

# Exam Questions AZ-104

Microsoft Azure Administrator

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/AZ-104/>



## NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 5)

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory forest named contoso.com that contains two domains named contoso.com and east.contoso.com. The forest contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Domain	Member of
User1	Contoso.com	Enterprise Admins
User2	Contoso.com	Domain Admins
User3	East.contoso.com	Domain Admins
User4	East.contoso.com	Domain Users

You plan to sync east.contoso.com to an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant by using Azure AD Connect.

You need to select an account for Azure AD Connect to use to connect to the forest. Which account should you select?

- A. User1
- B. User2
- C. User3
- D. User4

**Answer: D**

### Explanation:

It is no longer supported to use an enterprise admin or a domain admin account as the AD DS Connector account.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/reference-connect-accounts-permissions>

## NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a policy-based virtual network gateway named GW1 and a virtual network named VNet1.

You need to ensure that you can configure a point-to-site connection from an on-premises computer to VNet1. Which two actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Add a service endpoint to VNet1
- B. Reset GW1
- C. Create a route-based virtual network gateway
- D. Add a connection to GW1
- E. Delete GW1
- F. Add a public IP address space to VNet1

**Answer: CE**

### Explanation:

C: A VPN gateway is used when creating a VPN connection to your on-premises network.

Route-based VPN devices use any-to-any (wildcard) traffic selectors, and let routing/forwarding tables direct traffic to different IPsec tunnels. It is typically built on router platforms where each IPsec tunnel is modeled as a network interface or VTI (virtual tunnel interface).

E: Policy-based VPN devices use the combinations of prefixes from both networks to define how traffic is encrypted/decrypted through IPsec tunnels. It is typically built on firewall devices that perform packet filtering.

IPsec tunnel encryption and decryption are added to the packet filtering and processing engine. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/create-routebased-vpn-gateway-portal> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-connect-multiple-policybased-rm-ps>

## NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam 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.

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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	BlockAllOther443	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 allows any traffic from the AzureLoadBalancer source and has a cost of 150.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

#### NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 4)

Your network contains an on-premises Active Directory domain named adatum.com. The domain contains an organizational unit (OU) named OU1. OU1 contains the objects shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Member of
User1	User	Group1
Group1	Global security group	None
Group2	Universal distribution group	None
Computer1	Computer	Group1

You sync OU1 to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) by using Azure AD Connect. You need to identify which objects are synced to Azure AD. Which objects should you identify?

- A. User1 and Group1 only
- B. User1, Group1, and Group2 only
- C. User1, Group1, Group2, and Computer1
- D. Computer1 only

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/synchronization>

#### NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.

You have an on-premises server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You plan to set up Azure File Sync between Server1 and the Azure file share.

You need to prepare the subscription for the planned Azure File Sync.

Which two actions should you perform in the Azure subscription? To answer, drag the appropriate actions to the correct targets. Each action may be used once, more than once, or not at all. You may need to drag the split bar between panes or scroll to view content.

**Actions**

Create a Storage Sync Service

Create a sync group

Install the Azure File Sync agent

Run Server Registration

**Answer Area**

First action: 

Action

Second action: 

Action

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

As per the official MS doc:

The recommended steps to onboard on Azure File Sync for the first with zero downtime while preserving full file fidelity and access control list (ACL) are as follows:

- \* 1. Deploy a Storage Sync Service. --> This needs to be done on Azure .
- \* 2. Create a sync group. --> This needs to be done on Azure
- \* 3. Install Azure File Sync agent on the server with the full data set. --> This needs to be done on server1.
- \* 4. Register that server and create a server endpoint on the share. --> This needs to be done on server1.
- \* 5. Let sync do the full upload to the Azure file share (cloud endpoint).
- \* 6. After the initial upload is complete, install Azure File Sync agent on each of the remaining servers.
- \* 7. Create new file shares on each of the remaining servers.
- \* 8. Create server endpoints on new file shares with cloud tiering policy, if desired. (This step requires additional storage to be available for the initial setup.)
- \* 9. Let Azure File Sync agent do a rapid restore of the full namespace without the actual data transfer. After the full namespace sync, sync engine will fill the local disk space based on the cloud tiering policy for the server endpoint.
- \* 10. Ensure sync completes and test your topology as desired.
- \* 11. Redirect users and applications to this new share.
- \* 12. You can optionally delete any duplicate shares on the servers.

First action: Create a Storage Sync Service

The deployment of Azure File Sync starts with placing a Storage Sync Service resource into a resource group of your selected subscription.

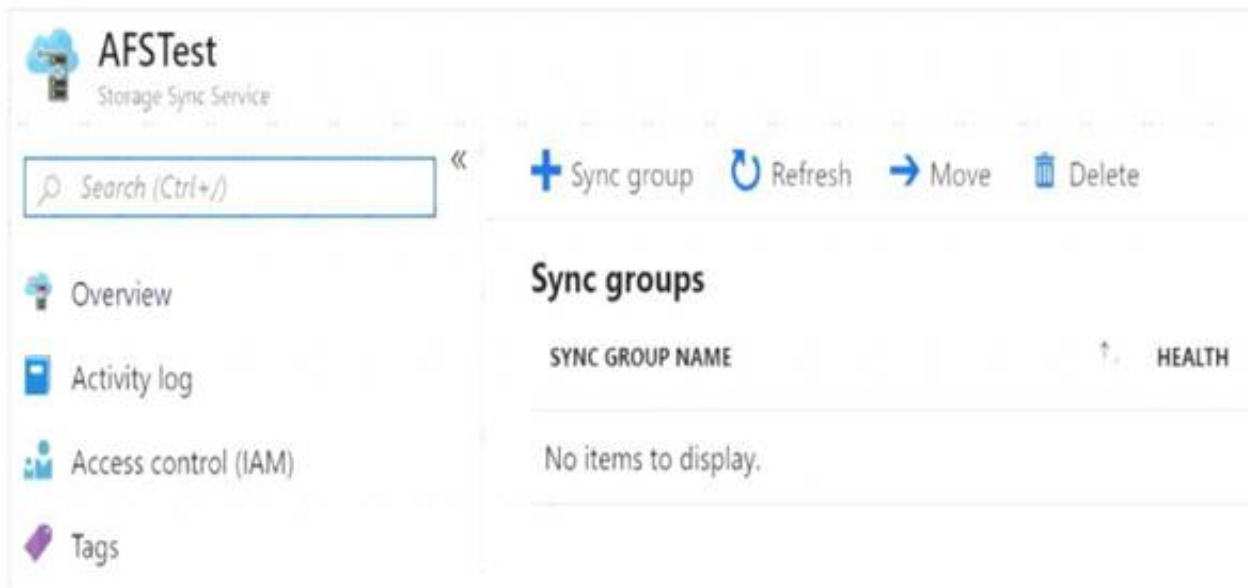


## Second action: Create a sync group

A sync group defines the sync topology for a set of files. Endpoints within a sync group are kept in sync with each other. A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints. A server endpoint represents a path on a registered server. A server can have server endpoints in multiple sync groups. You can create as many sync groups as you need to appropriately describe your desired sync topology.

Portal PowerShell Azure CLI

To create a sync group, in the [Azure portal](#), go to your Storage Sync Service, and then select **+ Sync group**:



### Third action: Run Server Registration

Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service. A server can only be registered to one Storage Sync Service and can sync with other servers and Azure file shares associated with the same Storage Sync Service.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide?tabs=azure-portal>

## NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com that contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	Role
User1	<i>None</i>
User2	Global administrator
User3	Cloud device administrator
User4	Intune administrator

Adatum.com has the following configurations: Users may join devices to Azure AD is set to User1.

