

# Microsoft

## Exam Questions AZ-104

Microsoft Azure Administrator



**NEW QUESTION 1**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 2**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

Your company purchases a new Azure subscription.

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

```

1 {
2   "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2015-01-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
3   "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
4   "parameters": {},
5   "variables": {},
6   "resources": [
7     {
8       "type": "Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups",
9       "apiVersion": "2018-05-01",
10      "location": "eastus",
11      "name": "[concat('RG', copyIndex())]",
12      "copy": {
13        "name": "copy",
14        "count": 3
15      }
16    },
17    {
18      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
19      "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
20      "name": "lockDeployment",
21      "resourceGroup": "RG1",
22      "dependsOn": ["[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG1')]"],
23      "properties": {
24        "mode": "Incremental",
25        "template": {
26          "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
27          "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
28          "parameters": {},
29          "variables": {},
30          "resources": [
31            {
32              "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
33              "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
34              "name": "rglock",
35              "properties": {
36                "level": "CanNotDelete"
37              }
38            }
39          ]
40        }
41      }
42    },
43    {
44      "type": "Microsoft.Resources/deployments",
45      "apiVersion": "2021-04-01",
46      "name": "lockDeployment",
47      "resourceGroup": "RG2",
48      "dependsOn": ["[resourceId('Microsoft.Resources/resourceGroups/', 'RG2')]"],
49      "properties": {
50        "mode": "Incremental",
51        "template": {
52          "$schema": "https://schema.management.azure.com/schemas/2019-04-01/deploymentTemplate.json#",
53          "contentVersion": "1.0.0.0",
54          "parameters": {},
55          "variables": {},
56          "resources": [
57            {
58              "type": "Microsoft.Authorization/locks",
59              "apiVersion": "2016-09-01",
60              "name": "rgLock",
61              "properties": {
62                "level": "ReadOnly"
63              }
64            }
65          ]
66        }
67      }
68    }
69  ],
70  "outputs": {}
71 }

```

You connect to the subscription and run the following cmdlet:  
 New-AzDeployment -Location westus -TemplateFile "deploy.json"  
 For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

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

A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Based on the file named Deploy.json and the cmdlet you ran, here are the answers to your statements:

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

```
New-AzResourceGroup -Name RG3 -Location westus
```

**NEW QUESTION 3**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Type
RG1	Resource group
storage1	Storage account
VNET1	Virtual network

You assign an Azure policy that has the following settings:

- ? Scope: Sub1
- ? Exclusions: Sub1/RG1/VNET1
- ? Policy definition: Append a tag and its value to resources
- ? Policy enforcement: Enabled
- ? Tag name: Tag4
- ? Tag value: value4

You assign tags to the resources as shown in the following table.

Resource	Tag
Sub1	Tag1:subscription
RG1	Tag2:IT
storage1	Tag3:value1
VNET1	Tag3:value2

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Statements	Yes	No
RG1 has the Tag2 : IT tag assigned only	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Storage1 has the Tag1:subscription, Tag2:IT, Tag3:value1, and Tag4:value4 tags assigned.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 has the Tag2 : IT and Tag3 :value2 tags assigned only	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

- ? RG1 has the Tag2: IT tag assigned only. No, this is not correct. According to the tables, RG1 has two tags assigned: Tag2: IT and Tag3: value2. The Azure policy does not affect RG1, because it is excluded from the scope of the policy. Therefore, RG1 does not have the Tag4: value4 tag appended by the policy.
- ? Storage1 has the Tag1: subscription, Tag2: IT, Tag3: value1, and Tag4: value4 tags assigned. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, Storage1 has three tags assigned: Tag1: subscription, Tag2: IT, and Tag3: value1. The Azure policy affects Storage1, because it is within the scope of the policy and not excluded. Therefore, Storage1 has the Tag4: value4 tag appended by the policy.
- ? VNET1 has the Tag2: IT and Tag3: value2 tags assigned only. Yes, this is correct. According to the tables, VNET1 has two tags assigned: Tag2: IT and Tag3: value2. The Azure policy does not affect VNET1, because it is excluded from the scope of the policy. Therefore, VNET1 does not have the Tag4: value4 tag appended by the policy.

**NEW QUESTION 4**

- (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, Provanca, Cherwell.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/itsmc-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 5**

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 6**

- (Topic 5)

You have the Azure virtual networks shown in the following table.

Name	Address space	Subnet	Resource group Azure region
VNet1	10.11.0.0/16	10.11.0.0/17	West US
VNet2	10.11.0.0/17	10.11.0.0/25	West US
VNet3	10.10.0.0/22	10.10.1.0/24	East US
VNet4	192.168.16.0/22	192.168.16.0/24	North Europe

To which virtual networks can you establish a peering connection from VNet1?

- A. VNet2, VNet3, and VNet4
- B. VNet2only
- C. VNet3 and VNet4 only
- D. VNet2 and VNet3 only

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Topic 5)

You create an Azure Storage account.

