



# Microsoft

## Exam Questions AZ-104

Microsoft Azure Administrator

## About ExamBible

*[Your Partner of IT Exam](#)*

## Found in 1998

ExamBible is a company specialized on providing high quality IT exam practice study materials, especially Cisco CCNA, CCDA, CCNP, CCIE, Checkpoint CCSE, CompTIA A+, Network+ certification practice exams and so on. We guarantee that the candidates will not only pass any IT exam at the first attempt but also get profound understanding about the certificates they have got. There are so many alike companies in this industry, however, ExamBible has its unique advantages that other companies could not achieve.

## Our Advances

### \* 99.9% Uptime

All examinations will be up to date.

### \* 24/7 Quality Support

We will provide service round the clock.

### \* 100% Pass Rate

Our guarantee that you will pass the exam.

### \* Unique Gurantee

If you do not pass the exam at the first time, we will not only arrange FULL REFUND for you, but also provide you another exam of your claim, ABSOLUTELY FREE!

### NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription contains virtual machines that connect to a virtual network named VNet1.

You plan to configure Azure Monitor for VM Insights.

You need to ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through VNet1.

What should you create first?

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Azure Monitor for VM Insights is a feature of Azure Monitor that provides comprehensive monitoring and diagnostics for your Azure virtual machines and virtual machine scale sets. It collects performance data, process information, and network dependencies from your virtual machines and displays them in interactive charts and maps. You can use Azure Monitor for VM Insights to troubleshoot performance issues, optimize resource utilization, and identify network bottlenecks<sup>1</sup>. To enable Azure Monitor for VM Insights, you need to install two agents on your virtual machines: the Azure Monitor agent (preview) and the Dependency agent. The Azure Monitor agent collects performance metrics and sends them to a Log Analytics workspace. The Dependency agent collects process information and network dependencies and sends them to the InsightsMetrics table in the same workspace<sup>2</sup>.

By default, the agents communicate with Azure Monitor over the public internet. However, if you want to ensure that all the virtual machines only communicate with Azure Monitor through a virtual network named VNet1, you need to configure private network access for the agents.

Private network access allows the agents to communicate with Azure Monitor using a

private endpoint, which is a special network interface that connects your virtual network to

an Azure service without exposing it to the public internet. A private endpoint uses a private IP address from your virtual network address space, so you can secure and control the network traffic between your virtual machines and Azure Monitor<sup>3</sup>.

To configure private network access for the agents, you need to create an Azure Monitor Private Link Scope (AMPIS) first. An AMPIS is a resource that groups one or more Log Analytics workspaces together and associates them with a private endpoint. An AMPIS allows you to manage the private connectivity settings for multiple workspaces in one place<sup>4</sup>.

After creating an AMPIS, you need to create a private endpoint in VNet1 and link it to the AMPIS. This will enable the agents on your virtual machines to send data to the Log Analytics workspaces in the AMPIS using the private IP address of the private endpoint<sup>5</sup>.

### NEW QUESTION 2

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that contains two containers named container 1 and container2. Blob versioning is enabled for both containers.

