
| NSG flow logs | |
| Traffic Analytics | |

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: IP flow verify

At some point, a VM may become unable to communicate with other resources, because of a security rule. The IP flow verify capability enables you to specify a source and destination IPv4 address, port, protocol (TCP or UDP), and traffic direction (inbound or outbound). IP flow verify then tests the communication and informs you if the connection succeeds or fails. If the connection fails, IP flow verify tells you which.

Box 2: Connection troubleshoot

Diagnose outbound connections from a VM: The connection troubleshoot capability enables you to test a connection between a VM and another VM, an FQDN, a URI, or an IPv4 address. The test returns similar information returned when using the connection monitor capability, but tests the connection at a point in time, rather than monitoring it over time, as connection monitor does. Learn more about how to troubleshoot connections using connection-troubleshoot.

NEW QUESTION 252

- (Topic 5)

Your company has an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

The company also has two on-premises servers named Server1 and Server2 that run Windows Server 2016. Server1 is configured as a DNS server that has a primary DNS zone named adatum.com. Adatum.com contains 1,000 DNS records.

You manage Server1 and Subscription1 from Server2. Server2 has the following tools installed:

- ? The DNS Manager console
- ? Azure PowerShell
- ? Azure CLI 2.0

You need to move the adatum.com zone to Subscription1. The solution must minimize administrative effort.

What should you use?

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Azure DNS supports importing and exporting zone files by using the Azure command-line interface (CLI). Zone file import is not currently supported via Azure PowerShell or the Azure portal.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-import-export>

NEW QUESTION 255

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Subscription that contains the virtual networks Shown in the following table.

| Name | Location |
|--------|-----------|
| Vnet1 | US East |
| Vnet2 | US East |
| Vnet3 | US East |
| Vnet4 | UK South |
| Vnet5 | UK South |
| Vnet6 | UK South |
| Vnet7 | Asia East |
| Vnet8 | Asia East |
| Vnet9 | Asia East |
| Vnet10 | Asia East |

All the virtual networks are peered. Each virtual network contains nine virtual machines. You need to configure secure RDP connections to the virtual machines by using Azure Bastion.

What is the minimum number of Bastion hosts required?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

? According to the Microsoft documentation, Azure Bastion is a service that provides more secure and seamless RDP and SSH access to virtual machines without any exposure through public IP addresses. You can provision the service directly in your local or peered virtual network to get support for all the VMs within it.

? In your scenario, you have three virtual networks that are peered with each other.

This means that they can communicate with each other as if they were in the same virtual network. Therefore, you can deploy one Bastion host in any of the virtual networks and use it to connect to all the virtual machines in the peered virtual networks. You don't need to deploy a separate Bastion host for each virtual network or each virtual machine.

? For more information about how to deploy and use Azure Bastion, see Tutorial:

Deploy Bastion using specified settings: Azure portal.

NEW QUESTION 256

- (Topic 5)

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

After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these

questions will not appear in the review screen.

You 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 Monitor, you create a metric on Network in and Network Out. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that has 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 258

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

Each virtual machine contains only a private IP address.

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

Create a Bastion

Basics

Tags

Advanced

Review + create

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

Project details

Subscription *

MSDN Platforms

Resource group *

RG1

Create new

Instance details

Name *

Bastion1

Virtual network *

VNet1

Create new

Subnet *

AzureBastionSubnet (10.0.2.0/24)

Manage subnet configuration

Public IP address

Public IP address *

☒ Create new
 ☐ Use existing

Public IP address name *

VNet1-ip

Public IP address SKU

Standard

Assignment

☐ Dynamic
 ☒ Static

Review + create

Previous

Next : Tags >

[Download a template for automation](#)

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

| Statements | Yes | No |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| The Remote Desktop Connection client (mstsc.exe) can be used to connect to VM1 through Bastion1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Azure portal can use SSH to connect to VM2 through Bastion1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The Azure portal can be used to connect to VM3 through Bastion1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 261

- (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription.
You plan to migrate 50 virtual machines from VMware vSphere to the subscription. You create a Recovery Services vault.
What should you do next?