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

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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:

Destination:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (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 Traffic Manager Contributor role at the subscription level to Admin1

- A. Yes
- B. NO

Answer: B

**Explanation:**

The Traffic Manager Contributor role is not related to Traffic Analytics. Traffic Manager is a service that provides DNS-based load balancing and traffic routing across different regions and endpoints. Traffic Manager Contributor is a role that allows you to create and manage Traffic Manager profiles, endpoints, and geographies<sup>1</sup>.

Traffic Analytics is a service that provides visibility into user and application activity in your cloud networks. Traffic Analytics analyzes Azure Network Watcher network security group (NSG) flow logs to provide insights into traffic flow in your Azure cloud. With Traffic Analytics, you can visualize network activity, identify hot spots, secure your network, optimize your network deployment, and pinpoint network misconfigurations<sup>2</sup>.

To enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you need to have a role that grants you the following permissions at the subscription level:

- ? Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/connections/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/localNetworkGateways/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/routeTables/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworkGateways/read
- ? Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read
- ? Microsoft.Operationallnsights/workspaces/\*

Some of the built-in roles that have these permissions are Owner, Contributor, or Network Contributor<sup>3</sup>. However, these roles also grant other permissions that may not be necessary or desirable for enabling Traffic Analytics. Therefore, the best practice is to use the principle of least privilege and create a custom role that only has the required permissions<sup>4</sup>.

Therefore, to meet the goal of ensuring that an Azure AD user named Admin1 is assigned the required role to enable Traffic Analytics for an Azure subscription, you should create a custom role with the required permissions and assign it to Admin1 at the subscription level.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (Topic 4)

You need to add VM1 and VM2 to the backend pool of LB1. What should you do first?

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

Answer: B

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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  All  Selected  None

Selected  
No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices  Selected  None

Selected  
No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD  All  None

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices  Yes  No

Maximum number of devices per user

Users may sync settings and app data across devices  All  Selected  None

Selected  
No member selected

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ Selected None

---

Selected

No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ All None

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ Yes No

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ 50

Users may sync settings and app data across devices ⓘ All Selected None

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 13

- (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 16

- (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 20

- (Topic 2)

Which blade should you instruct the finance department auditors to use?

- A. Partner information
- B. Overview
- C. Payment methods
- D. Invoices

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

You can opt in and configure additional recipients to receive your Azure invoice in an email. This feature may not be available for certain subscriptions such as support offers, Enterprise Agreements, or Azure in Open.

? Select your subscription from the Subscriptions page. Opt-in for each subscription you own. Click Invoices then Email my invoice. A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

? Click Opt in and accept the terms.

Scenario: During the testing phase, auditors in the finance department must be able to review all Azure costs from the past week.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-download-azure-invoice-daily-usage-date>

#### NEW QUESTION 23

- (Topic 2)

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

Which domain name should you use?

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

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

Scenario:

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

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

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

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 25

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Scenario: Licensing Issue

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

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

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

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

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 29**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and a Recovery Services vault named Vault1. You create a backup Policy1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

### Policy1

☰ Associated items
🗑️ Delete
💾 Save
✕ Discard

**Backup schedule**

\* Frequency: Daily ▼

\* Time: 2:00 AM ▼

\* Timezone: (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time ▼

---

**Retention range**

Retention of daily backup point.

\* At: 2:00 AM ▼ For: 5 ▼ Day(s)

---

Retention of weekly backup point.

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

---

Retention of monthly backup point.

Week Based Day Based

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

---

Retention of yearly backup point.

Week Based Day Based

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

January 8 at 14:00:

	▼
5	
6	
8	
9	

January 15 at 14:00:

	▼
5	
8	
17	
19	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: 6

4 daily + 1 weekly + monthly

Box 2: 8

4 daily + 2 weekly + monthly + yearly

**NEW QUESTION 33**

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 36**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account. The account stores website data. You need to ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft point-of-presence (POP) closest to the user's location. What should you configure?

- A. load balancing
- B. private endpoints
- C. Azure Firewall rules
- D. Routing preference

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Routing preference is a feature that allows you to configure how network traffic is routed to your storage account from clients over the internet. By default, traffic from the internet is routed to the public endpoint of your storage account over the Microsoft global network, which is optimized for low-latency path selection and high reliability. Both inbound and outbound traffic are routed through the point of presence (POP) that is closest to the client. This ensures that traffic to and from your storage account traverses over the Microsoft global network for the bulk of its path, maximizing network performance. You can also change the routing preference to use internet routing, which minimizes the traversal of your traffic over the Microsoft global network, handing it off to the transit ISP at the earliest opportunity. This lowers networking costs, but may compromise network performance. Therefore, to ensure that inbound user traffic uses the Microsoft POP closest to the user's location, you should configure routing preference to use the Microsoft global network as the default routing option for your storage account.

References:

- ? Network routing preference for Azure Storage
- ? Configure network routing preference for Azure Storage

**NEW QUESTION 38**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. Azure collects events from VM1. You are creating an alert rule in Azure Monitor to notify an administrator when an error is logged in the System event log of VM1. You need to specify which resource type to monitor. What should you specify?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

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

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 43**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

Actions	Answer Area
Mount a VHD.	
Copy the files by using File Explorer.	
Download and run a script.	
Select a restore point.	
Copy the files by using AZCopy.	
From the Azure portal, click <b>Restore VM</b> from the vault.	
From the Azure portal, click <b>File Recovery</b> from the vault.	