You periodically take blob snapshots of critical blobs. You create the following lifecycle management policy:

```
{
  "rules": [
    {
      "enabled": true,
      "name": "rule1",
      "type": "Lifecycle",
      "definition": {
        "actions": {
          "version": {
            "tierToCool": {
              "daysAfterCreationGreaterThan": 15
            },
            "tierToArchive": {
              "daysAfterLastTierChangeGreaterThan": 7,
              "daysAfterCreationGreaterThan": 30
            }
          }
        },
        "filters": {
          "blobTypes": [
            "blockBlob"
          ],
          "prefixMatch": [
            "container1/"
          ]
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

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

Answer Area	Statements	Yes	No
	A blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	A blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	A rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area	Statements	Yes	No
	A blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	A blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	A rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Based on the lifecycle management policy you created and the information from the web search results, here are the answers to your statements:

- ? A blob snapshot automatically moves to the Cool access tier after 15 days. = Yes
- ? A blob version in container2 automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days. = No
- ? A rehydrated version automatically moves to the Archive access tier after 30 days. = No

? The lifecycle management policy you created has two rules: one for container1 and one for container2. The rule for container1 has an action that moves blob snapshots to the Cool access tier if they are older than 15 days. Therefore, a blob snapshot in container1 will automatically move to the Cool access tier after 15 days, regardless of the access tier of the base blob.

? The rule for container2 has an action that moves blob versions to the Archive access tier if they are older than 30 days and have a prefix match of “archive/”. Therefore, a blob version in container2 will only automatically move to the Archive access tier after 30 days if its name starts with “archive/”. Otherwise, it will remain in its current access tier.

? A rehydrated version is a blob version that was previously in the Archive access tier and was restored to an online access tier (Hot or Cool) by using the rehydrate priority option1. A rehydrated version does not automatically move to the Archive access tier after 30 days, unless there is a lifecycle management policy rule that explicitly specifies this action. In your case, neither of the rules applies to rehydrated versions, so they will stay in their online access tiers until you manually change them or delete them.

**NEW QUESTION 3**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Load Balancer named LB1.

You assign a user named User1 the roles shown in the following exhibit.

User1 assignments - LB1

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

Search by assignment name or description

Answer Area

User1 can [answer choice] LB1.

delete

create a NAT rule for

assign access to other users for

User1 can [answer choice] the resource group.

delete a virtual machine from

modify the load balancing rules in

deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster to

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

User Access Administrator can only assign access to other users

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/rbac-and-directory-admin-roles>

Virtual Machine Contributor can Manage VMs, which includes deleting VMs too. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles#virtual-machine-contributor>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/answers/questions/350635/can-virtual-machine-contributor-create-vm.html>

**NEW QUESTION 4**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

**Explanation:**

When any internet user will try to access the cluster which is behind a load balancer, traffic

will first hit to load balancer front end IP. So in the DNS configuration you have to provide the IP address of the load balancer.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

Solution: On Subscription1, you assign the Logic App Operator role to the Developers group.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The Logic App Operator role only grants the ability to read, enable, disable, and run logic apps. It does not grant the ability to create logic apps. To create logic apps, you need to assign the Logic App Contributor role or a higher-level role such as Owner or Contributor. Then, References: [Built-in roles for Azure resources] [Azure Logic Apps permissions and access control]

**NEW QUESTION 6**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group1

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Alert rules:

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	

Action groups:

	▼
1	
2	
3	
4	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1 : 4

As there are 4 distinct set of resource types (Ingress, Egress, Delete storage account, Restore blob ranges), so you need 4 alert rules. In one alert rule you can't specify different type of resources to monitor. So you need 4 alert rules.

Box 2 : 3

There are 3 distinct set of "Users to notify" as (User 1 and User 3), (User1 only), and (User1, User2, and User3). You can't set the action group based on existing group (Group1 and Group2) as there is no specific group for User1 only. So you need to create 3 action group.

**NEW QUESTION 7**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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



Name	Operating system
Image1	Windows Server
Image2	Linux

You plan to use the following services:

- Azure Container Instances
- Azure Container Apps
- Azure App Service

In which services can you run the images? To answer, select the options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct answer is worth one point.

Answer Area

Image1:

Azure Container Instances only

Azure Container Apps only

Azure Container Instances and App Services only

Azure Container Apps and App Services only

Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services

Image2:

Azure Container Instances only

Azure Container Apps only

Azure Container Instances and App Services only

Azure Container Apps and App Services only

Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Image 1: Azure Container Apps only.image 2: Azure Container Instances, Azure Container Apps, and App Services.

The images you have in your Azure subscription are different types of container images that can run on different Azure services. A container image is a package of software that includes everything needed to run an application, such as code, libraries, dependencies, and configuration files. Container images are portable and consistent across different environments, such as development, testing, and production.

Azure Container Instances is a service that allows you to run containers directly on the Azure cloud, without having to manage any infrastructure or orchestrators. You can use Azure Container Instances to run any container image that is compatible with the Docker image format and follows the Open Container Initiative (OCI) specification. You can also run Windows or Linux containers on Azure Container Instances.

Azure Container Apps is a service that allows you to build and deploy cloud-native applications and microservices using serverless containers. You can use Azure Container Apps to run any container image that is compatible with the Docker image format and follows the Open Container Initiative (OCI) specification. You can also run Windows or Linux containers on Azure Container Apps.

Azure App Service is a service that allows you to build and host web applications, mobile backends, and RESTful APIs using various languages and frameworks. You can use Azure App Service to run custom container images that are compatible with the Docker image format and follow the App Service Docker image contract. You can also run Windows or Linux containers on Azure App Service.

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 5)

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

Peering for VNET2 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

VNET2 | Peerings

Virtual network

Search (Ctrl+ /)

«

+ Add

Refresh

×

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Search peerings

NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT	
Peering1	Connected	VNET1	Disabled	...

Peering for VNET3 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

VNET3   Peerings				
Virtual network				
<div><div>Search (Ctrl+ /)</div><div><div>+ Add</div><div>Refresh</div></div><div><div>Search peerings</div></div></div>				
NAME	PEERING STATUS	PEER	GATEWAY TRANSIT	
Peering1	Connected	VNET1	Disabled	...

How can packets be routed between the virtual networks? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

VNET2 only

VNET3 only

VNET2 and VNET3

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

VNET1 only

VNET3 only

VNET1 and VNET3

Answer:

Packets from VNET1 can be routed to:

VNET2 only

VNET3 only

VNET2 and VNET3

Packets from VNET2 can be routed to:

VNET1 only

VNET3 only

VNET1 and VNET3

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:  
Box 1. VNET2 and VNET3  
Box 2: VNET1  
Gateway transit is disabled.

NEW QUESTION 10  
- (Topic 5)

You plan to create an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that will be configured as shown in the following exhibit.  
The planned disk configurations for VM1 are shown in the following exhibit.



### Create a virtual machine

Changing Basic options may reset selections you have made. Review all options prior to creating the virtual machine.

**Basics** Disks Networking Management Advanced Tags Review + create

Create a virtual machine that runs Linux or Windows. Select an image from Azure marketplace or use your own customized image. Complete the Basics tab then Review + create to provision a virtual machine with default parameters or review each tab for full customization. Looking for classic VMs? [Create VM from Azure Marketplace](#)

**Project details**

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription \*

Resource group \*  [Create new](#)

**Instance details**

Virtual machine name \*

Region \*

Availability options

Image \*  [Browse all public and private images](#)

Azure Spot instance ☐ Yes ☒ No

Size \* **Standard DS1 v2**  
1 vcpu, 3.5 GiB memory (ZAR 632.47/month) [Change size](#)

The planned disk configurations for VM1 are shown in the following exhibit.

**Basics** **Disks** Networking Management Advanced Tags Review + create

Azure VMs have one operating system disk and a temporary disk for short-term storage. You can attach additional data disks. The size of the VM determines the type of storage you can use and the number of data disks allowed. [Learn more](#)

**Disk options**

OS disk type \*    
The selected VM size supports premium disks. We recommend Premium SSD for high IOPS workloads. Virtual machines with Premium SSD disks qualify for the 99.9% connectivity SLA.

Enable Ultra Disk compatibility ☐ Yes ☒ No   
Ultra Disks are only available when using Managed Disks.

**Data disks**

You can add and configure additional data disks for your virtual machine or attach existing disks. This VM also comes with a temporary disk.

**i** Adding unmanaged data disks is currently not supported at the time of VM creation. You can add them after the VM is created.

**Advanced**

Use managed disks ☒ No ☐ Yes

Storage account \*  [Create new](#)

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

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

E. Image

**Answer:** AB

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

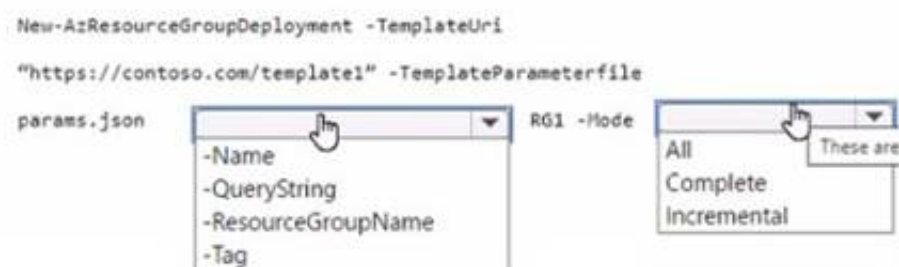
You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager (ARM) template named template1 to deploy resources. The solution must meet the following requirements:

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 11**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure App Services web app named App1. You plan to deploy App1 by using Web Deploy.

You need to ensure that the developers of App1 can use their Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) credentials to deploy content to App1. The solution must use the principle of least privilege.

What should you do?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 12**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

You plan to configure Azure Backup reports for Vault1.

You are configuring the Diagnostics settings for the AzureBackupReports log.

Which storage accounts and which Log Analytics workspaces can you use for the Azure

Backup reports of Vault1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Storage accounts:

▼

storage1 only

storage2 only

storage3 only

storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:

▼

Analytics1 only

Analytics2 only

Analytics3 only

Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: storage3 only

Vault1 and storage3 are both in West Europe. Box 2: Analytics1, Analytics2, Analytics3

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-create-rs-vault> <https://docs.microsoft.com/de-de/azure/backup/configure-reports>

### NEW QUESTION 13

HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)

You need to create storage5. The solution must support the planned changes.

Which type of storage account should you use, and which account should you configure as the destination storage account? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Account kind:

BlobStorage

BlockBlobStorage

Storage (general purpose v1)

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Destination:

Storage1

Storage2

Storage3

Storage4

Answer:

Account kind:

BlobStorage

BlockBlobStorage

Storage (general purpose v1)

StorageV2 (general purpose v2)

Destination:

Storage1

Storage2

Storage3

Storage4

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 17

HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)  
You implement the planned changes for NSG1 and NSG2.  
For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

Statements	Yes	No
From VM1, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM2.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can ping VM3.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM2, you can establish a Remote Desktop session to VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

**NEW QUESTION 19**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 4)

You need to ensure that User1 can create initiative definitions, and User4 can assign initiatives to RG2. The solution must meet the technical requirements. Which role should you assign to each user? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

User1:

▼

Contributor for RG1

Contributor for Sub1

Security Admin for RG1

Resource Policy Contributor for Sub1

User4:

▼

Contributor for RG2

Contributor for Sub1

Security Admin for Sub1

Resource Policy Contributor for RG2