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices is set to None.

You deploy Windows 10 to a computer named Computer1. User1 joins Computer1 to adatum.com. You need to identify which users are added to the local Administrators group on Computer1.

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Explanation:** Users may join devices to Azure AD - This setting enables you to select the users who can register their devices as Azure AD joined devices. The default is All.



Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices - You can select the users that are granted local administrator rights on a device. Users added here are added to the Device Administrators role in Azure AD. Global administrators, here User2, in Azure AD and device owners are granted local administrator rights by default.

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 4)

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 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Alerts in Azure Monitor can identify important information in your Log Analytics repository. They are created by alert rules that automatically run log searches at regular intervals, and if results of the log search match particular criteria, then an alert record is created and it can be configured to perform an automated response.

The Log Analytics agent collects monitoring data from the guest operating system and workloads of virtual machines in Azure, other cloud providers, and on-premises. It collects data into a Log Analytics workspace.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/learn/tutorial-response> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>

#### NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- > A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
- > Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
- > A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote

Desktop connections

NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.

NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:

- > Priority: 100
- > Source: Any
- > Source port range: \*
- > Destination: \*
- > Destination port range: 3389
- > Protocol: UDP
- > Action: Allow

VM1 connects to Subnet1. NSG1-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.

You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 that allows connections from the Internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the UDP protocol.

Does this meet the goal?

A. Yes

B. No

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389 not UDP.

NSGs deny all inbound traffic except from virtual network or load balancers. For inbound traffic, Azure processes the rules in a network security group associated to a subnet first, and then the rules in a network security group associated to the network interface.

By default NSG rule to allow traffic through RDP port 3389 is not created automatically during the creation of VM, unless you change the setting during creation.

Here in the solution UDP traffic is allowed at virtual network level which is not tcp/rdp protocol. So this will not work to achieve the goal.

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure policy as shown in the following exhibit.

SCOPE

\* Scope (Learn more about setting the scope)

Subscription 1

Exclusions

Subscription 1/ContosoRG1

BASICS

\* Policy definition

Not allowed resource types

\* Assignment name ⓘ

Not allowed resource types

Assignment ID

/subscriptions/3eb8d0b6-ce3b-4ce0-a631-9f5321bedabb/providers/Microsoft.Authorization/policyAssignments/0e6fb866b854f54accac2a9

Description

Assigned by:

admin1@contoso.com

PARAMETERS

\* Not allowed resource types ⓘ

Microsoft.Sql/servers

What is the effect of the policy?  
Which of the following statements are true?

- A. You can create Azure SQL servers in ContosoRG1 only.
- B. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1.
- C. You are prevented from creating Azure SQL Servers in ContosoRG1 only.
- D. You can create Azure SQL servers in any resource group within Subscription 1.

Answer: A

Explanation:

You are prevented from creating Azure SQL servers anywhere in Subscription 1 with the exception of ContosoRG1  
Reference:  
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/definition-structure

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains the resources in the following table.  
You install the Web Server server role (IIS) on WM1 and VM2, and then add VM1 and VM2 to LB1. LB1 is configured as shown in the LB1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)

Essentials ▾	
Resource group (change)	Backend pool
VMRG	Backend1 (2 virtual machines)
Location	Health probe
West Europe	Probe1 (HTTP:80/Probe1.htm)
Subscription name (change)	Load balancing rule
Azure Pass	Rule1 (TCP/80)
Subscription ID	NAT rules
e66d2b22-fde8-4af2-9323-d43516f6eb4e	-
SKU	Public IP address
Basic	104.40.178.194 (LB1)

Rule1 is configured as shown in the Rule1 exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)  
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

VM1 is in the same availability set as VM2.

☐ ☐

If Probe1.htm is present on VM1 and VM2, LB1 will balance TCP port 80 between VM1 and VM2.

☐ ☐

If you delete Rule1, LB1 will balance all the requests between VM1 and VM2 for all the ports.

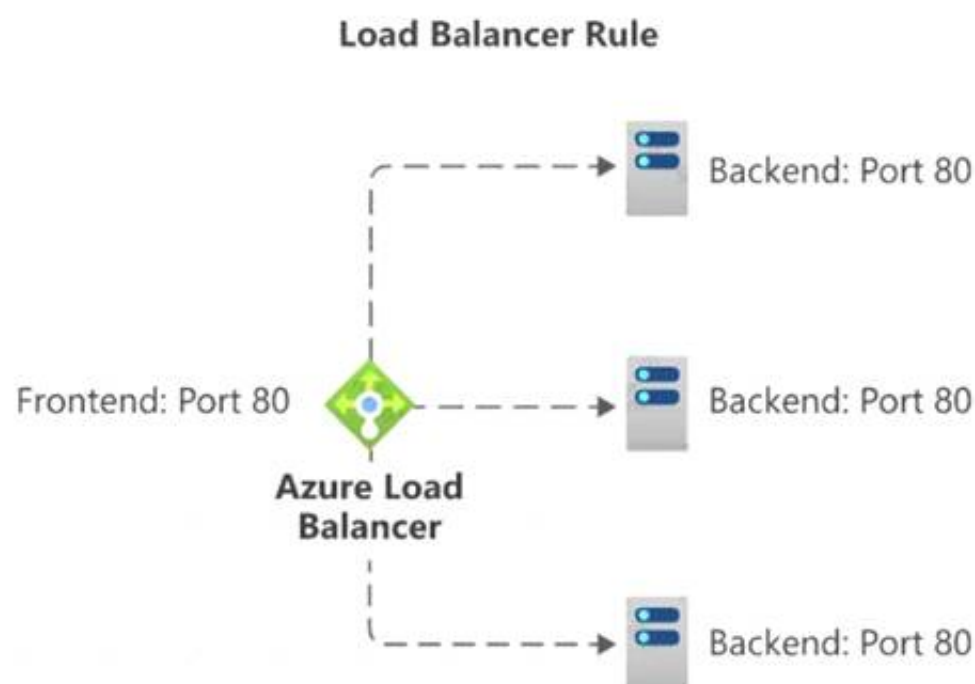
☐ ☐

- A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

To load balance with basic load balancer backend pool virtual machines has to be in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set. A health probe is used to determine the health status of the instances in the backend pool. During load balancer creation, configure a health probe for the load balancer to use. This health probe will determine if an instance is healthy and can receive traffic. A Load Balancer rule is used to define how incoming traffic is distributed to the all the instances within the Backend Pool. So if you delete the rule, load balancing won't happen.



Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/skus>

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 4)

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 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 Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	Central US	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	West US	RG2

VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1. You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1. Solution: You create NIC2 in RG1 and West US. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes  
 B. NO

Answer: A

Explanation:

The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, here West US, also referred to as a region.

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

### NEW QUESTION 15

- (Exam Topic 4)

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 balancer 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.

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

- ☐ 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 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:

Box 1: be created in the same availability set or virtual machine scale set.

The Basic tier is quite restrictive. A load balancer is restricted to a single availability set, virtual machine scale set, or a single machine.

Box 2: be connected to the same virtual network

The Standard tier can span any virtual machine in a single virtual network, including blends of scale sets, availability sets, and machines.

References:

<https://www.petri.com/comparing-basic-standard-azure-load-balancers>

### NEW QUESTION 16

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following users in an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com:

Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com. You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.com.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User2 to create the user accounts.