➤    ➤

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

Step 4: Copy the files by using AzCopy

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 44**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that is used by several departments at your company. Subscription1 contains the resources in the following table:

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

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

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

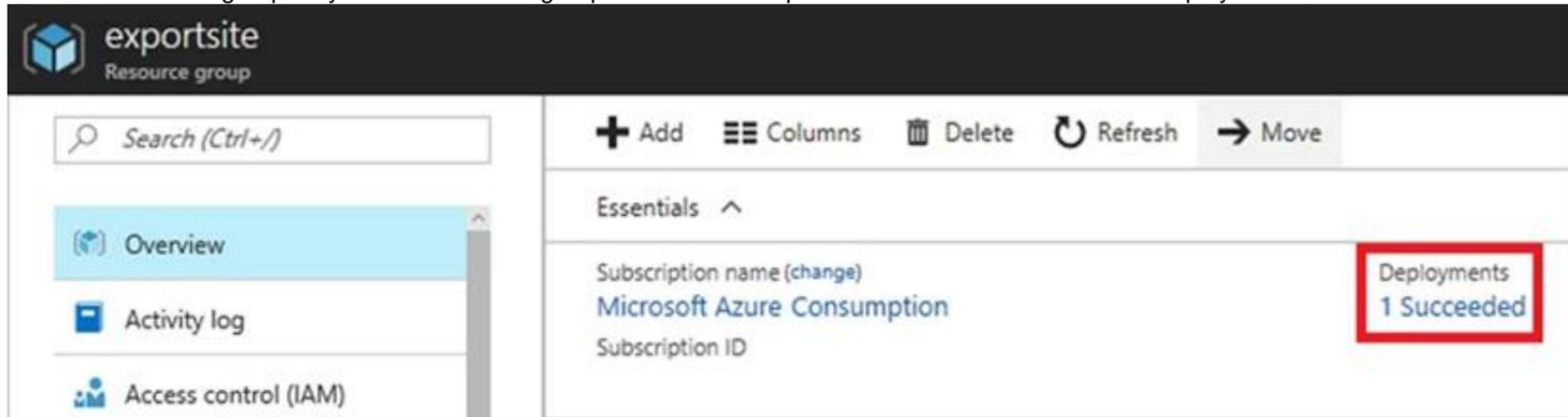
- A. RG1
- B. VM1
- C. Storage1
- D. Container1

**Answer: A**

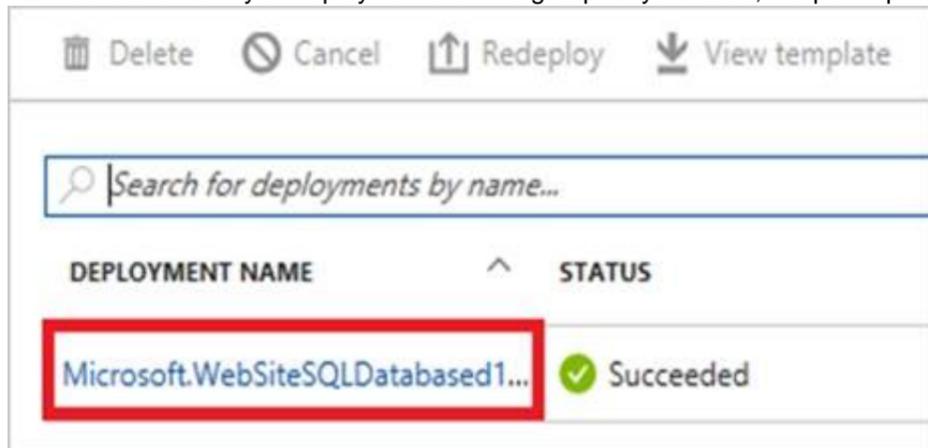
**Explanation:**

\* 1. View template from deployment history

Go to the resource group for your new resource group. Notice that the portal shows the result of the last deployment. Select this link.



\* 2. You see a history of deployments for the group. In your case, the portal probably lists only one deployment. Select this deployment.



The portal displays a summary of the deployment. The summary includes the status of the deployment and its operations and the values that you provided for parameters. To see the template that you used for the deployment, select View template.

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

**NEW QUESTION 45**

- (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 50**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that connects to your on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. VNet1 contains one subnet named Subnet1.

Subnet1 is associated to a network security group (NSG) named NSG1. Subnet1 contains a basic internal load balancer named ILB1. ILB1 has three Azure virtual machines in the backend pool.

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

Resource to create:

- An Azure Event Grid
- An Azure Log Analytics workspace
- An Azure Storage account

Resource on which to enable diagnostics:

- ILB1
- NSG1
- The Azure virtual machines

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: An Azure Log Analytics workspace

In the Azure portal you can set up a Log Analytics workspace, which is a unique Log Analytics environment with its own data repository, data sources, and solutions.

Box 2: NSG1

NSG flow logs allow viewing information about ingress and egress IP traffic through a Network security group. Through this, the IP addresses that connect to the ILB can be monitored when the diagnostics are enabled on a Network Security Group.