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

User1:

▼

Contributor for RG1

Contributor for Sub1

Security Admin for RG1

Resource Policy Contributor for Sub1

User4:

▼

Contributor for RG2

Contributor for Sub1

Security Admin for Sub1

Resource Policy Contributor for RG2

**NEW QUESTION 20**

- (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 21**

- (Topic 4)

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

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



D. storage3

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 25

DRAG DROP - (Topic 4)

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

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

Actions

Configure the Diagnostic settings.

Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.

Create an alert rule.

Create an Azure SQL database.

Create a Log Analytics workspace.

>

<

Answer Area

&u2191

&u2193

Answer:

Actions

Configure the Diagnostic settings.

Collect Windows performance counters from the Log Analytics agents.

Create an alert rule.

Create an Azure SQL database.

Create a Log Analytics workspace.

>

<

Answer Area

Create an alert rule.

Create an Azure SQL database.

Create a Log Analytics workspace.

&u2191

&u2193

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Topic 3)

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

Scenario:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 27**

- (Topic 3)

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

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 29**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 3)

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Number of virtual networks:

▼

1

2

3

Number of subnets:

▼

1

2

3

Answer:

Number of virtual networks:

	▼
1	
2	
3	

Number of subnets:

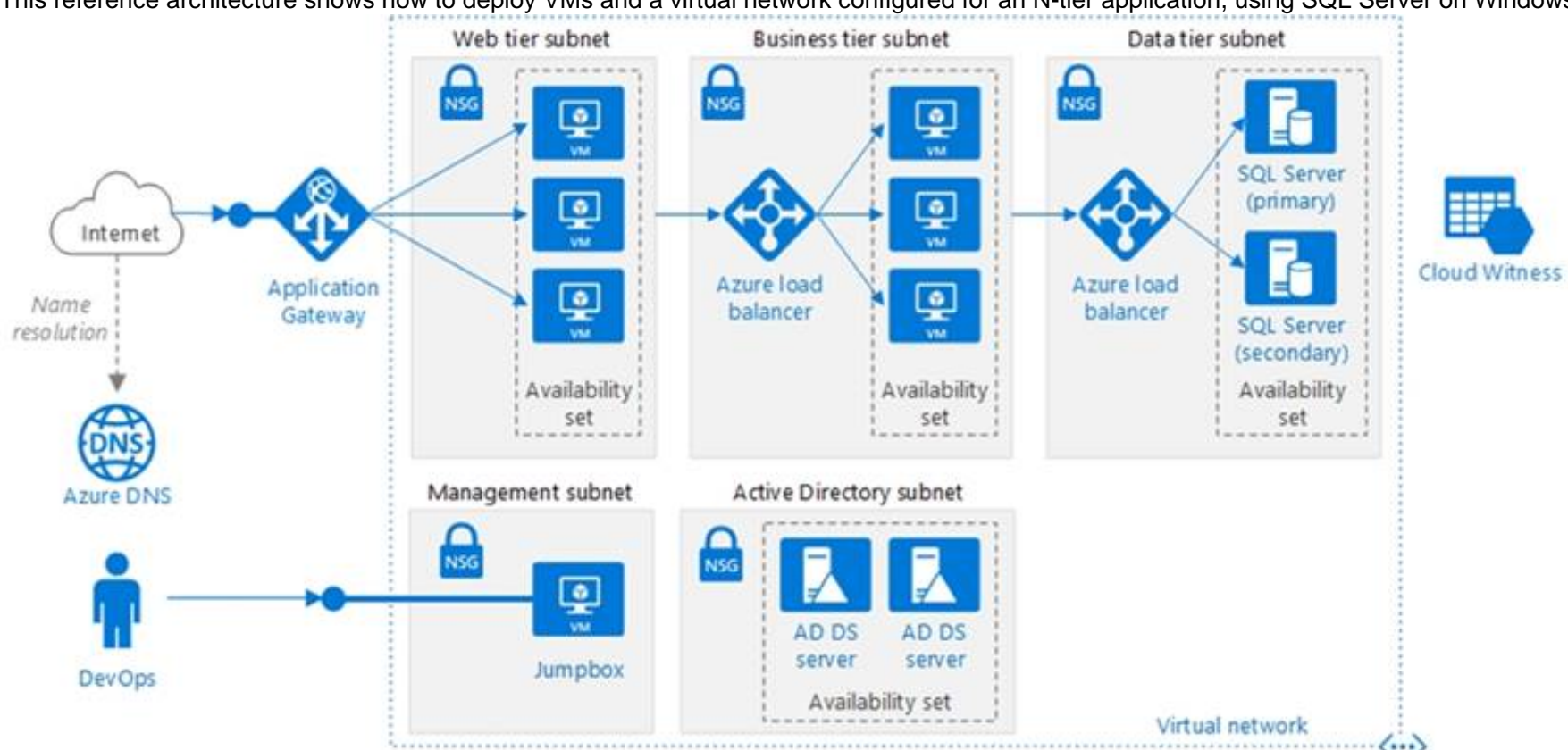
	▼
1	
2	
3	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

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



Description automatically generated with medium confidence

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

? A SQL database

? A web front end

? A processing middle tier

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

? Technical requirements include:

? Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 31**

- (Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

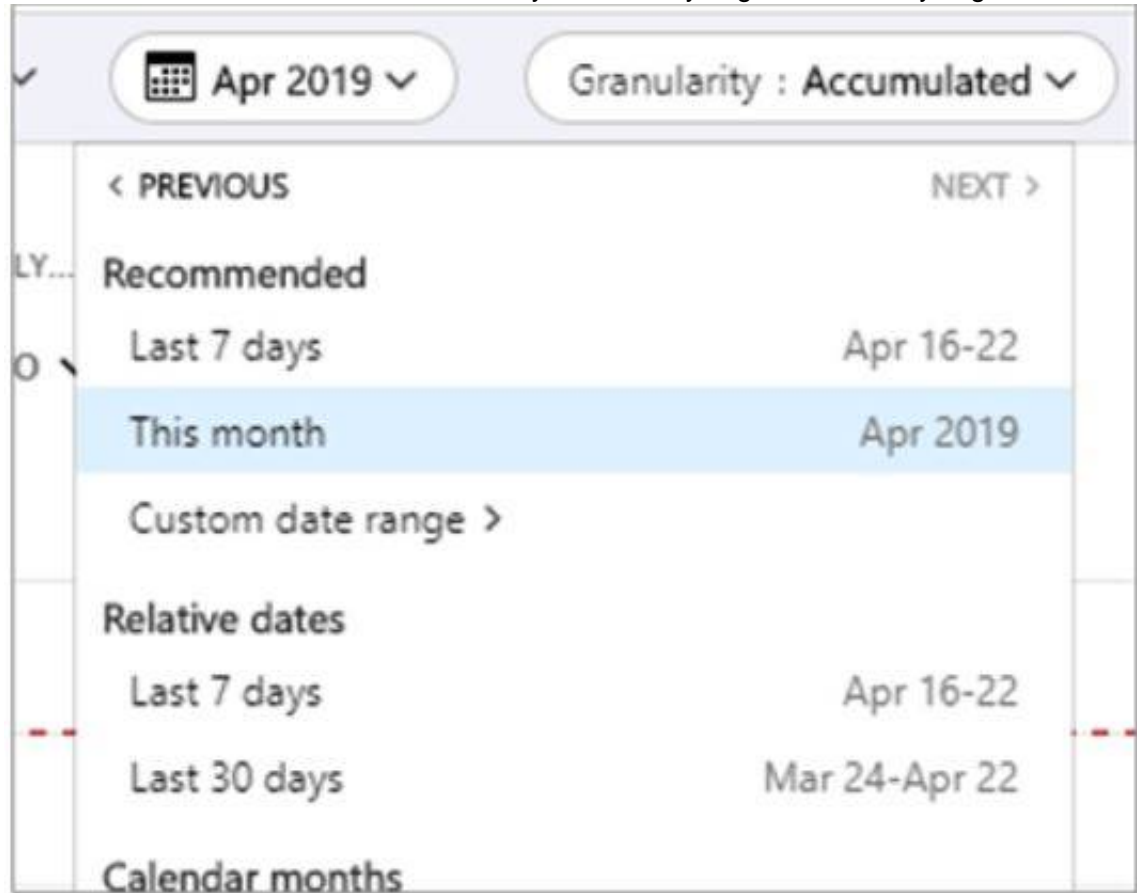
Cost analysis: Correct Option

In cost analysis blade of Azure, you can see all the detail for custom time span. You can use this to determine expenditure of last few day, weeks, and month.

Below options are available in Cost analysis blade for filtering information by time span: last 7 days, last 30 days, and custom date range. Choosing the first option (last 7 days) auditors can view the costs by time span.

Cost analysis shows data for the current month by default. Use the date selector to switch to common date ranges quickly. Examples include the last seven days, the last month, the current year, or a custom date range. Pay-as-you-go subscriptions also include date ranges based on your billing period, which isn't bound to the calendar month, like the

current billing period or last invoice. Use the <PREVIOUS andNEXT> links at the top of the menu to jump to the previous or next period, respectively. For example, <PREVIOUS will switch from the Last 7 days to8-14 days ago o1r 5-21 days ago.



Invoice: Incorrect Option

Invoices can only be used for past billing periods not for current billing period, i.e. if your requirement is to know the last week's cost then that also not filled by



invoices because Azure generates invoice at the end of the month. Even though Invoices have custom timespan, but when you put in dates for a week, the pane would be empty. Below is from Microsoft document:

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

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

- It's less than 30 days from the day you subscribed to Azure.
- The invoice isn't generated yet Wait until the end of the billing period.
- You don't have permission to view invoices. If you have a Microsoft Customer Agreement, you must be the billing profile Owner, Contributor, Reader, or Invoice manager. For other subscriptions, you might not see old invoices if you aren't the Account Administrator. To learn more about getting access to billing information, see [Manage access to Azure billing using roles](#).
- If you have a Free Trial or a monthly credit amount with your subscription that you didn't exceed, you won't get an invoice unless you have a Microsoft Customer Agreement.

Resource Provider: Incorrect Option

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

Payment method: Incorrect Option

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

Reference:

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 32

- (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 34**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You are evaluating the connectivity between the virtual machines after the planned implementation of the Azure networking infrastructure.

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

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to connect to the virtual machines on Subnet3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to connect to the Internet.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on Subnet3 and Subnet4 will be able to connect to the Internet.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Once the VNets are peered, all resources on one VNet can communicate with resources on the other peered VNets. You plan to enable peering between Paris-VNet and AllOffices- VNet. Therefore VMs on Subnet1, which is on Paris-VNet and VMs on Subnet3, which is on AllOffices-VNet will be able to connect to each other.

All Azure resources connected to a VNet have outbound connectivity to the Internet by default. Therefore VMs on ClientSubnet, which is on ClientResources-VNet will have

access to the Internet; and VMs on Subnet3 and Subnet4, which are on AllOffices-VNet will have access to the Internet.

NEW QUESTION 38

HOTSPOT - (Topic 2)

You are evaluating the name resolution for the virtual machines after the planned implementation of the Azure networking infrastructure. For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No.

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to resolve the hosts in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Statements	Yes	No
The virtual machines on Subnet1 will be able to resolve the hosts in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on ClientSubnet will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The virtual machines on Subnet4 will be able to register the hostname records in the humongousinsurance.local zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1: Yes

All client computers in the Paris office will be joined to an Azure AD domain.

A virtual network named Paris-VNet that will contain two subnets named Subnet1 and Subnet2.

Microsoft Windows Server Active Directory domains, can resolve DNS names between virtual networks. Automatic registration of virtual machines from a virtual network that's linked to a private zone with auto-registration enabled. Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone.

Statement 2: Yes

A virtual network named ClientResources-VNet that will contain one subnet named ClientSubnet You plan to create a private DNS zone named humongousinsurance.local and set the registration network to the ClientResources-VNet virtual network.

As this is a registration network so this will work.

Statement 3: No

Only VMs in the registration network, here the ClientResources-VNet, will be able to register hostname records. Since Subnet4 not connected to Client Resources Network thus not able to register its hostname with humongoinsurance.local

#### NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 2)

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

Which domain name should you use?

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

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

**Answer:** BD

#### Explanation:

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

Scenario:

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

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 46

HOTSPOT - (Topic 1)

You need to implement Role1.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

Find-RoleCapability

Get-AzureADDirectoryRole

Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment

Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition

-Name "Reader" |

ConvertFrom-Json

ConvertFrom-String

ConvertTo-Json

ConvertTo-Xml

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Topic 1)

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

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

Answer: E

Explanation:

Scenario: Litware must meet technical requirements including:  
Ensure that VM3 can establish outbound connections over TCP port 8080 to the applications servers in the Montreal office.  
IP flow verify checks if a packet is allowed or denied to or from a virtual machine. The information consists of direction, protocol, local IP, remote IP, local port, and remote port. If the packet is denied by a security group, the name of the rule that denied the packet is returned. While any source or destination IP can be chosen, IP flow verify helps

administrators quickly diagnose connectivity issues from or to the internet and from or to the on-premises environment.

References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-ip-flow-verify-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 52**

- (Topic 1)  
You need to meet the technical requirement for VM4. What should you create and configure?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**  
Scenario: Create a workflow to send an email message when the settings of VM4 are modified.  
You can start an automated logic app workflow when specific events happen in Azure resources or third-party resources. These resources can publish those events to an Azure event grid. In turn, the event grid pushes those events to subscribers that have queues, webhooks, or event hubs as endpoints. As a subscriber, your logic app can wait for those events from the event grid before running automated workflows to perform tasks - without you writing any code.  
References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/event-grid/monitor-virtual-machine-changes-event-grid-logic-app>

**NEW QUESTION 56**

DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)  
You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine name VM1. VM1 has an operating system disk named Disk1 and a data disk named Disk2. You need to back up Disk2 by using Azure Backup.  
Which three actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

Configure a managed identity

Create an Azure Backup vault

Create a Recovery Services vault

Delegate permissions for the vault

Create a backup policy and configure the backup

Answer Area

>

<

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**



### Actions

- Configure a managed identity
- Create an Azure Backup vault
- Create a Recovery Services vault
- Delegate permissions for the vault
- Create a backup policy and configure the backup

### Answer Area

- Create an Azure Backup vault
- Create a backup policy and configure the backup
- Configure a managed identity

### NEW QUESTION 57

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Active Directory tenant named Contoso.com that includes following users:

Name	Role
User1	Cloud device administrator
User2	User administrator

Contoso.com includes following Windows 10 devices:

Name	Join type
Device1	Azure AD registered
Device2	Azure AD joined

You create following security groups in Contoso.com:

Name	Join type	Owner
Group1	Assigned	User1
Group2	Dynamic Device	User2

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

Statements	Yes	No
User1 can add Device2 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device1 to Group1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can add Device2 to Group2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

### Explanation:

Box 1: Yes

User1 is a Cloud Device Administrator. Device2 is Azure AD joined.

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

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

Box 2: No

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

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

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

Box 3: Yes


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

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 62**  
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)  
You have an Azure subscription that contains two storage accounts named contoso101 and contoso102. The subscription contains the virtual machines shown in the following table.  
VNet1 has service endpoints configured as shown in the Service endpoints exhibit. (Click the Service endpoints tab.)



VNet1 | Service endpoints

Virtual network

☆

...

×

»

+

Add

↺

Refresh

🔍

Filter service endpoints

Service	Subnet	Status	Locations
▼ Microsoft.AzureActiveDirectory	1		...
	Subnet2	Succeeded	* ...
▼ Microsoft.Storage	1		...
	Subnet1	Succeeded	* ...

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

Create a service endpoint policy

...

✓ Validation passed

Basics

Policy definitions

Tags

Review + create

Basics

Subscription

Azure Pass - Sponsorship

Resource group

RG1

Region

East US

Name

Policy1

Resources

Microsoft.Storage

contoso101 (Storage account)

Tags

None

📘

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

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

Answer Area

...

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access contoso102.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can access contoso101.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Answer:

Answer Area

...

Statements	Yes	No
VM1 can access contoso102.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM2 can access contoso101.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
VM2 uses a private IP address to access Azure AD.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 64

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 67

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 72

- (Topic 5)

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

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



Which metric should you use?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 74**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1.

You have an Azure App Service app named app1 and an app named App2 that runs in an Azure container instance. Each app uses a managed identity.

You need to ensure that App1 and App2 can read blobs from storage1 for the next 30 days.

What should you configure in storage1 for each app?

App1:

Access keys  
Advanced security  
Access control (IAM)  
Shared access signatures (SAS)

App2:

Access keys  
Advanced security  
Access control (IAM)  
Shared access signatures (SAS)

Answer:

App1:

Access keys  
Advanced security  
Access control (IAM)  