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/add-users-to-azure-ad>

### NEW QUESTION 19

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2019 and has the following configurations: ➤ Name: VM1

➤ Location: West US

➤ Connected to: VNET1

➤ Private IP address: 10.1.0.4

➤ Public IP addresses: 52.186.85.63

➤ DNS suffix in Windows Server: Adatum.com

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

Name	Type	Location
Adatum.pri	Private	West Europe
Contoso.pri	Private	Central US
Adatum.com	Public	West Europe
Contoso.com	Public	North Europe

You need to identify which DNS zones you can link to VNET1 and the DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register.

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



NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

DNS zones that you can link to VNET1:

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register:

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 24

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Location
Vault1	Recovery services vault	RG1	East US
VM1	Virtual machine	RG1	East US
VM2	Virtual machine	RG1	West US

All virtual machines run Windows Server 2016.

On VM1, you back up a folder named Folder1 as shown in the following exhibit.

You plan to restore the backup to a different virtual machine. You need to restore the backup to VM2. What should you do first?

- A. From VM2, install the Microsoft Azure Recovery Services Agent
- B. From VM1, install the Windows Server Backup feature
- C. From VM2, install the Windows Server Backup feature
- D. From VM1, install the Microsoft Azure Recovery Services Agent

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-restore-windows-server>

#### NEW QUESTION 27

- (Exam Topic 4)

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Name	Type	Location	Resource group
RG1	Resource group	East US	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG2	Resource group	West Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
RG3	Resource group	North Europe	<i>Not applicable</i>
VNET1	Virtual network	Central US	RG1
VM1	Virtual machine	West US	RG2

VM1 connects to a virtual network named VNET2 by using a network interface named NIC1. You need to create a new network interface named NIC2 for VM1. Solution: You create NIC2 in RG1 and Central US. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The virtual machine you attach a network interface to and the virtual network you connect it to must exist in the same location, here West US, also referred to as a region.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 29**

- (Exam Topic 4)

Your on-premises network contains an Active Directory domain named adatum.com that is synced to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD). Password writeback is disabled.

In adatum.com, you create the users shown in the following table.

Name	Account option
User1	User must change password at next logon.
User2	Store password by using reversible encryption.
User3	A smart card is required for interactive logon.

Which users must sign in from a computer joined to adatum.com?

- A. User2 only
- B. User1 and User3 only
- C. User1, User2, and User3
- D. User2 and User3 only
- E. User1 only

**Answer:** E

**Explanation:**

Password writeback is a feature enabled with Azure AD Connect that allows password changes in the cloud to be written back to an existing on-premises directory in real time.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-sspr-writeback>

**NEW QUESTION 34**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You create a virtual machine scale set named Scale1. Scale1 is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

**INSTANCES**

\* Instance count ⓘ  ✓

\* Instance size (View full pricing details) ⓘ DS1\_v2 (1 vCPU, 3.5 GB) ✓

Deploy as low priority ⓘ

Use managed disks ⓘ

+ Show advanced settings

**AUTOSCALE**

Autoscale ⓘ

\* Minimum number of VMs ⓘ  ✓

\* Maximum number of VMs ⓘ  ✓

Scale out

\* CPU threshold (%) ⓘ  ✓

\* Number of VMs to increase by ⓘ  ✓

Scale in

\* CPU threshold (%) ⓘ  ✓

\* Number of VMs to decrease by ⓘ  ✓

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

If Scale1 is utilized at 85 percent for six minutes, Scale1 will be running [answer choice].

2 virtual machines

4 virtual machines

6 virtual machines

10 virtual machines

20 virtual machines

If Scale1 is first utilized at 25 percent for six minutes, and then utilized at 50 percent for six minutes, Scale1 will be running [answer choice].

2 virtual machines

4 virtual machines

6 virtual machines

10 virtual machines

20 virtual machines

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

As cooling period and scale in and scale out durations are not displayed in the graphical view, so we need to consider the default values as below for these settings.

Cool down (minutes) : The amount of time to wait before the rule is applied again so that the autoscale actions have time to take effect. Default is 5 minutes.

Duration : The amount of time monitored before the metric and threshold values are compared. Default is 10 minutes.

Box 1: 4 virtual machines

The Autoscale scale out rule increases the number of VMs by 2 if the CPU threshold is 80% or higher for more than or equals to 10 mins due to default duration for scale in and out is 10 minutes. Since CPU utilization at 85% only lasts for 6 mins , it does not trigger the rules.

Hence no of virtual machines will be same as the initial value which is 4. Box 2: 4 virtual machines

The Autoscale scale in rule decreases the number of VMs by 4 if the CPU threshold is 30% or lower for more than or equal to 10 mins. due to default duration for scale in and out is 10 minutes . Since CPU utilization at 30% only lasts for 6 mins , it does not trigger the rules. Hence after first 6 mins instance count will be same as initial count as 4. After that CPU utilization reached to 50% for 6 mins , which again would not trigger the scale in rule. Therefore no of virtual machines will be same as the initial value which is 4.

References:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-overview https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-best-practices https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/autoscale-common-scale-patterns

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 4)

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 \*  MyDev-Test Subscription 

Resource group \*  RG1   
[Create new](#)



Instance details

Virtual machine name \*

Region \*

Availability options

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

Azure Spot instance ☐ Yes ☒ No

Size \*   
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: AC**

**Explanation:**

Reference:

<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>

## NEW QUESTION 42

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have Azure virtual machines that run Windows Server 2019 and are configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Virtual network name	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	VNET1	Contoso.com
VM2	VNET2	Contoso.com

You create a public Azure DNS zone named adatum.com and a private Azure DNS zone named contoso.com. For contoso.com, you create a virtual network link named link1 as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)



link1

contoso.com

Save Discard Delete Access Control (IAM) Tags

Link name  
link1

Link state  
Completed

Provisioning state  
Succeeded

Virtual network details

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

Virtual network  
VNET1

Configuration

☐ Enable auto registration

You discover that VM1 can resolve names in contoso.com but cannot resolve names in adatum.com. VM1 can resolve other hosts on the internet. You need to ensure that VM1 can resolve host names in adatum.com. What should you do?

- A. Update the DNS suffix on VM1 to be adatum.com.
- B. Create an SRV record in the contoso.com zone.
- C. Configure the name servers for adatum.com at the domain registrar.
- D. Modify the Access control (IAM) settings for link1.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Adatum.com is a public DNS zone. The Internet top level domain DNS servers need to know which DNS servers to direct DNS queries for adatum.com to. You configure this by configuring the name servers for adatum.com at the domain registrar.

ence:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-getstarted-portal>

**NEW QUESTION 46**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You create an Azure subscription named Subscription1 and an associated Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named Tenant1. Tenant1 contains the users in the following table.

Name	Tenant role	Subscription role
ContosoAdmin1@hotmail.com	Global Administrator	Owner
Admin1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Global Administrator	Contributor
Admin2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Security Administrator	Security Admin
Admin3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Conditional Access Administrator	Security Admin

You need to add an Azure AD Privileged Identity Management application to Tenant1. Which account can you use?

- A. Admin3@contoso.onmicrosoft.com
- B. Admin1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com
- C. Admin2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com
- D. ContosoAdmin1@hotmail.com

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Admin2 is not Global Administrator, so this option is incorrect. ContosoAdmin1@hotmail.com : Incorrect Choice

Although this user is Global Administrator but referring to the least privileges principal and default domain consideration this option is incorrect.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 48**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription. The subscription includes a virtual network named VNet1. Currently, VNet1 does not contain any subnets.

You plan to create subnets on VNet1 and to use application security groups to restrict the traffic between the subnets. You need to create the application security groups and to assign them to the subnets.