- A. Configure an extended network.
B. Create a recovery plan.
C. Deploy an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to vSphere.
D. Configure a virtual network.

Answer: C

Explanation:

To migrate virtual machines from VMware vSphere to Azure, you need to use Azure Migrate, which is a service that helps you assess and migrate your on-premises workloads to Azure. Azure Migrate uses an appliance that you deploy as an Open Virtualization Application (OVA) template to vSphere. The appliance discovers the virtual machines and sends metadata and performance data to Azure Migrate. You can then use Azure Migrate to assess the readiness, cost, and sizing of the virtual machines for migration. You can also use Azure Migrate to replicate and migrate the virtual machines to Azure. References:

? About Azure Migrate

Migrate Server Migration

? Prepare VMware servers for assessment and migration to Azure with Azure

NEW QUESTION 263

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. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Only users located in the East US Azure region can connect to storage1. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Three copies of storage1 will be maintained in the East US Azure region. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- 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 265
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)
You have an Azure subscription that has offices in the East US and West US Azure regions.
You plan to create the storage account shown in the following exhibit.

Create a storage account

Basics

Advanced

Networking

Data protection

Encryption

Basics

Subscription

Azure subscription 1

Resource Group

RG1

Location

eastus

Storage account name

adatum22

Deployment model

Resource manager

Performance

Premium

Premium account type

File shares

Replication

Zone-redundant storage (ZRS)

Advanced

Secure transfer

Enabled

Allow storage account key access

Enabled

Allow cross-tenant replication

Disabled

Default to Azure Active Directory authorization in the Azure portal

Disabled

Blob public access

Enabled

Minimum TLS version

Version 1.2

Permitted scope for copy operations (preview)

From any storage account

Enable hierarchical namespace

Disabled

Enable network file system v3

Disabled

Enable SFTP

Disabled

Large file shares

Disabled

Networking

Network connectivity

Public endpoint (all networks)

Default routing tier

Microsoft network routing

Endpoint type

Standard

Data protection

Point-in-time restore

Disabled

Blob soft delete

Disabled

Container soft delete

Disabled

File share soft delete

Enabled

File share retainment period in days

7

Versioning

Disabled

Blob change feed

Disabled

Version-level immutability support

Disabled

Encryption

Encryption type

Microsoft-managed keys (MMK)

Enable support for customer-managed keys

Blobs and files only

Enable infrastructure encryption

Disabled

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

To minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, modify the [answer choice] setting.

Endpoint type
 Default routing tier
Endpoint type
 Location
 Network connectivity
 Performance

After adatum22 is created, you can modify the [answer choice] setting.

Premium account type
 Enable infrastructure encryption
 Enable support for customer-managed keys
 Encryption type
Premium account type

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

The default routing tier setting determines how network traffic is routed from the internet to the storage account. By default, the Microsoft global network routing option is selected, which means that traffic is routed over the Microsoft global network for the bulk of its path, maximizing network performance and reliability. However, this option also incurs network charges for data transfer between different Azure regions. The internet routing option, on the other hand, minimizes the traversal of traffic over the Microsoft global network, handing it off to the transit ISP at the earliest opportunity. This option lowers networking costs, but may compromise network performance and reliability. Therefore, to minimize the network costs of accessing adatum22, which is located in the East US region, from the West US region, you should modify the default routing tier setting to use internet routing instead of Microsoft global network routing. For more information, see Network routing preference for Azure Storage.

Box2 = Encryption Type

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/infrastructure-encryption-enable?tabs=portal>

NEW QUESTION 266

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure web app named App1. App1 has the deployment slots shown in the following table:

| Name | Function |
|--------------|------------|
| webapp1-prod | Production |
| webapp1-test | Staging |

In webapp1-test, you test several changes to App1. You back up App1.