Shared access signatures (SAS)

App2:

Access keys  
Advanced security  
Access control (IAM)  
Shared access signatures (SAS)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Access Control (IAM)

Since the App1 uses Managed Identity, App1 can access the Storage Account via IAM. As per requirement, we need to minimize the number of secrets used, so Access keys is not ideal.

Box 2: Shared access signatures (SAS)  
 We need temp access for App2, so we need to use SAS.  
 A shared access signature (SAS) provides secure delegated access to resources in your storage account without compromising the security of your data. With a SAS, you have granular control over how a client can access your data. You can control what resources the client may access, what permissions they have on those resources, and how long the SAS is valid, among other parameters.

**NEW QUESTION 79**  
 DRAG DROP - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure Linux virtual machine that is protected by Azure Backup. One week ago, two files were deleted from the virtual machine.  
 You need to reses clients connect n on-premises computer as quickly as possible.  
 Which four actions should you perform in sequence? To answer, move the appropriate actions from the list of actions to the answer area and arrange them in the correct order.

Actions

Mount a VHD.

Copy the files by using File Explorer.

Download and run a script.

Select a restore point.

Copy the files by using AZCopy.

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

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

Answer Area

>

<

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**  
 To restore files or folders from the recovery point, go to the virtual machine and choose the desired recovery point.  
 Step 0. In the virtual machine's menu, click Backup to open the Backup dashboard. Step 1. In the Backup dashboard menu, click File Recovery.  
 Step 2. From the Select recovery point drop-down menu, select the recovery point that holds the files you want. By default, the latest recovery point is already selected.  
 Step 3: To download the software used to copy files from the recovery point, click Download Executable (for Windows Azure VM) or Download Script (for Linux Azure VM, a python script is generated).  
 Step 4: Copy the files by using AzCopy  
 AzCopy is a command-line utility designed for copying data to/from Microsoft Azure Blob, File, and Table storage, using simple commands designed for optimal performance. You can copy data between a file system and a storage account, or between storage accounts.  
 References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-files-from-vm> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy>

**NEW QUESTION 83**  
 - (Topic 5)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.  
 After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen.  
 You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. VM1 was deployed by using a custom Azure Resource Manager template named ARM1.json.  
 You receive a notification that VM1 will be affected by maintenance. You need to move VM1 to a different host immediately.  
 Solution: From the Overview blade, you move the virtual machine to a different subscription.  
 Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

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

**NEW QUESTION 88**  
 - (Topic 5)

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

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



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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

To back up a web app, you need to configure a custom backup that specifies a storage account and a container as the target for the backup<sup>1</sup>. The storage account must be in the same subscription as the web app, and the container must be accessible by the web app<sup>2</sup>. The backup size is limited to 10 GB, and the backup frequency can be configured to minimize costs.

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

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

? In your app management page in the Azure portal, in the left menu, select Backups.

? At the top of the Backups page, select Configure custom backups.

? In Storage account, select storage1. Do the same with Container.

? Specify the backup frequency, retention period, and database settings as needed.

? Click Configure.

? At the top of the Backups page, select Backup Now.

**NEW QUESTION 90**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a web app named webapp1. You need to add a custom domain named www.contoso.com to webapp1. What should you do first?

- A. Upload a certificate.
- B. Add a connection string.
- C. Stop webapp1.
- D. Create a DNS record.

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You can use either a CNAME record or an A record to map a custom DNS name to App Service. You should use CNAME records for all custom DNS names except root domains (for example, contoso.com). For root domains, use A records. Reference: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/Azure/app-service/app-service-web-tutorial-custom-domain>

**NEW QUESTION 92**

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 95

- (Topic 5)

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

Before you start

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

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 100

- (Topic 5)

You have two subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Each subscription is associated to a different Azure AD tenant.

Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 and has an IP address space of 10.0.0.0/16.

Subscription2 contains a virtual network named VNet2. VNet2 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM2 and has an IP address space of 10.10.0.0/24.

You need to connect VNet1 to VNet2. What should you do first?

- A. Move VM1 to Subscription2.
- B. Modify the IP address space of VNet2.
- C. Provision virtual network gateways.
- D. Move VNet1 to Subscription2.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/tutorial-connect-virtual-networks-portal>

#### NEW QUESTION 101

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:

▼

VM1 only

VM1 and storage1 only

VM1, storage1, and DB1 only

VM1, storage1, Workspace1, and DB1

Destinations:

▼

storage1 only

Workspace1 only

Workspace1 and storage1 only

Workspace1, storage1, and DB1 only1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation: Data Sources: VM1 only Destination: Workspace1 Only

NEW QUESTION 103

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

SecAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password:  
In what city was your first job?

BillAdmin1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password:  
What is your favorite food?

User1 must answer the following question if he wants to reset his password:  
What was the name of your first pet?

Yes No

☐ ☒

☐ ☒

☒ ☐

- 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 106**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

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

You deploy a virtual network named VNET2 to RG6.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

VNET1:

None

Department: D1 only

Department: D1, and RGroup: RG6 only

Department: D1, and Label: Value1 only

Department: D1, RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

VNET2:

None

RGroup: RG6 only

Label: Value1 only

RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 111**

- (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 114

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

What should you create for Azure Monitor?

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

? Create and manage action groups in the Azure portal

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

#### NEW QUESTION 115

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	SKU
LB1	Basic
LB2	Standard

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

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

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

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

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

Answer:

Answer Area

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

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>>**NEW QUESTION 120**

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual network named VNET1. VNET1 contains the subnets shown in the following table.

Name	Connected virtual machines
Subnet1	VM1, VM2
Subnet2	VM3, VM4
Subnet3	VM5, VM6

Each virtual machine uses a static IP address.

You need to create network security groups (NSGs) to meet following requirements:

? Allow web requests from the internet to VM3, VM4, VM5, and VM6.

? Allow all connections between VM1 and VM2.

? Allow Remote Desktop connections to VM1.

? Prevent all other network traffic to VNET1.

What is the minimum number of NSGs you should create?

A. 1

B. 3

4

C. 12

**Answer: C****Explanation:**

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

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

Each network security group also contains default security rules.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/security-overview#default-security-rules>

**NEW QUESTION 121**

- (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 126**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

Solution: From the Redeploy blade, you click Redeploy. Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ A: No
- ☐ Yes

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Redeploying the virtual machine moves it to a new host within the same region and availability set. This can help resolve any underlying issues with the current host. Redeploying the virtual machine does not affect the configuration or data on the virtual machine. Then, References: [Redeploy Windows VM to new Azure node]

**NEW QUESTION 128**

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:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shared access signatures (SAS) only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

File storage:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shared access signatures (SAS) only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
<input type="checkbox"/>	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 133**

- (Topic 5)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each

question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution.

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

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

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

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

Solution: You assign a built-in policy definition to the subscription. Does this meet the goal?

- ☐ A. Yes
- ☐ B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

No, this does not meet the goal. Assigning a built-in policy definition to the subscription is not enough to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. This is because there is no built-in policy definition that matches this requirement. The closest built-in policy definition is "Network security groups should not allow unrestricted inbound traffic on well-known ports", but this policy only blocks TCP port 80 and 443, not 80801.

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

**NEW QUESTION 134**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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



Name	Subnet
VNet1	Sybnnet11
VNet2	Subnet12
VNet3	Subnet13

Subscripton1 contains the virtual machines in the following table.

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

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

? Name: LB1

? SKU: Basic

? Type: Internal

? Subnet: Subnet12

? Virtual network: VNET1

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

NOTE: each correct selection is worth one point.

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

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 138

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

Name	Management group	Parent management group
Sub1	Tenant Root Group	Not applicable
Sub2	MG1	Tenant Root Group
Sub3	MG2	Tenant Root Group

You have the resource groups shown In the following table.



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

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

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

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

Answer Area			
Statements		Yes	No
User1 can resize VM1.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User2 can create a new storage account in RG1.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
User3 can assign User1 the Owner role for RG3.		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 141**

- (Topic 5)

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

You plan to create an Azure container instance named container1 that will use a Docker image namedImage1. Image1 contains a Microsoft SQL Server instance that requires persistent storage.

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 146**

- (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 150

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 151

- (Topic 5)

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

Which cmdlet should you run to deploy the template?

- A. New-AzTenantDeployment
- B. New-AzResourceGroupDeployment
- C. New-AzResource
- D. New-AzOeployment

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 155

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

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

### Create a virtual machine scale set

BasicsDisksNetworkingScalingManagementHealthAdvancedTagsReview + create

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

Instance

Initial instance count \* 2

Scaling

Scaling policy Manual Custom

Minimum number of VMs \* 1

Maximum number of VMs \* 10

Scale out

CPU threshold (%) \* 75

Duration in minutes \* 10

Number of VMs to increase by \* 1

Scale in

CPU threshold (%) \* 25

Number of VMs to decrease by \* 1

Diagnostic logs

Collect diagnostic logs from Autoscale Disabled Enabled

Scale-In policy

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

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

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

Answer Area

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

2345

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

1234

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box-1 : 3

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

Box-2: 1

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

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

- Minimum number of instances 1
- Maximum number of instances 10
- Scale out CPU threshold (%) 75
- Duration in minutes10
- Number of instances to increase by 1
- Scale in CPU threshold (%) 25
- Number of instances to decrease by -1

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

NEW QUESTION 157  
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.  
You create the following file named Deploy.json.