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

Cmdlets

New-AzureRmVirtualNetwork

New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityGroup

New-AzureRmApplicationSecurityGroup

New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityRuleConfig

Add-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig

Answer Area

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step 1: New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityRuleConfig  
Step 2: New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityGroup  
Step 3: New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig  
Step 4: New-AzureRmVirtualNetwork  
Example: Create a virtual network with a subnet referencing a network security group  
New-AzureRmResourceGroup -Name TestResourceGroup -Location centralus  
\$rdpRule = New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityRuleConfig -Name rdp-rule -Description "Allow RDP" -Access Allow -Protocol Tcp -Direction Inbound -Priority 100 -SourceAddressPrefix Internet -SourcePortRange \* -DestinationAddressPrefix \* -DestinationPortRange 3389  
\$networkSecurityGroup = New-AzureRmNetworkSecurityGroup -ResourceGroupName TestResourceGroup -Location centralus -Name "NSG-FrontEnd" -SecurityRules \$rdpRule  
\$frontendSubnet = New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig -Name frontendSubnet -AddressPrefix "10.0.1.0/24" -NetworkSecurityGroup \$networkSecurityGroup  
\$backendSubnet = New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkSubnetConfig -Name backendSubnet -AddressPrefix "10.0.2.0/24" -NetworkSecurityGroup \$networkSecurityGroup  
New-AzureRmVirtualNetwork -Name MyVirtualNetwork -ResourceGroupName TestResourceGroup -Location centralus -AddressPrefix "10.0.0.0/16" -Subnet \$frontendSubnet,\$backendSubnet  
References:  
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurermlinux/new-azurermlinuxvirtualnetwork?view=azurermlinux

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Exam Topic 4)  
You have an Active Directory domain named contoso.com that contains the objects shown in the following table.

Name	Type	In organizational unit (OU)
User1	User	OU1
User2	User	OU1
User3	User	OU1
Group1	Security Group – Global	OU1
User4	User	OU2
Group2	Security Group – Global	OU2

The groups have the memberships shown in the following table.

Group	Member
Group1	User1
Group2	User2, Group1

OU1 and OU2 are synced to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).  
You modify the synchronization settings and remove OU1 from synchronization. You sync Active Directory and Azure AD.  
Which objects are in Azure AD?

- A. User4 and Group2 only
- B. User2, Group1, User4, and Group2 only
- C. User1, User2, Group1, User4, and Group2 only
- D. User1, User2, User3, User4, Group1, and Group2

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Exam Topic 4)  
You have Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Subscription1 has following resource groups:

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

Note:

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

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/move-limitations/app-service-mov>

**NEW QUESTION 56**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- > A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
- > Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
- > A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections

NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.

NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:

- > Priority: 100
- > Source: Any
- > Source port range: \*
- > Destination: \*
- > Destination port range: 3389
- > Protocol: UDP
- > Action: Allow

VM1 connects to Subnet1. NSG1-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.

You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.

Solution: You add an inbound security rule to NSG-Subnet1 and NSG-VM1 that allows connections from the internet source to the VirtualNetwork destination for port range 3389 and uses the TCP protocol.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes  
 B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389. A rule to permit RDP traffic must be created automatically when you create your VM.

Note on NSG-Subnet1: Azure routes network traffic between all subnets in a virtual network, by default. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdp-connection>

**NEW QUESTION 61**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1. You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. Azure Data Lake Store  
 B. a virtual machine

- C. the Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service  
D. Azure Blob storage

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter. The maximum size of an Azure Files Resource of a file share is 5 TB. Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-import-export-service>

**NEW QUESTION 66**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com. The tenant contains 500 user accounts. You deploy Microsoft Office 365. You configure Office 365 to use the user accounts in adatum.com. You configure 60 users to connect to mailboxes in Microsoft Exchange Online. You need to ensure that the 60 users use Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) to connect to the Exchange Online mailboxes. The solution must only affect connections to the Exchange Online mailboxes. What should you do?

- A. From the multi-factor authentication page, configure the Multi-Factor Auth status for each user  
B. From Azure Active Directory admin center, create a conditional access policy  
C. From the multi-factor authentication page, modify the verification options  
D. From the Azure Active Directory admin center, configure an authentication method

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-userstates>

**NEW QUESTION 71**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

Name	Operating system	Connects to
VM1	Windows Server 2019	Subnet1
VM2	Windows Server 2019	Subnet2

VM1 and VM2 use public IP addresses. From Windows Server 2019 on VM1 and VM2, you allow inbound Remote Desktop connections. Subnet1 and Subnet2 are in a virtual network named VNET1. The subscription contains two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG1 and NSG2. NSG1 uses only the default rules. NSG2 uses the default and the following custom incoming rule:

- > Priority: 100
- > Name: Rule1
- > Port: 3389
- > Protocol: TCP
- > Source: Any
- > Destination: Any
- > Action: Allow

NSG1 connects to Subnet1. NSG2 connects to the network interface of VM2.

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

Statements	Yes	No
From the internet, you can connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From the internet, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
From VM1, you can connect to VM2 by using Remote Desktop.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: No  
The default port for RDP is TCP port 3389. A rule to permit RDP traffic must be created automatically when you create your VM.  
Box 2: Yes  
NSG2 will allow this.  
Box 3: Yes  
NSG2 will allow this.  
Note on NSG-Subnet1: Azure routes network traffic between all subnets in a virtual network, by default. References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/troubleshoot-rdp-connection>



#### NEW QUESTION 72

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- > 100 Azure virtual machines
- > 20 Azure SQL databases
- > 50 Azure file shares

You need to create a daily backup of all the resources by using Azure Backup. What is the minimum number of backup policies that you must create?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 150
- E. 170

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

There is a limit of 100 VMs that can be associated to the same backup policy from portal. We recommend that for more than 100 VMs, create multiple backup policies with same schedule or different schedule.

One policy for VMS, one for SQL databases, and one for the file shares. References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 76

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

You have an Azure subscription that contains the following users in an Azure Active Directory tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com:

Name	Role	Scope
User1	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User2	Global administrator	Azure Active Directory
User3	User administrator	Azure Active Directory
User4	Owner	Azure Subscription

User1 creates a new Azure Active Directory tenant named external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com. You need to create new user accounts in external.contoso.onmicrosoft.com.

Solution: You instruct User4 to create the user accounts. Does that meet the goal?

- A. yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Only a global administrator can add users to this tenant. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/devops/organizations/accounts/add-users-to-azure-ad>

#### NEW QUESTION 80

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is enabled for all users.

You need to provide users with the ability to bypass MFA for 10 days on devices to which they have successfully signed in by using MFA. What should you do?

- A. From the multi-factor authentication page, configure the users' settings.
- B. From Azure AD, create a conditional access policy.
- C. From the multi-factor authentication page, configure the service settings.
- D. From the MFA blade in Azure AD, configure the MFA Server settings.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Enable remember Multi-Factor Authentication

- > Sign in to the Azure portal.
- > On the left, select Azure Active Directory > Users.
- > Select Multi-Factor Authentication.
- > Under Multi-Factor Authentication, select service settings.
- > On the Service Settings page, manage remember multi-factor authentication, select the Allow users to remember multi-factor authentication on devices they trust option.
- > Select Save.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-mfa-mfasettings>

#### NEW QUESTION 84

- (Exam Topic 4)

Note: This question is part of a series of questions that present the same scenario. Each question in the series contains a unique solution that might meet the

stated goals. Some question sets might have more than one correct solution, while others might not have a correct solution. After you answer a question in this section, you will NOT be able to return to it. As a result, these questions will not appear in the review screen. You have an Azure subscription that contains the following resources:

- > A virtual network that has a subnet named Subnet1
- > Two network security groups (NSGs) named NSG-VM1 and NSG-Subnet1
- > A virtual machine named VM1 that has the required Windows Server configurations to allow Remote Desktop connections

NSG-Subnet1 has the default inbound security rules only.