You swap webapp1-test for webapp1-prod and discover that App1 is experiencing performance issues.

You need to revert to the previous version of App1 as quickly as possible. What should you do?

- A. Redeploy App1
- B. Swap the slots
- C. Clone App1
- B**: Restore the backup of App1

Answer: B

Explanation:

When you swap deployment slots, Azure swaps the Virtual IP addresses of the source and destination slots, thereby swapping the URLs of the slots. We can easily revert the deployment by swapping back. Deployment slots are live apps with their own host names. App content and configurations elements can be swapped between two deployment slots, including the production slot. Deploying your application to a non-production slot has the following benefits: 1. You can validate app changes in a staging deployment slot before swapping it with the production slot. 2. Deploying an app to a slot first and swapping it into production makes sure that all instances of the slot are warmed up before being swapped into production. Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/deploy-staging-slots>

NEW QUESTION 269

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

| Name | Operating system | Private IP address | Public IP address | DNS suffix configured in the operating system | Connected to |
|------|--|--------------------|-------------------|---|--------------|
| vm1 | Windows Server 2019 | 10.0.1.4 | 131.107.50.20 | Contoso.com | vnet1 |
| vm2 | SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 15 (SLES) SP2 | 10.0.1.5 | 131.107.90.80 | None | vnet1 |

You create the Azure DNS zones shown in the following table.

| Name | Type |
|--------------|------------------|
| Contoso.com | DNS zone |
| Fabrikam.com | Private DNS zone |

You perform the following actions:

? To fabrikam.com, you add a virtual network link to vnet1 and enable auto registration.
? For contoso.com, you assign vm1 and vm2 the Owner role.
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 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

| Statements | Yes | No |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| The DNS A record for vm1 is added to contoso.com and has the IP address of 131.107.50.20. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5. | <input type="radio"/> | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |

NEW QUESTION 270

- (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 271

- (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: D

Explanation:

A virtual machine scale set is a group of identical virtual machines that are automatically distributed across fault domains and update domains in one or more placement groups1. A fault domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that share a common power source and network switch, and a failure in one fault domain will not affect virtual machines in other fault domains2. An update domain is a logical group of underlying hardware that can undergo maintenance or be rebooted at the same time3.

By creating a virtual machine scale set with 12 instances, you can ensure that App1 has high availability and scalability. You can configure the scale set to have a minimum number of instances that must always be running, and a maximum number of instances that can be scaled up or down based on demand or a schedule. You can also configure the scale set to use automatic OS image upgrades, which will apply updates to the virtual machines in batches, ensuring that at least one instance is always running during the upgrade process.

NEW QUESTION 272

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You purchase a new Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You create a virtual machine named VM1 in Subscription1. VM1 is not protected by Azure Backup.

You need to protect VM1 by using Azure Backup. Backups must be created at 01:00 and stored for 30 days.

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

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| A blob container | |
| A file share | |
| A Recovery Services vault | |
| A storage account | |

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

| | |
|------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| A backup policy | |
| A batch job | |
| A batch schedule | |
| A recovery plan | |

Answer:

Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| A blob container | |
| A file share | |
| A Recovery Services vault | |
| A storage account | |

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

| | |
|------------------|---|
| | ▼ |
| A backup policy | |
| A batch job | |
| A batch schedule | |
| A recovery plan | |

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: A Recovery Services vault

A Recovery Services vault is an entity that stores all the backups and recovery points you create over time.

Box 2: A backup policy

What happens when I change my backup policy?

When a new policy is applied, schedule and retention of the new policy is followed.

References:

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

A Recovery Services vault is a storage entity in Azure that houses data. The data is typically copies of data, or configuration information for virtual machines (VMs), workloads, servers, or workstations. You can use Recovery Services vaults to hold backup data for various Azure services such as IaaS VMs (Linux or Windows) and Azure SQL databases. You can use backup policy to configure schedule.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-recovery-services-vault-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-vms-first-look-arm>

NEW QUESTION 274

.....

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