```
{
  "sku": {
    "name": "Premium_LRS"
  },
  "kind": "StorageV2",
  "properties": {},
  "copy": {
    "name": "storagecopy",
    "count": 3
  }
}
```

You connect to the subscription and run the following commands.

```
New-AzResourceGroup -Name RG1 -Location "centralus"
New-AzResourceGroupDeployment -ResourceGroupName RG1 -TemplateFile "deploy.json"
```

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

Answer Area

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

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

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

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure App Service app named App1 that contains two running instances. You have an autoscale rule configured as shown in the following exhibit.



Criteria

Metric namespace \*

Standard metrics

Metric name

Memory Percentage

1 minute time grain

Dimension Name

Instance

Operator

=


Dimension Values

All values

Add

+

If you select multiple values for a dimension, autoscale will aggregate the metric across the selected values, not evaluate the metric for each values individually.



MemoryPercentage (Average)

39.28 %

☐ Enable metric divide by instance count ⓘ

Operator \*

Greater than

Metric threshold to trigger scale action \*

70

%

Duration (minutes) \*

15

Time grain (minutes) ⓘ

1

Time grain statistic \*

Average

Time aggregation \*

Average

Action

Operation \*

Increase count by

Cool down (minutes) \*

5

instance count \*

1

For the Instance limits scale condition setting, you set Maximum to 5. During a 30-minute period, App1 uses 80 percent of the available memory. What is the maximum number of instances for App1 during the 30-minute period?

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### NEW QUESTION 165

- (Topic 5)

You have a Microsoft 365 tenant and an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com.

You plan to grant three users named User1, User2, and User3 access to a temporary Microsoft SharePoint document library named Library1.

You need to create groups for the users. The solution must ensure that the groups are deleted automatically after 180 days.

Which two groups should you create? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

**Answer:** BC

#### Explanation:

You can set expiration policy only for Office 365 groups in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

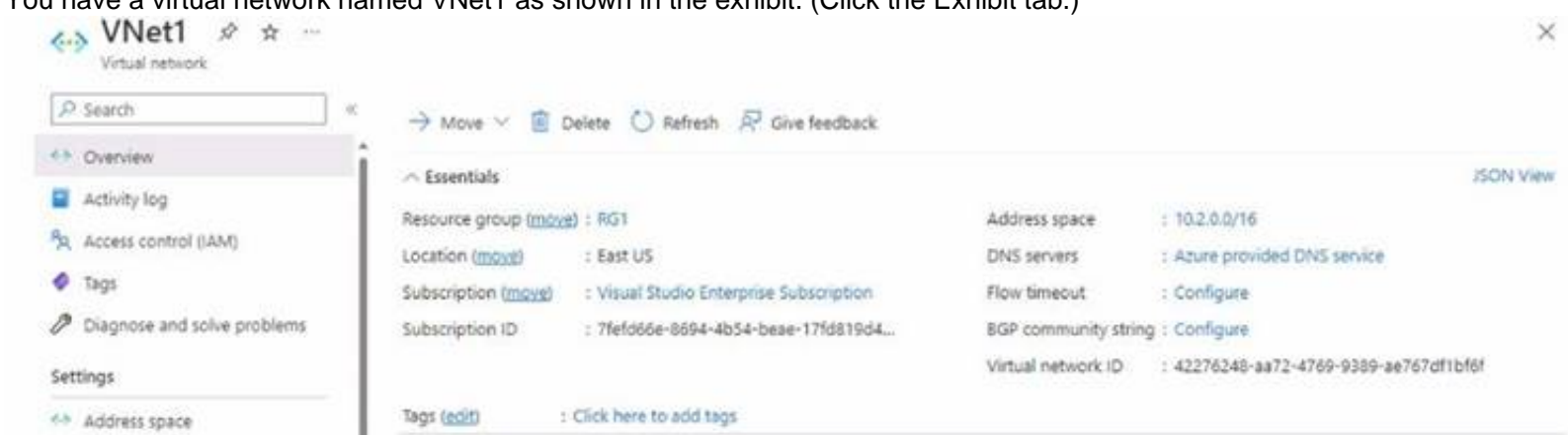
Note: With the increase in usage of Office 365 Groups, administrators and users need a way to clean up unused groups. Expiration policies can help remove inactive groups from the system and make things cleaner.

When a group expires, all of its associated services (the mailbox, Planner, SharePoint site, etc.) are also deleted.

You can set up a rule for dynamic membership on security groups or Office 365 groups.

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Topic 5)  
You have a virtual network named VNet1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 169

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)  
You have an Azure subscription that contains a storage account named storage1. The subscription is linked to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com that syncs to an on-premises Active Directory domain.  
The domain contains the security principals shown in the following table.

Name	Type
User1	User
Computer1	Computer

In Azure AD, you create a user named User2.  
The storage1 account contains a file share named share1 and has the following configurations.