NSG-VM1 has the default inbound security rules and the following custom inbound security rule:

- > Priority: 100
- > Source: Any
- > Source port range: \*
- > Destination: \*
- > Destination port range: 3389
- > Protocol: UDP
- > Action: Allow

VM1 connects to Subnet1. NSG1-VM1 is associated to the network interface of VM1. NSG-Subnet1 is associated to Subnet1.

You need to be able to establish Remote Desktop connections from the internet to VM1.

Solution: You modify the custom rule for NSG-VM1 to use the internet as a source and TCP as a protocol. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

NSGs deny all inbound traffic except from virtual network or load balancers. For inbound traffic, Azure processes the rules in a network security group associated to a subnet first, and then the rules in a network security group associated to the network interface.

By default NSG rule to allow traffic through RDP port 3389 is not created automatically during the creation of VM , unless you change the setting during creation. Subnets usually do not have any NSG associated unless you go out of the way to do so, which this scenario does. when you create that extra NSG, it won't have an RDP rule by default, thus blocking inbound connections.

Request first goes to NSG -subnet1 and as there is no allow rule for RDP so it will block the request by default. Since the Subnet NSG (the one with the default rules) is evaluated first, it blocks the inbound RDP connection.

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

Name	Type
LB1	Load balancer
VM1	Virtual machine
VM2	Virtual machine

VM1 and VM2 run a website that is configured as shown in the following table.

Name	Physical path	Alias
Root folder	C:\inetpub\wwwroot\SiteA	/
Temp	C:\inetpub\wwwroot\Temp	Temp

LB1 is configured to balance requests to VM1 and VM2.

You configure a health probe as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit tab.)

Probe1

LB1

Save

Discard

Delete

Name

Probe1

IP version

IPv4

Protocol ⓘ

HTTP

Port ⓘ

80

Path ⓘ

/Temp/Probe1.htm

Interval ⓘ

5

seconds

Unhealthy threshold ⓘ

2

cumulative failures

Used by ⓘ

Rule

You need to ensure that the health probe functions correctly.  
 What should you do?

- A. On LB1, change the Unhealthy threshold to 65536.
- B. On LB1, change the port to 8080.
- C. On VM1 and VM2, create a file named Probe1.htm in the C:\intepub\wwwroot\Temp folder.
- D. On VM1 and VM2, create a file named Probe1.htm in the C:\intepub\wwwroot\SiteA\Temp folder.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Load balancing provides a higher level of availability and scale by spreading incoming requests across virtual machines (VMs). You can use the Azure portal to create a Standard load balancer and balance internal traffic among VMs.

To load balance successfully between VM1 and VM2 you have to place the html file in the path mentioned in the Probe1 configuration.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-standard-internal-portal>

#### NEW QUESTION 86

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

Name	Type	Source
User1	Member	Azure AD
User2	Member	Windows Server Active Directory
User3	Guest	Microsoft account
User4	Member	Windows Server Active Directory

The users have the attribute shown in the following table.

Name	Office phone	Mobile phone
User1	222-555-1234	222-555-2345
User2	null	null
User3	222-555-1234	222-555-2346
User4	222-555-1234	null

You need to ensure that you can enable Azure Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for all four users.

Solution: You add a mobile phone number for User2 and User4. Does this meet the Goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

User3 requires a user account in Azure AD.

Note: Your Azure AD password is considered an authentication method. It is the one method that cannot be disabled.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/concept-authentication-methods>

### NEW QUESTION 91

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named adatum.com. Adatum.com contains the groups in the following table.

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

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

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

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

User1:

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

User2:

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

#### Explanation:

Box 1: Group 1 only First rule applies

Box 2: Group1 and Group2 only Both membership rules apply.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sccm/core/clients/manage/collections/create-collections>

### NEW QUESTION 94

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have a hybrid infrastructure that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.onmicrosoft.com. The tenant contains the users shown in the following table.

Name	User name	Type	Source
User1	User1@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Member	Azure Active Directory
User2	User2@contoso.onmicrosoft.com	Member	Windows Server AD
User3	User3@outlook.com	Guest	Microsoft Account
User4	User4@gmail.com	Guest	Microsoft Account

You plan to share a cloud resource to the All Users group.

You need to ensure that User1, User2, User3, and User4 can connect successfully to the cloud resource. What should you do first?

- A. Create a user account of the member type for User4.
- B. Create a user account of the member type for User3.
- C. Modify the Directory-wide Groups settings.
- D. Modify the External collaboration settings.

Answer: C

#### Explanation:

Ensure that "Enable an 'All Users' group in the directory" policy is set to "Yes" in your Azure Active Directory (AD) settings in order to enable the "All Users" group for centralized access administration. This group represents the entire collection of the Active Directory users, including guests and external users, that you can use to make the access permissions easier to manage within your directory.



### NEW QUESTION 99

- (Exam Topic 4)

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: ILB1

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/log-analytics/log-analytics-quick-create-workspace>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-standard-diagnostics>

### NEW QUESTION 101

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription named Sub1.

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

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

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

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

Which Azure resource should you recommend for each requirement? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
an internal load balancer
a network security group (NSG)
a public load balancer

Protect the web servers from SQL injection attacks:

an application gateway that uses the Standard tier
an application gateway that uses the WAF tier
an internal load balancer
a network security group (NSG)
a public load balancer

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Box 1: an internal load balancer

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

Box 2: an application gateway that uses the WAF tier

Azure Web Application Firewall (WAF) on Azure Application Gateway provides centralized protection of your web applications from common exploits and vulnerabilities. Web applications are increasingly targeted by malicious attacks that exploit commonly known vulnerabilities. References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/web-application-firewall/ag/ag-overview>

### NEW QUESTION 103

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

Scenario:

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 3)

You need to configure the Device settings to meet the technical requirements and the user requirements.  
 Which two settings should you modify? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

**Answer Area**

Save

Discard

Users may join devices to Azure AD ⓘ

All

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected

Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices ⓘ

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected

Users may register their devices with Azure AD ⓘ

All

None

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices ⓘ

Yes

No

Maximum number of devices per user ⓘ

50

Users may sync settings and app data across devices ⓘ

All

Selected

None

Selected

No member selected

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Box 1: Selected

Only selected users should be able to join devices

Box 2: Yes

Require Multi-Factor Auth to join devices. From scenario:

- Ensure that only users who are part of a group named Pilot can join devices to Azure AD
- Ensure that when users join devices to Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), the users use a mobile phone to verify their identity.

#### NEW QUESTION 106

- (Exam 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
- B. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.
- C. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet
- D. Associate the NSG to all the subnets.
- E. Create an incoming security rule for port 443 from the Internet
- F. Associate the NSG to the subnet that contains the web servers.
- G. Create an outgoing security rule for port 443 from the Internet
- 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 108

- (Exam 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 110

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Scenario:

\* 1. Web administrators will deploy Azure web apps for the marketing department.

- \* 2. Each web app will be added to a separate resource group.
- \* 3. The initial configuration of the web apps will be identical.
- \* 4. The web administrators have permission to deploy web apps to resource groups. Steps:
  - \* 1 --> Create a resource group, and then deploy a web app to the resource group.
  - \* 2 --> From the Automation script blade of the resource group , click Add to Library.
  - \* 3 --> From the Templates service, select the template, and then share the template to the web administrators . References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/quickstart-create-templates-use-the-p>

### NEW QUESTION 113

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

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

> Select your subscription from the Subscriptions page. Opt-in for each subscription you own. Click Invoices then Email my invoice.