We cannot enable diagnostics on an internal load balancer to check for the IP addresses. As for Internal LB, it is basic one. Basic can only connect to storage account. Also, Basic LB has only activity logs, which doesn't include the connectivity workflow. So, we need to use NSG to meet the mentioned requirements.

**NEW QUESTION 51**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
storage1	Storage account
Workspace1	Log Analytics workspace
DB1	Azure SQL database

You plan to create a data collection rule named DCRI in Azure Monitor.

Which resources can you set as data sources in DCRI, and which resources can you set as destinations in DCRI? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Data sources:

Destinations:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Data Sources: VM1 only Destination: Workspace1 Only

**NEW QUESTION 53**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. The tenant is synced to the on-premises Active Directory domain. The domain contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
SecAdmin1	Security administrator
BillAdmin1	Billing administrator
User1	Reports reader

You enable self-service password reset (SSPR) for all users and configure SSPR to have the following authentication methods:

- ? Number of methods required to reset: 2
- ? Methods available to users: Mobile phone, Security questions
- ? Number of questions required to register: 3
- ? Number of questions required to reset: 3
- You select the following security questions:
- ? What is your favorite food?
- ? In what city was your first job?
- ? What was the name of your first pet?

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
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: In what city was your first job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What is your favorite food?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What was the name of your first pet?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
SecAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: In what city was your first job?	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
BillAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What is your favorite food?	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
User1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password: What was the name of your first pet?	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

No, No, Yes

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authentication-security-questions>

**NEW QUESTION 55**

- (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 58**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that has the public IP addresses shown in the following table.

Name	IP version	SKU	Tier	IP address assignment
IP1	IPv4	Standard	Regional	Static
IP2	IPv4	Standard	Global	Static
IP3	IPv4	Basic	Regional	Dynamic
IP4	IPv4	Basic	Regional	Static
IP5	IPv6	Standard	Regional	Static

You plan to deploy an instance of Azure Firewall Premium named FW1. Which IP addresses can you use?

- A. IP2 Only
- B. IP1 and IP2 only
- C. IP1, IP2, and IP5 only
- D. IP1, IP2, IP4, and IP5 only

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/public-ip-addresses#at-a-glance>

Azure Firewall

- Dynamic IPv4: No

- Static IPv4: Yes

Dynamic IPv6: No

- Static IPv6: No

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/ip-services/configure-public-ip-firewall>

Azure Firewall is a cloud-based network security service that protects your Azure Virtual Network resources. Azure Firewall requires at least one public static IP address to be configured. This IP or set of IPs are used as the external connection point to the firewall. Azure Firewall supports standard SKU public IP addresses. Basic SKU public IP address and public IP prefixes aren't supported.

**NEW QUESTION 62**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

In Azure Cloud Shell, you need to create a virtual machine by using an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template. How should you complete the command? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area,

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

▼

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

▼

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**NEW QUESTION 65**

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 67**

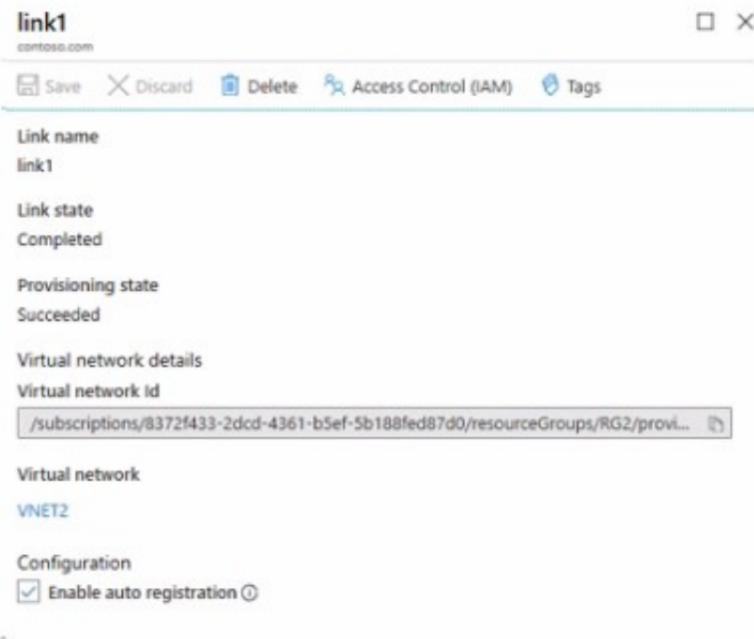
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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.



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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

(adatum.com)

Box 1: Yes

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

Box 2: Yes

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

Box 3: No

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

**NEW QUESTION 71**

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 72**

- (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 75**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

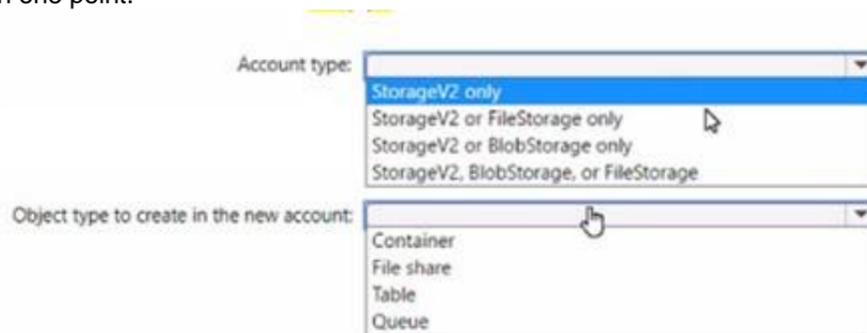
You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that stores images.