```
"kind": "StorageV2",
"properties": {
  "azureFilesIdentityBasedAuthentication": {
    "directoryServiceOptions": "AD",
    "activeDirectoryProperties": {
      "domainName": "Contoso.com",
      "netBiosDomainName": "Contoso.com",
      "forestName": "Contoso.com",
    }
  }
}
```

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
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role to User1 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Reader role to Computer1 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role to User2 for share1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Statements	Yes	No
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor role to User1 for share1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Reader role to Computer1 for share1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
You can assign the Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor role to User2 for share1.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**NEW QUESTION 174**  
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)  
You have the Azure resources shown on the following exhibit.



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

Locks:

▼

RG1 and VM1 only

Sub1 and RG1 only

Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

Tags:

▼

RG1 and VM1 only

Sub1 and RG1 only

Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1 only

Tenant Root Group, MG1, Sub1, RG1, and VM1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

**NEW QUESTION 176**  
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)  
You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1.  
You install and configure a web server and a DNS server on VM1.  
VM1 has the effective network security rules shown in the following exhibit.



Network Interface: **vm1441**Effective security rulesTopology

Virtual network/subnet: VNET1/defaultNIC Public IP: **52.160.123.200**NIC Private IP: **10.0.6.4**Accelerated networking: **Disabled**

Inbound port rulesOutbound port rulesApplication security groupsLoad balancing

Network security group **VM1-nsg** (attached to network interface: **vm1441**)  
Impacts 0 subnets, 1 network interfaces

Add inbound port rule

Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action	
100	Rule2	50-60	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...
300	RDP	3389	TCP	Any	Any	Allow	...
400	Rule1	50-500	Any	Any	Any	Allow	...
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow	...
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInBound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow	...
65500	DenyAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny	...

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

Answer Area

Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to only the web server on VM1

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1

can connect to only the web server on VM1

can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

If you delete Rule2, Internet users [answer choice].

can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

can connect to only the DNS server on VM1

can connect to only the web server on VM1

can connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

cannot connect to the web server and the DNS server on VM1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

A number between 100 and 4096. Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed. <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/network-security-groups-overview>

NEW QUESTION 177

- (Topic 5)

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

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

No, this does not meet the goal. Creating a resource lock and assigning it to the subscription is not enough to ensure that when an NSG is created, it automatically blocks TCP port 8080 between the virtual networks. This is because a resource lock does not affect the configuration or functionality of a resource, but only prevents it from being deleted or modified1. A resource lock does not apply any security rules to an NSG or a virtual network.  
To meet the goal, you need to create a custom policy definition that enforces a default security rule for NSGs. A policy definition is a set of rules and actions that Azure performs when evaluating your resources2. You can use a policy definition to specify the required properties and values for NSGs, such as the direction, protocol, source, destination, and port of the security rule. You can then assign the policy definition to the subscription scope, so that it applies to all the resource groups and virtual networks in the subscription.

NEW QUESTION 180

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.  
You plan to use an Azure Resource Manager template to deploy a virtual network named VNET1 that will use Azure Bastion.  
How should you complete the template? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



## Answer Area

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

## Answer Area

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

### NEW QUESTION 185

- (Topic 5)

Your on-premises network contains a VPN gateway.

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

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

You need to ensure that all the traffic from VM1 to storage1 travels across the Microsoft backbone network. What should you configure?

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 190

- (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 Owner role at the subscription level to Admin1. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes  
B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The Owner role is a very high-level role that grants full access to manage all resources in the scope, including the ability to assign roles to other users. This role does not follow the principle of least privilege, which means that you should only grant the minimum level of access required to accomplish the goal.

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.OperationallInsights/workspaces/\*

Some of the built-in roles that have these permissions are Owner, Contributor, or Network Contributor1. 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 for enabling Traffic Analytics2.

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 194**

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

Answer:

**Answer Area**

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

- 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 195**

- (Topic 5)

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

javascript:void(0)

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

You deploy a load balancer that has the following configurations:

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

No

B.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 198**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

? Name: RG1

? Region: West US

? Tag: "tag1": "value1"

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

? Exclusions: None

? Policy definition: Append tag and its default value

? Assignment name: Policy1

? Parameters:

- Tag name: Tag2

- Tag value: Value2

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

? Name: storage1

? Location: West US

? Resource group: RG1

? Tags: "tag3": "value3"

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.



Tags assigned to RG1:

```
"tag1": "value1" only
"tag2": "value2" only
"tag1": "value1" and "tag2": "value2"
```

Tags assigned to storage1:

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: "tag1": "value1" only

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

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

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 200**

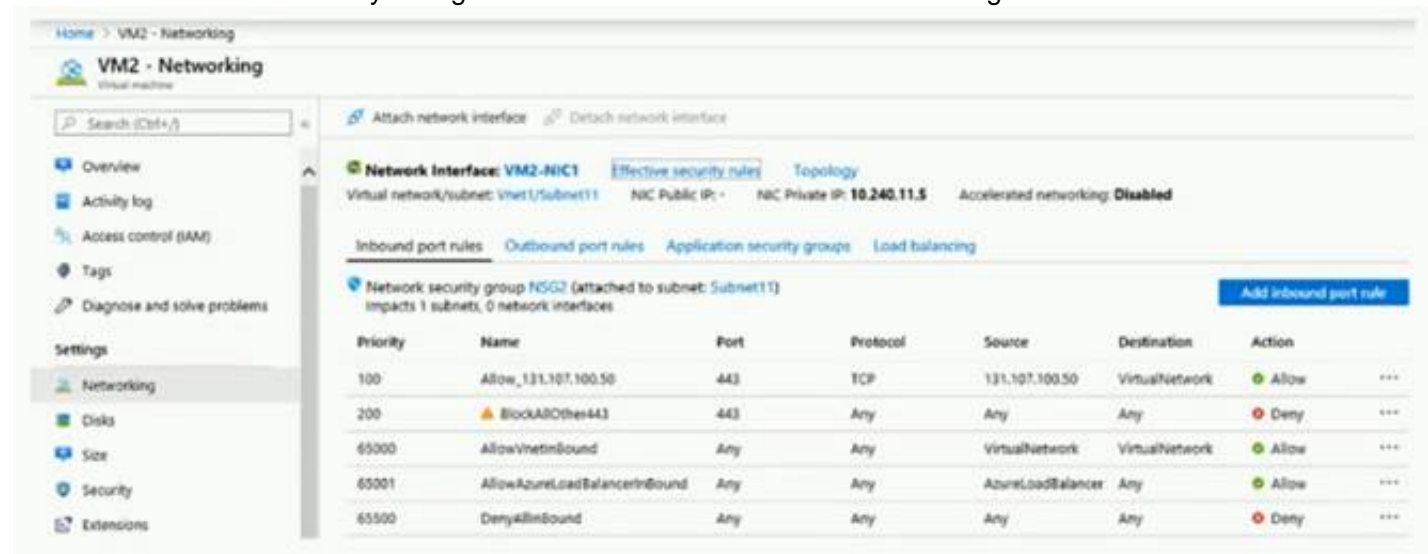
- (Topic 5)

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

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



Priority	Name	Port	Protocol	Source	Destination	Action
100	Allow_131.107.100.50	443	TCP	131.107.100.50	VirtualNetwork	Allow
200	BlockAllOthers443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowVnetInbound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadBalancerInbound	Any	Any	AzureLoadBalancer	Any	Allow
65500	DenyAllInbound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

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

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

Solution: You create an inbound security rule that denies all traffic from the 131.107.100.50 source and has a cost of 64999.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**NEW QUESTION 204**

- (Topic 5)

You have two Azure subscriptions named Sub1 and Sub2.

Sub1 contains a virtual machine named VM1 and a storage account named storage1.

VM1 is associated to the resources shown in the following table. You need to move VM1 to Sub2.

Which resources should you move to Sub2?

- A. VM1, Disk1, and NetInt1 only
- B. VM1, Disk1, and VNet1 only
- C. VM1, Disk1, and storage1 only
- D. VM1, Disk1, NetInt1, and VNet1

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

When you move a virtual machine to a different subscription, you need to move all the resources that are associated with the virtual machine, such as the disks,

the network interface, and the virtual network. You cannot move a virtual machine without moving its dependent resources. You also need to ensure that the target subscription supports the same region, resource type, and API version as the source subscription. Then, References: [Move a Windows VM to another Azure subscription or resource group]

#### NEW QUESTION 209

- (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 213

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Task1:

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

Task2:

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Task 1: IP flow verify

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

Task 2: Connection troubleshoot

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

#### NEW QUESTION 218

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 220**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

You need to configure account1 to meet the following requirements:

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

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

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

**Answer:** AE

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 224**

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 228

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have the role assignment file shown in the following exhibit.