> Click Opt in and accept the terms.

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

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

### NEW QUESTION 117

- (Exam 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"/>

- 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

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-insta>

### NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam 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.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-peering-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/networking/networking-overview#internet-connectivity>

**NEW QUESTION 121**

- (Exam Topic 2)

You need to prepare the environment to meet the authentication requirements.

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

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

**Answer:** BD

**Explanation:**

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

B: You can gradually roll out Seamless SSO to your users. You start by adding the following Azure AD URL to all or selected users' Intranet zone settings by using Group Policy in Active Directory: <https://autologon.microsoftazuread-ss.com>

**NEW QUESTION 124**

- (Exam 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

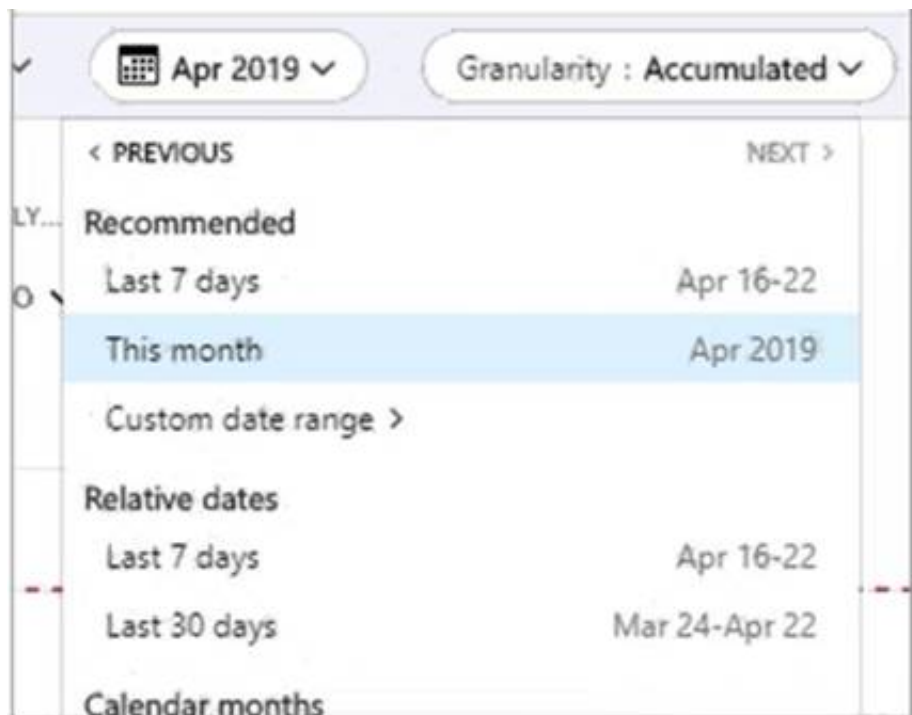
In cost analysis blade of Azure, you can see all the detail for custom time span. You can use this to determine expenditure of last few day, weeks, and month.

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 to 8-14 days ago or 15-21 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-d>

## NEW QUESTION 125

- (Exam Topic 1)

HOTSPOT

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:**

#### Answer Area

Find-RoleCapability Get-AzureADDirectoryRole Get-AzureRmRoleAssignment Get-AzureRmRoleDefinition	-Name "Reader"	ConvertFrom-Json ConvertFrom-String ConvertTo-Json   ConvertTo-Xml
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#### NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- A. an Azure Notification Hub
- B. an Azure Event Hub
- C. an Azure Logic App
- D. an Azure services Bus

**Answer: B**

#### 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 128

- (Exam Topic 5)

You purchase a new Azure subscription named Subscription1.

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

You need to protect VM1 by using Azure Backup. Backups must be created at 01:00 and stored for 30 days. What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

#### Answer Area

Location in which to store the backups:

- ☐ A blob container
- ☐ A file share
- ☐ A Recovery Services vault
- ☐ A storage account

Object to use to configure the protection for VM1:

- ☐ A backup policy
- ☐ A batch job
- ☐ A batch schedule
- ☐ A recovery plan

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Box 1: A Recovery Services vault

A Recovery Services vault is an entity that stores all the backups and recovery points you create over time. Box 2: A backup policy

What happens when I change my backup policy?

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

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

#### NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam 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 named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a resource group named RG1. RG1 contains resources that were deployed by using templates.

You need to view the date and time when the resources were created in RG1.

Solution: From the Subscriptions blade, you select the subscription, and then click Programmatic deployment. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

From the RG1 blade, click Deployments. You see a history of deployment for the resource group. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/template-tutorial-create-first-template> Through activity logs, you can determine:

§ what operations were taken on the resources in your subscription

§ who started the operation

§ when the operation occurred

§ the status of the operation

§ the values of other properties that might help you research the operation

On the Azure portal menu, select Monitor, or search for and select Monitor from any page

\* 2. Select Activity Log.

\* 3. You see a summary of recent operations. A default set of filters is applied to the operations. Notice the information on the summary includes who started the action and when it happened.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/management/view-activity-logs>

**NEW QUESTION 135**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You deploy a Linux virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1. You need to monitor the metrics and the logs of VM1.

What should you use?

A. Linux Diagnostic Extension (LAD) 3.0

B. Azure Analysis Services

C. the AzurePerformanceDiagnostics extension

D. Azure HDInsight

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

You can use extensions to configure diagnostics on your VMs to collect additional metric data.

The basic host metrics are available, but to see more granular and VM-specific metrics, you need to install the Azure diagnostics extension on the VM. The Azure diagnostics extension allows additional monitoring and diagnostics data to be retrieved from the VM.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-monitor>

**NEW QUESTION 139**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1. You plan to use AzCopy to copy data to storage1.

You need to identify the storage services in storage1 to which you can copy the data. What should you identify?

A. blob, file, table, and queue

B. blob and file only

C. file and table only

D. file only

E. blob, table, and queue only

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

AzCopy is a command-line utility that you can use to copy blobs or files to or from a storage account. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/common/storage-use-azcopy-v10>

**NEW QUESTION 140**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have the Azure management groups shown in the following table.

Name	In management group
Tenant Root Group	<i>Not applicable</i>
ManagementGroup11	Tenant Root Group
ManagementGroup12	Tenant Root Group
ManagementGroup21	ManagementGroup11

You add Azure subscriptions to the management groups as shown in the following table.

Name	Management group
Subscription1	ManagementGroup21
Subscription2	ManagementGroup12

You create the Azure policies shown in the following table.

Name	Parameter	Scope
Not allowed resource types	virtualNetworks	Tenant Root Group
Allowed resource types	virtualNetworks	ManagementGroup12

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 create a virtual network in Subscription1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can create a virtual machine in Subscription2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
You can add Subscription1 to ManagementGroup11.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: No

Virtual networks are not allowed at the root and is inherited. Deny overrides allowed. Box 2: Yes

Virtual Machines can be created on a Management Group provided the user has the required RBAC permissions.

Box 3: Yes

Subscriptions can be moved between Management Groups provided the user has the required RBAC permissions.

Reference:

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/management-groups/manage#moving-management-groups-a>

**NEW QUESTION 144**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have a public load balancer that balances ports 80 and 443 across three virtual machines. You need to direct all the Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) connections to VM3 only. What should you configure?