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated

**NEW QUESTION 80**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 runs a financial reporting app named App1 that does not support multiple active instances. At the end of each month, CPU usage for VM1 peaks when App1 runs.

You need to create a scheduled runbook to increase the processor performance of VM1 at the end of each month.

What task should you include in the runbook?

- A. Add the Azure Performance Diagnostics agent to VM1.
- B. Modify the VM size property of VM1.
- C. Add VM1 to a scale set.
- D. Increase the vCPU quota for the subscription.
- E. Add a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension to VM1.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

To create a scheduled runbook to increase the processor performance of VM1 at the end of each month, you need to modify the VM size property of VM1. This will allow you to scale up the VM to a larger size that has more CPU cores and memory. You can use Azure Automation to create a PowerShell runbook that changes the VM size using the Set-AzVM cmdlet. You can then schedule the runbook to run at the end of each month using the Azure portal or Azure PowerShell. For more information, see [How to resize a virtual machine in Azure using Azure Automation1](#).

**NEW QUESTION 81**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

**Answer Area**

Storage type:

Host caching:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

The reasons for this recommendation are:

- ? Premium SSD disks provide the lowest latency and the highest performance among the available disk types<sup>12</sup>.
- ? Zone-redundant storage (ZRS) provides data resiliency in the event of a datacenter outage by replicating the data across three availability zones in the same region<sup>12</sup>.
- ? Read-only host caching can improve the read performance of the disk by using the VM's RAM and local SSD as a cache<sup>13</sup>. This can also reduce the impact of a host failure on the disk data, as the cached data is not lost<sup>4</sup>.
- ? Read/write host caching is not recommended for Premium SSD disks, as it can introduce additional latency and reduce the durability guarantees of the disk<sup>13</sup>.

**NEW QUESTION 82**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

Name	Connected to
VM1	Subnet1
VM2	Subnet2

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

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

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

Answer Area

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 87**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

Which port should you configure for the inbound security rule?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

? What is Azure Bastion?

? About Azure Bastion configuration settings

**NEW QUESTION 92**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A custom policy definition is a way to define your own rules for using Azure resources. You can use custom policies to enforce compliance, security, cost management, or organization-specific requirements. However, a custom policy definition alone is not enough to meet the goal of automatically blocking TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. You also need to create a policy assignment that applies the custom policy definition to the scope of the subscription. A policy assignment is the link between a policy definition and an Azure resource. Without a policy assignment, the custom policy definition will not take effect. Therefore, the solution does not meet the goal.

References:

? Tutorial: Create a custom policy definition

? Create and manage policies to enforce compliance

**NEW QUESTION 97**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

No, this does not meet the goal. Unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider does not affect the creation of network security groups (NSGs) in the subscription. The Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider is used for managing classic deployment model resources, such as virtual networks, network interfaces, and public IP addresses<sup>1</sup>. However, NSGs are only supported for Resource Manager deployment model resources<sup>2</sup>. Therefore, unregistering the Microsoft.ClassicNetwork provider will not automatically block TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks.

To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources<sup>3</sup>. You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

**NEW QUESTION 98**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

```

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

```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

**Answer Area**

```

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

```

**NEW QUESTION 99**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

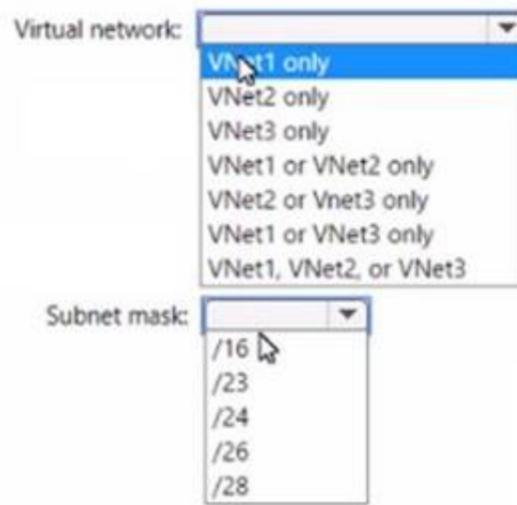
You plan to create a container app named contapp1 in the East US Azure region. You need to create a container app environment named con-env1 that meets the following requirements:

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

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

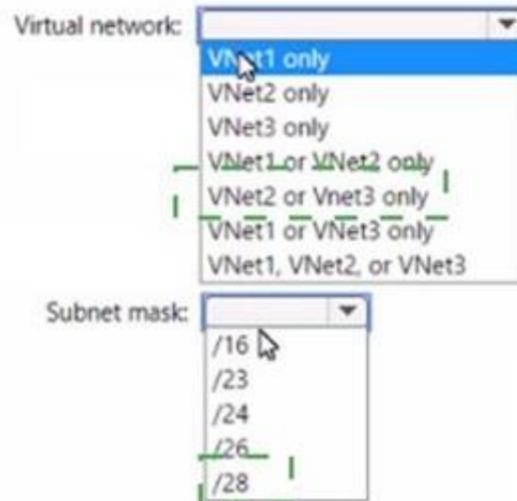
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**



Answer:

**Answer Area**



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 104**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Address prefix	10.0.0.0/16 10.0.1.0/24 10.0.254.0/24
Next hop type:	Virtual appliance Virtual network Virtual network gateway
Assigned to:	GatewaySubnet Subnet0 Subnet1 and Subnet2

Answer:

**Answer Area**

Address prefix	10.0.0.0/16 10.0.1.0/24 10.0.254.0/24
Next hop type:	Virtual appliance Virtual network Virtual network gateway
Assigned to:	GatewaySubnet Subnet0 Subnet1 and Subnet2

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box1 : 10.0.0.0/16

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

Box 2 : Virtual appliance

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

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

Box 3 : GatewaySubnet

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

**NEW QUESTION 107**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

Solution: from Azure AD in the Azure portal, you use the Bulk create user operation. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/external-identities/tutorial-bulk-invite?source=recommendations>

information and invitation preferences

- Use "Bulk invite users" to prepare a comma-separated value (.csv) file with the user information and invitation preferences
- Upload the CSV file to Azure AD
- Verify the users were added to the directory

**NEW QUESTION 111**

- (Topic 5)

You plan to deploy three Azure virtual machines named VM1, VM2, and VM3. The virtual machines will host a web app named App1.

You need to ensure that at least two virtual machines are available if a single Azure datacenter becomes unavailable.

What should you deploy?

- A. all three virtual machines in a single Availability Zone
- B. all virtual machines in a single Availability Set
- C. each virtual machine in a separate Availability Zone
- D. each virtual machine in a separate Availability Set

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

An Availability Zone in an Azure region is a combination of a fault domain and an update domain. For example, if you create three or more VMs across three zones in an Azure region, your VMs are effectively distributed across three fault domains and three update domains. The Azure platform recognizes this distribution across update domains to make sure that VMs in different zones are not updated at the same time.

Reference link

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/training/modules/configure-virtual-machine-availability/5-review-availability-zones>

**NEW QUESTION 116**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

Azure Files not supported.

Only storage4 can be exported.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 121**

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": "reference",
        "resourceId": "Union",
        "type": "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces",
        "name": "VM1"
      }
    ],
  ],
  "properties": {
    "storageProfile": {
      "imageReference": {
        "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 122

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 is in a resource group named RG1. A user named User1 has the following roles for Subscription1:

- Reader
- Security Admin
- Security Reader

You need to ensure that User1 can assign the Reader role for VNet1 to other users. What should you do?

- A. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1.
- B. Assign User1 the Owner role for VNet1.
- C. Remove User1 from the Security Reader role for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for RG1.
- D. Remove User1 from the Security Reader and Reader roles for Subscription1. Assign User1 the Contributor role for Subscription1

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 123

- (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 126

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has a subscription ID of c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e.

You need to create a custom RBAC role named CR1 that meets the following requirements:

- ? Can be assigned only to the resource groups in Subscription1
- ? Prevents the management of the access permissions for the resource groups
- ? Allows the viewing, creating, modifying, and deleting of resource within the resource groups

What should you specify in the assignable scopes and the permission elements of the definition of CR1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

```

"assignableScopes": [
  [
    "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"
    "/subscriptions/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e/resourceGroups"
  ],
  "permissions": [
    {
      "actions": [
        "*"
      ],
      "additionalProperties" : {},
      "dataActions": [],
      "notActions" : [
        "Microsoft.Authorization/*"
        "Microsoft.Resources/*"
        "Microsoft.Security/*"
      ],
      "notDataActions": []
    }
  ],
]
  
```

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: "/subscription/c276fc76-9cd4-44c9-99a7-4fd71546436e"  
 In the assignableScopes you need to mention the subscription ID where you want to implement the RBAC  
 Box 2: "Microsoft.Authorization/\*" Microsoft.Authorization/\* is used to Manage authorization  
 References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftauthorization>  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles>  
 References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/custom-roles>  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/resource-provider-operations#microsoftresources>

**NEW QUESTION 127**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory Domain Services (AD DS) domain named contoso.com. The domain contains the servers shown in the following table.

Name	IP address	Role
DC1	192.168.2.1/16	Domain controller DNS server
Server1	192.168.2.50/16	Member server

You plan to migrate contoso.com to Azure.  
 You create an Azure virtual network named VNET1 that has the following settings:

- Address space: 10.0.0.0/16
- Subnet:
  - o Name: Subnet1 o IPv4: 10.0.1.0/24

You need to move DC1 to VNET1. The solution must ensure that the member servers in contoso.com can resolve AD DS DNS names.  
 How should you configure DC1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
 NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

IP address: 

- Obtain an IP address automatically.
- Use 10.0.1.3.**
- Use 10.0.2.1.
- Use 192.168.2.1.