```
[
  {
    "RoleAssignmentId": "e3108585-0e5d-4572-91a3-aa5d2df73999",
    "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff",
    "DisplayName": "User1",
    "SignInName": "User1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
    "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",
    ...
  },
  {
    "RoleAssignmentId": "3bab4763-16a9-4d5d-9fcd-eee0cc31a21e",
    "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG2",
    "DisplayName": "User2",
    "SignInName": "User2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
    "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",
    ...
  },
  {
    "RoleAssignmentId": "a071c023-40a3-4b7f-8680-1109b40270c5",
    "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG1/providers/Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/VM1",
    "DisplayName": "User3",
    "SignInName": "User3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
    "RoleDefinitionName": "Owner",
    ...
  },
  {
    "RoleAssignmentId": "c5b9e7da-76d4-4888-93b5-8afb2bb780b4",
    "Scope": "/subscriptions/fb960108-fcdc-499b-886e-d9c31d3f26ff/resourceGroups/RG1",
    "DisplayName": "User4",
    "SignInName": "User4@contoso.onmicrosoft.com",
    "RoleDefinitionName": "Contributor",
    ...
  }
]
```

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

Answer Area

[Answer choice] assigned the Owner role for VM1.

User3 is

User3 and User4 are

User1 and User3 are

User1, User3, and User4 are

User1, User2, User3, and User4 are

[Answer choice] can create a virtual machine in RG1.

User1 and User4

User1, User2, and User3

User1, User2, and User4

User1, User3, and User4

User1, User2, User3, and User4

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer Area

[Answer choice] assigned the Owner role for VM1.

User3 is

User3 and User4 are

User1 and User3 are

User1, User3, and User4 are

User1, User2, User3, and User4 are

[Answer choice] can create a virtual machine in RG1.

User1 and User4

User1, User2, and User3

User1, User2, and User4

User1, User3, and User4

User1, User2, User3, and User4

NEW QUESTION 231

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

Name	Type
storage1	Storage account
container1	Blob container
table1	Storage table

You need to perform the tasks shown in the following table.

Name	Task
Task1	Create a new storage account.
Task2	Upload an append blob to container1.
Task3	Create a file share in storage1.
Task4	Add data to table1.

Which tasks can you perform by using Azure Storage Explorer?

- A. Task1 and Task3 only
- B. Task1, Task2, and Task3 only
- C. Task1, Task3, and Task4 only
- D. Task2, Task3, and Task4 only
- E. Task1, Task2, Task3, and Task4

**Answer:** D

#### NEW QUESTION 235

- (Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure SQL database named DB1.

You plan to use Azure Monitor to monitor the performance of DB1. You must be able to run queries to analyze log data.

Which destination should you configure in the Diagnostic settings of DB 1?

- A. Send to a Log Analytics workspace.
- B. Archive to a storage account.
- C. Stream to an Azure event hub.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

? According to the Microsoft documentation, Azure Monitor collects and analyzes monitoring data from Azure resources, including Azure SQL databases. You can use Azure Monitor to monitor the performance of DB1 and run queries to analyze log data.

? To use Azure Monitor, you need to configure the diagnostic settings of DB1, which define the sources and destinations of the monitoring data. The sources are the types of metric and log data to send to the destinations, such as SQLInsights, Errors, Blocks, Deadlocks, etc. The destinations are one or more locations where you want to send the monitoring data, such as a Log Analytics workspace, a storage account, or an event hub.

? A Log Analytics workspace is a unique environment for Azure Monitor log data.

Each workspace has its own data repository and configuration, and data sources and solutions are configured to store their data in a particular workspace. You can use a Log Analytics workspace to run queries on the log data collected from DB1 and other resources using the Kusto query language. You can also create alerts, dashboards, and workbooks based on the log data in the workspace.

? A storage account is a place where you can store large amounts of unstructured data, such as files, blobs, queues, tables, and disks. You can use a storage account to archive the monitoring data from DB1 for long-term retention or backup purposes. However, you cannot run queries on the log data in a storage account directly. You would need to use another tool or service to analyze the log data in a storage account.

? An event hub is a service that enables you to ingest and process large volumes of streaming data from multiple sources. You can use an event hub to stream the monitoring data from DB1 to other applications or services that can consume and analyze the data in real time. However, you cannot run queries on the log data in an event hub directly. You would need to use another tool or service to analyze the log data in an event hub.

#### NEW QUESTION 238

- (Topic 5)

You have an on-premises server that contains a folder named D:\Folder1.

You need to copy the contents of D:\Folder1 to the public container in an Azure Storage account named contoso data.

Which command should you run?

- A. `https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public`
- B. `azcopy sync D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --snapshot`
- C. `azcopy copy D:\folder1 https://contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public --recursive`
- D. `az storage blob copy start-batch D:\Folder1 https:// contosodata.blob.core.windows.net/public`

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The azcopy copy command copies a directory (and all of the files in that directory) to a blob container. The result is a directory in the container by the same name. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-blobs> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-ref-azcopy-copy>

NEW QUESTION 240

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

You have several Azure virtual machines on a virtual network named VNet1. You configure an Azure Storage account as shown in the following exhibit.

contoso20 | Networking

Storage account

Firewalls and virtual networksPrivate endpoint connections

Save

Discard

Refresh

Allow access from

All networks

Selected networks

Configure network security for your storage accounts. Learn more

Virtual networks

Add existing virtual network

Add new virtual network

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

Firewall

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

Add your client IP address (51.145.137.40)

Address range

IP address or CIDR

Resource instances

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

Resource type

Instance name

Select a resource type

Select one or more instances

Exceptions

Allow trusted Microsoft services to access this storage account

Allow read access to storage logging from any network

Allow read access to storage metrics from any network

Network Routing

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

Routing preference \*

Microsoft network routing

Internet routing

Publish route-specific endpoints

Microsoft network routing

Internet routing

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area

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

never

always

during a backup

never

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

never

always

during a backup

never

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 243

- (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
- B: Virtual Machine Contributor

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 245**

- (Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

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

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 249**

HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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



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

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

Internet users [answer choice].

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

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

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

Answer:

Internet users [answer choice].

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

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

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

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

#### Explanation:

Box 1: can connect to the container from any device

In the policy "osType": "window" refer that it will create a container in a container group that runs Windows but it won't block access depending on device type.

Box 2: the container will restart automatically

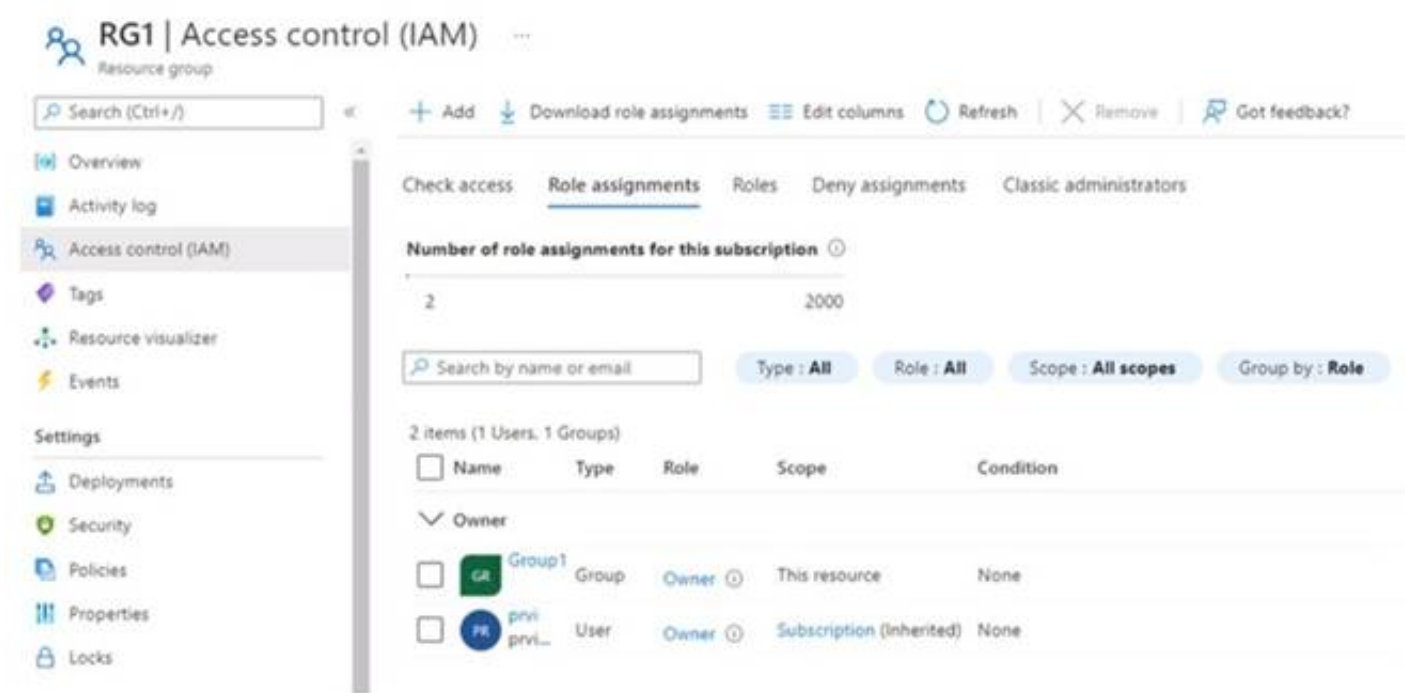
Docker provides restart policies to control whether your containers start automatically when they exit, or when Docker restarts. Restart policies ensure that linked containers are started

in the correct order. Docker recommends that you use restart policies, and avoid using process managers to start containers.

on-failure : Restart the container if it exits due to an error, which manifests as a non-zero exit code.  
As the flag is mentioned as "on-failure" in the policy, so it will restart automatically

NEW QUESTION 253  
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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



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

Answer Area

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

Answer:

Answer Area

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

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 257  
HOTSPOT - (Topic 5)

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

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

Sub1 contains the following alert rule:

- Name: Alert1
- Scope: All resource groups in Sub1 o Include all future resources
- Condition: All administrative operations

Actions: Action1

Sub1 contains the following alert processing rule:

- Name: Rule1
- Scope: Sub1
- Rule type: Suppress notifications
- Apply the rule: On a specific time o Stan: August 10. 2022  
o End: August 13. 2022

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Answer Area	Statements	Yes	No
	If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 11, 2022, Alert1 is listed in the Azure portal.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	If you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 12, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	If you add a tag to RG1 on August 15, 2022, an email message is sent to admin1@contoso.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/alerts/alerts-processing-rules?tabs=portal#what-should-this-rule-do> Suppression: This action removes all the action groups from the affected fired alerts. So, the fired alerts won't invoke any of their action groups, not even at the end of the maintenance window. Those fired alerts will still be visible when you list your alerts in the portal, Azure Resource Graph, API, or PowerShell.

The alert rule named Alert1 has a scope of all resource groups in Sub1 and includes all future resources. This means that any administrative operation performed on any resource group in Sub1 will trigger the alert rule. The condition of the alert rule is all administrative operations, which includes creating a resource group1. Therefore, if you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 11, 2022, Alert1 will be fired and listed in the Azure portal.  
? The alert processing rule named Rule1 has a scope of Sub1 and a rule type of suppress notifications. This means that any alert fired in Sub1 will have its notifications suppressed by the rule. The rule applies on a specific time range from August 10, 2022 to August 13, 2022. Therefore, if you create a resource group in Sub1 on August 12, 2022, Alert1 will be fired but no email message will be sent to admin1@contoso.com because of Rule1.  
? The alert processing rule named Rule1 does not apply after August 13, 2022. Therefore, if you add a tag to RG1 on August 15, 2022, Alert1 will be fired and an email message will be sent to admin1@contoso.com as specified by the action group Action1.

NEW QUESTION 258

.....

## Relate Links

**100% Pass Your AZ-104 Exam with ExamBible Prep Materials**

<https://www.exambible.com/AZ-104-exam/>

## Contact us

We are proud of our high-quality customer service, which serves you around the clock 24/7.

Viste - <https://www.exambible.com/>