- A. a load balancing rule
- B. a new public load balancer for VM3
- C. an inbound NAT rule
- D. a frontend IP configuration

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

To port forward traffic to a specific port on specific VMs use an inbound network address translation (NAT) rule.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview> an inbound NAT rule :

Create a load balancer inbound network address translation (NAT) rule to forward traffic from a specific port of the front-end IP address to a specific port of a back-end VM.

Hence this option is Correct

a load balancing rule : Incorrect Choice

A load balancer rule defines how traffic is distributed to the VMs. The rule defines the front-end IP configuration for incoming traffic, the back-end IP pool to receive the traffic, and the required source and destination ports.

a new public load balancer for VM3 : Incorrect Choice

This option will not help you since this will route all traffic to VM3 only.

a frontend IP configuration : Incorrect Choice

When you define an Azure Load Balancer, a frontend and a backend pool configuration are connected with rules. The health probe referenced by the rule is used to determine how new flows are sent to a node in the backend pool. The frontend (aka VIP) is defined by a 3-tuple comprised of an IP address (public or internal), a transport protocol (UDP or TCP), and a port number from the load balancing rule. The backend pool is a collection of Virtual Machine IP configurations (part of the NIC resource) which reference the Load Balancer backend pool.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/tutorial-load-balancer-port-forwarding-portal> <https://pixelrobots.co.uk/2017/08/azure-load-balancer-for-rds/>

**NEW QUESTION 145**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that has the following providers registered:

- > Authorization
- > Automation
- > Resources
- > Compute
- > KeyVault
- > Network
- > Storage
- > Billing
- > Web

Subscription1 contains an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that has the following configurations:

- \* Private IP address: 10.0.0.4 (dynamic)
- \* Network security group (NSG): NSG1
- \* Public IP address: None
- \* Availability set: AVSet
- \* Subnet: 10.0.0.0/24
- \* Managed disks: No
- \* Location: East US

You need to record all the successful and failed connection attempts to VM1.  
Which three actions should you perform? Each correct answer presents part of the solution.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Register the Microsoft.Insights resource provider
- B. Add an Azure Network Watcher connection monitor
- C. Register the Microsoft.LogAnalytics provider
- D. Enable Azure Network Watcher in the East US Azure region
- E. Create an Azure Storage account
- F. Enable Azure Network Watcher flow logs

**Answer:** CDE

**Explanation:**

NSG flow log data is written to an Azure Storage account. You need to create an Azure Storage account, With an Azure Storage account NSG flow logs can be enabled.

Enable network watcher in the East US region.

NSG flow logging requires the Microsoft.Insights provider. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-nsg-flow-logging-portal>

**NEW QUESTION 149**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) domain that contains 5,000 user accounts. You create a new user account named AdminUser1.

You need to assign the User administrator administrative role to AdminUser1. What should you do from the user account properties?

- A. From the Directory role blade, modify the directory role.
- B. From the Groups blade, invite the user account to a new group.
- C. From the Licenses blade, assign a new license.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Assign a role to a user

➤ Sign in to the Azure portal with an account that's a global admin or privileged role admin for the directory.

➤ Select Azure Active Directory, select Users, and then select a specific user from the list.

➤ For the selected user, select Directory role, select Add role, and then pick the appropriate admin roles from the Directory roles list, such as Conditional access administrator.

➤ Press Select to save. References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-users-assign-role-azure-p>

**NEW QUESTION 153**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

Name	Type
RG2	Resource group
VNet1	Virtual network
VNet2	Virtual network
VM5	Virtual machine connected to VNet1
VM6	Virtual machine connected to VNet2

In Azure, you create a private DNS zone named adatum.com. You set the registration virtual network to VNet2. The adatum.com zone is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

Resource group (change)  
vmrg

Subscription (change)  
Azure Pass

Subscription ID  
a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c

Name server 1  
-

Name server 2  
-

Name server 3  
-

Name server 4  
-

Tags (change)  
[Click here to add tags](#)

Search record sets

NAME	TYPE	TTL	VALUE
@	SOA	3600	Email: azuredns-hostmaster.microsoft.com Host: internal.cloudapp.net Refresh: 3600 Retry: 300 Expire:2419200 Minimum TTL: 300 Serial number: 1
vm1	A	3600	10.1.0.4
vm9	A	3600	10.1.0.12

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 A record for VM5 will be registered automatically in the adatum.com.zone.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM5 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM6 can resolve VM9.adatum.com.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1: No  
Azure DNS provides automatic registration of virtual machines from a single virtual network that's linked to a private zone as a registration virtual network. VM5 does not belong to the registration virtual network though.

Box 2: No  
Forward DNS resolution is supported across virtual networks that are linked to the private zone as resolution virtual networks. VM5 does belong to a resolution virtual network.

Box 3: Yes  
VM6 belongs to registration virtual network, and an A (Host) record exists for VM9 in the DNS zone.  
By default, registration virtual networks also act as resolution virtual networks, in the sense that DNS resolution against the zone works from any of the virtual machines within the registration virtual network.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/private-dns-overview>

NEW QUESTION 154

- (Exam 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 that runs Windows Server 2016.

You need to create an alert in Azure when more than two error events are logged to the System log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You add an extension to VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead: You create an Azure Log Analytics workspace and configure the data settings. You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the Log Analytics workspace as the source.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/agents-overview>

#### NEW QUESTION 155

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You have 5 TB of data that you need to transfer to Subscription1. You plan to use an Azure Import/Export job.

What can you use as the destination of the imported data?

- A. Azure SQL Database
- B. Azure File Storage
- C. An Azure Cosmos DB database
- D. The Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service
- E. Azure Data Factory
- F. A virtual machine

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Azure Import/Export service is used to securely import large amounts of data to Azure Blob storage and Azure Files by shipping disk drives to an Azure datacenter.

References:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 157

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

VM1 hosts a frontend application that connects to VM2 to retrieve data. Users report that the frontend application is slower than usual.

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

The Connection Monitor feature in Azure Network Watcher is now generally available in all public regions. Connection Monitor provides you RTT values on a per-minute granularity. You can monitor a direct TCP connection from a virtual machine to a virtual machine, FQDN, URI, or IPv4 address.

References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/general-availability-azure-network-watcher-connection-monitor-in-all>

#### NEW QUESTION 158

- (Exam 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 in the same region. 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:**

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces. The exhibit indicates that VNet1 has an address space of 10.2.0.0/16, which is the same as VNet2, and thus overlaps. We need to change the address space for VNet1.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-cons>

**NEW QUESTION 162**

- (Exam 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 named Image1.

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:**

Microsoft have Docker Volume Plugin for Azure file storage which provides exactly this and it is used for Azure file shares.

Azure File Storage volume plugin is not limited to ease of container migration. It also allows a file share to be shared among multiple containers (even though they are on different hosts) to collaborate on workloads, share configuration or secrets of an application running on multiple hosts. Another use case is uploading metrics and diagnostics data such as logs from applications to a file share for further processing.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 166**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

What should you deploy?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Availability sets are a datacenter configuration to provide VM redundancy and availability. This configuration within a datacenter ensures that during either a planned or unplanned maintenance event, at least one virtual machine is available.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/manage-availability> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/tutorial-availability-sets>

**NEW QUESTION 169**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: You configure a custom policy definition, and then you assign the policy to the subscription. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Resource policy definition used by Azure Policy enables you to establish conventions for resources in your organization by describing when the policy is enforced and what effect to take. By defining conventions, you can control costs and more easily manage your resources.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-policy/policy-definition>

**NEW QUESTION 170**

- (Exam 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
- C. 4
- D. 12

**Answer:** A

**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 171**

- (Exam 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:**

With Sticky Sessions when a client starts a session on one of your web servers, session stays on that specific server. To configure An Azure Load-Balancer For Sticky Sessions set Session persistence to Client IP or to Client IP and protocol.