Name resolution: 

- Configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server.
- Configure VNET1 to use the default Azure-provided DNS server.
- Create an Azure Private DNS zone named contoso.com.**
- Create an Azure public DNS zone named contoso.com.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

? IP address: You should use 10.0.1.3 as the IP address for DC1. This is because DC1 needs to have a static IP address within the subnet range of VNET1, which is 10.0.1.0/24. You cannot use 10.0.2.1 or 192.168.2.1, as they are outside of the subnet range of VNET1. You also cannot obtain an IP address automatically, as this may cause DC1 to lose its IP address and break the DNS resolution for the domain members.

? Name Resolution: You should configure VNET1 to use a custom DNS server that points to the IP address of DC1, which is 10.0.1.33. This is because DC1 is the domain controller and DNS server for contoso.com, and it needs to resolve the AD DS DNS names for the domain members that are in Azure or on-premises. You cannot use the default Azure-provided DNS server, as it does not support AD DS DNS names. You also do not need to create an Azure Private DNS zone or an Azure public DNS zone named contoso.com, as these are not required for AD DS DNS resolution.

**NEW QUESTION 130**

- (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 networks.

**NEW QUESTION 132**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

- A. Proximity2 only
- B. Proximity 1, Proximity2, and Proximity3
- C. Proximity 1 and Proximity3 only
- D. Proximity1 only

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Azure proximity placement groups represent a new logical grouping capability for your Azure Virtual Machines, which in turn is used as a deployment constraint

when selecting where to place your virtual machines. In fact, when you assign your virtual machines to a proximity placement group, the virtual machines are placed in the same data center, resulting in lower and deterministic latency for your applications. The VMSS should share the same region, even it should be the same zone as proximity groups are located in the same data center. Accordingly, it should be proximity 2 only.  
 Reference:  
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/introducing-proximity-placement-groups>

**NEW QUESTION 135**

- (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 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 have to deny direct RDP or SSH access over the internet through an NSG.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 139**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Subscription1 has following resource groups:

Name	Region	Lock type
RG1	West Europe	None
RG2	West Europe	Read Only

RG1 includes a web app named App1 in the West Europe location. Subscription2 contains the following resource groups:

Name	Region	Lock type
RG3	East Europe	Delete
RG4	Central US	none

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
App1 can be moved to RG2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
App1 can be moved to RG2	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG3	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
App1 can be moved to RG4	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

App1 present in RG1 and in RG1 there is no lock available. So you can move App1 to other resource groups, RG2, RG3, RG4.

Note:

App Service resources can only be moved from the resource group in which they were originally created. If an App Service resource is no longer in its original resource group, move it back to its original resource group.

**NEW QUESTION 142**

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 troubleshooting
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 troubleshooting

Diagnose outbound connections from a VM: The connection troubleshooting 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-troubleshooting.

**NEW QUESTION 146**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 149**

- (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 154**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET in the East Us 2 region. A network interface named VM1-NI is connected to VNET1. You successfully deploy the following Azure Resource Manager template.

```
{
  "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  "name": "VM1",
  "zones": "1",
  "location": "EastUS2",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"
  ],
  "properties": {
    "hardwareProfile": {
      "vmSize": "Standard_A2_v2"
    },
    "osProfile": {
      "computerName": "VM1",
      "adminUsername": "AzureAdmin",
      "adminPassword": "[parameters('adminPassword')]"
    },
    "storageProfile": {
      "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",
      "osDisk": {
        "createOption": "FromImage"
      }
    },
    "networkProfile": {
      "networkInterfaces": [
        {
          "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM1-NI')]"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
},
{
  "apiVersion": "2017-03-30",
  "type": "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines",
  "name": "VM2",
  "zones": "2",
  "location": "EastUS2",
  "dependsOn": [
    "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"
  ],
  "storageProfile": {
    "imageReference": "[variables('image')]",
    "osDisk": {
      "createOption": "FromImage"
    }
  },
  "networkProfile": {
    "networkInterfaces": [
      {
        "id": "[resourceId('Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces', 'VM2-NI')]"
      }
    ]
  }
}
}
```

Answer Area

	Yes	No
VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

	Yes	No
VM1 and VM2 can connect to VNET1.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If an Azure datacenter becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If the East US 2 region becomes unavailable, VM1 or VM2 will be available.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

A close-up of a computer screen Description automatically generated

"A resource can only be created in a virtual network that exists in the same region and subscription as the resource." <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-vnet-plan-design-arm#regions>

**NEW QUESTION 158**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

<p><b>Actions</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 2px;">Remove nsg1.</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 2px;">Create an availability set.</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 2px;">Remove the public IP addresses from vm1 and vm2.</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 2px;">Create a health probe and backend pool on lb1.</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 2px;">Create a load balancing rule on lb1.</div>	<p><b>Answer Area</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="button" value="➤"/>  <input type="button" value="➤"/>  <input type="button" value="➤"/>  <input type="button" value="➤"/>  <input type="button" value="➤"/> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="button" value="⬆"/>  <input type="button" value="⬆"/>  <input type="button" value="⬆"/> </div> </div>
--	---

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 163**

- (Topic 5)

You download an Azure Resource Manager template based on an existing virtual machine. The template will be used to deploy 100 virtual machines. You need to modify the template to reference an administrative password. You must prevent the password from being stored in plain text.

What should you create to store the password?

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

Answer: C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 164**

- (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
- D. 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 169**

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="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The DNS A record for vm1 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.4.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The DNS A record for vm2 is added to fabrikam.com and has the IP address of 10.0.1.5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**NEW QUESTION 174**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 179**

- (Topic 5)

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

Name	Type	Location
VNET1	Virtual network	East US
IP1	Public IP address	West Europe
RT1	Route table	North Europe

You need to create a network interface named NIC1. In which location can you create NIC1?

- A. East US and North Europe only.
- B. East US and West Europe only.
- C. East US, West Europe, and North Europe.
- D. East US only.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Before creating a network interface, you must have an existing virtual network in the same location and subscription you create a network interface in. If you try to create a NIC on a location that does not have any Vnets you will get the following error: "The currently selected subscription and location lack any existing virtual networks. Create a virtual network first."

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-network-interface>

**NEW QUESTION 181**

- (Topic 5)

You need to create an Azure Storage account named storage1. The solution must meet the following requirements:

- Support Azure Data Lake Storage.
- Minimize costs for infrequently accessed data.
- Automatically replicate data to a secondary Azure region.

Which three options should you configure for storage1? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

- A. the Cool access tier
- B. the Hot access tier
- C. hierarchical namespace
- D. zone-redundant storage (ZRS)
- E. geo-redundant storage (GRS)

**Answer: ACE**

**Explanation:**

To create an Azure Storage account that supports Azure Data Lake Storage, you need to enable the hierarchical namespace option. This option allows you to organize and manipulate files and folders efficiently in a data lake. It also enables compatibility with the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) API, which is widely used for big data analytics. For more information, see Azure Data Lake Storage Gen2 Introduction.

To minimize costs for infrequently accessed data, you can choose the Cool access tier for your storage account. This tier offers lower storage costs than the Hot

access tier, but higher access and transaction costs. The Cool access tier is suitable for data that is infrequently accessed or modified, such as short-term backup, disaster recovery, or archival data. Data in the Cool access tier should be stored for at least 30 days. For more information, see Access tiers for blob data. To automatically replicate data to a secondary Azure region, you can choose the geo- redundant storage (GRS) option for your storage account. This option replicates your data synchronously three times within the primary region, and then asynchronously to the secondary region. GRS provides the highest level of durability and availability for your data, and protects against regional outages or disasters. For more information, see Data redundancy.

**NEW QUESTION 183**

- (Topic 5)

You create an Azure Storage account named Contoso storage. You plan to create a file share named data. Users need to map a drive to the data file share from home computers that run Windows 10. Which outbound port should be open between the home computers and the data file share?

- A. 80
- B. 443
- C. 445
- D. 3389

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Ensure port 445 is open: The SMB protocol requires TCP port 445 to be open; connections will fail if port 445 is blocked. References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-how-to-use-files-windows>

**NEW QUESTION 185**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains two Azure virtual machines named VM1 and VM2. VM1 and VM2 run Windows Server 2016.

VM1 is backed up daily by Azure Backup without using the Azure Backup agent. VM1 is affected by ransomware that encrypts data.

You need to restore the latest backup of VM1.

To which location can you restore the backup? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

▼
VM1 only
VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
VM1 and VM2 only
A new Azure virtual machine only
Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

You can restore VM1 to:

▼
VM1 only
VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
VM1 and VM2 only
Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

Answer:

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

▼
VM1 only
VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
VM1 and VM2 only
A new Azure virtual machine only
Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

You can restore VM1 to:

▼
VM1 only
VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
VM1 and VM2 only
Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Box 1 : VM1 and VM2 only

When recovering files, you can't restore files to a previous or future operating system version. You can restore files from a VM to the same server operating system, or to the compatible client operating system. Therefore -

"VM1 and VM2 only" is the best answer since both run on Windows Server 2016.

"A new Azure virtual machine only", this will also work but why to create unnecessary new VM in Azure if existing VM will do the task. So this option is incorrect.

Box 2 : VM1 or A new Azure virtual machine only

When restoring a VM, you can't use the replace existing VM option for encrypted VMs. This option is only supported for unencrypted managed disks. And also You can restore files

from a VM to the same server operating system, or to the compatible client operating system only. Hence "VM1 or A new Azure virtual machine only" is correct answer.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-arm-restore-vm> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm#system-requirements>

**NEW QUESTION 187**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Type
VM1	Virtual machine
storage1	Storage account
Workspace1	Log Analytics workspace
DB1	Azure SQL database

You plan to create a data collection rule named DCRI in Azure Monitor.

Which resources can you set as data sources in DCRI, and which resources can you set as destinations in DCRI? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

Data sources:

Destinations:

Answer:

**Answer Area**

Data sources:

Destinations:

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Data Sources: VM1 only Destination: Workspace1 Only

**NEW QUESTION 191**

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