On the following image you can see sticky session configuration: Note:

§ Client IP and protocol specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address and protocol combination will be handled by the same virtual machine.

§ Client IP specifies that successive requests from the same client IP address will be handled by the sa virtual machine.

Reference:

<https://cloudopszone.com/configure-azure-load-balancer-for-sticky-sessions/>

**NEW QUESTION 175**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

You need to restore the latest backup of VM1.

To which location can you restore the backup? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

You can perform a file recovery of VM1 to:

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

You can restore VM1 to:

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1 : VM1 and VM2 only

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

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

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

Box 2 : VM1 or A new Azure virtual machine only

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

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

References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 176

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Resource Group location of VMSS1 is the RG2 location, which is West US. Only Proximity2, which also in RG2, is location in West US

Reference:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/introducing-proximity-placement-groups/>

### NEW QUESTION 177

- (Exam 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	BlockAllOther443	443	Any	Any	Any	Deny
65000	AllowInetInbound	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: A**

### NEW QUESTION 182

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription 1 and an on-premises deployment of Microsoft System Center Service Manager Subscription! contains a virtual machine named VM1.

You need to ensure that an alert is set in Service Manager when the amount of available memory on VM1 is below 10 percent. What should you do first?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:



The IT Service Management Connector (ITSMC) allows you to connect Azure and a supported IT Service Management (ITSM) product/service, such as the Microsoft System Center Service Manager.

With ITSMC, you can create work items in ITSM tool, based on your Azure alerts (metric alerts, Activity Log alerts and Log Analytics alerts).

References:

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

### NEW QUESTION 187

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 connects to your on-premises network by using Azure ExpressRoute.

You need to connect VNet1 to the on-premises network by using a site-to-site VPN. The solution must minimize cost.

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create a local site VPN gateway.
- B. Create a VPN gateway that uses the VpnGw1 SKU.
- C. Create a VPN gateway that uses the Basic SKU.
- D. Create a gateway subnet.
- E. Create a connection.

**Answer:** ABE

#### Explanation:

Create a Connection: You need to link the ExpressRoute gateway to the ExpressRoute circuit. After this step has been completed, the connection between your on-premises network and Azure through ExpressRoute will be established. Hence this is correct option.

Create a local site VPN gateway : This will allow you to provide the local gateway settings, for example public IP and the on-premises address space, so that the Azure VPN gateway can connect to it. Hence this is correct option.

Create a VPN gateway that uses the VpnGw1 SKU : The GatewaySku is only supported for VpnGw1, VpnGw2, VpnGw3, Standard, and HighPerformance VPN gateways. ExpressRoute-VPN Gateway coexist

configurations are not supported on the Basic SKU. The VpnType must be RouteBased. Hence this is correct option.

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

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/expressroute/expressroute-howto-linkvnet-arm>

### NEW QUESTION 192

- (Exam 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

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



#### NEW QUESTION 194

- (Exam 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 deploy an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1. You need to deploy a YAML file to AKS1.

Solution: From the Azure CLI, you run azcopy. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Kubectl is not installed by installing AZ CLI. As stated Azure CLI is already available but installing Azure CLI doesn't mean that Azure Kubernetes client is also installed. So before running any aks command, we have to install kubectl, the Kubernetes command-line client. az aks install-cli

Reference:

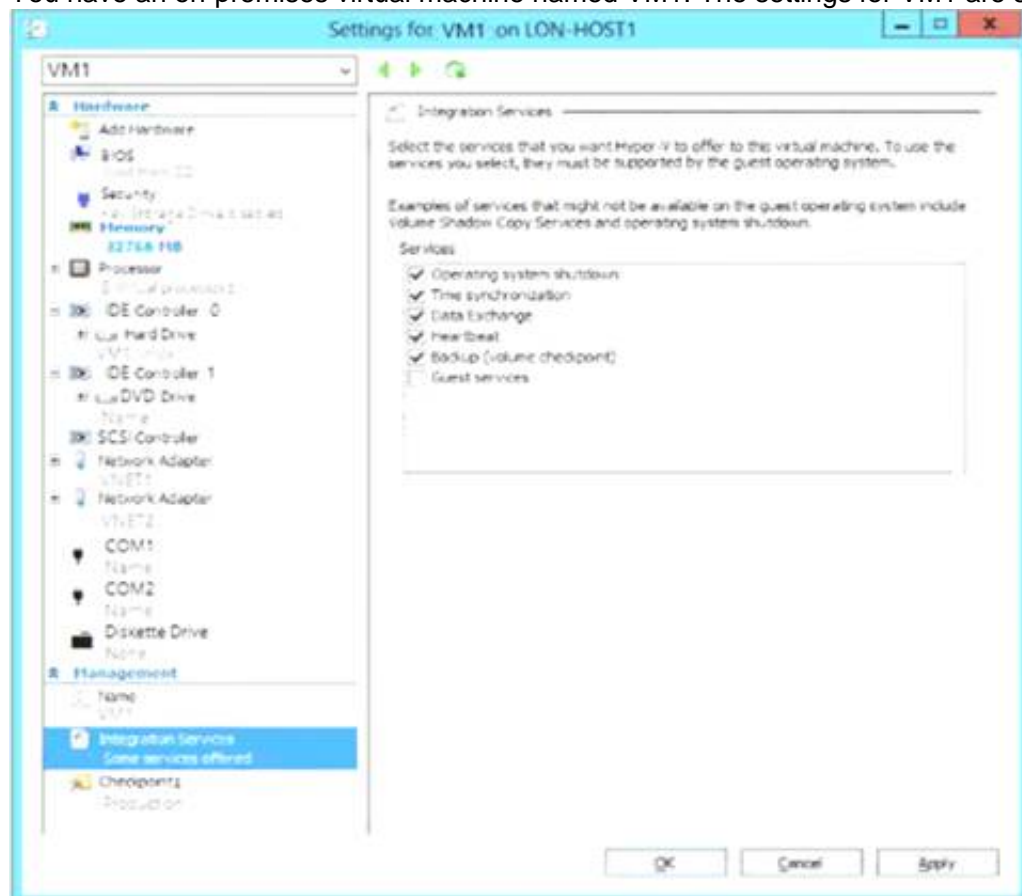
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/kubernetes-walkthrough#connect-to-the-cluster>

#### NEW QUESTION 199

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You have an on-premises virtual machine named VM1. The settings for VM1 are shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to ensure that you can use the disks attached to VM1 as a template for Azure virtual machines. What should you modify on VM1?

- A. Integration Services
- B. the network adapters
- C. the memory
- D. the hard drive
- E. the processor

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

From the exhibit we see that the disk is in the VHDX format.

Before you upload a Windows virtual machines (VM) from on-premises to Microsoft Azure, you must prepare the virtual hard disk (VHD or VHDX). Azure supports only generation 1 VMs that are in the VHD file format and have a fixed sized disk. The maximum size allowed for the VHD is 1,023 GB. You can convert a generation 1 VM from the VHDX file system to VHD and from a dynamically expanding disk to fixed-sized.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/prepare-for-upload-vhd-image?toc=%2fazure>

#### NEW QUESTION 202

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have a Recovery Service vault that you use to test backups. The test backups contain two protected virtual machines.

You need to delete the Recovery Services vault. What should you do first?

- A. From the Recovery Service vault, stop the backup of each backup item.
- B. From the Recovery Service vault, delete the backup data.
- C. Modify the disaster recovery properties of each virtual machine.
- D. Modify the locks of each virtual machine.

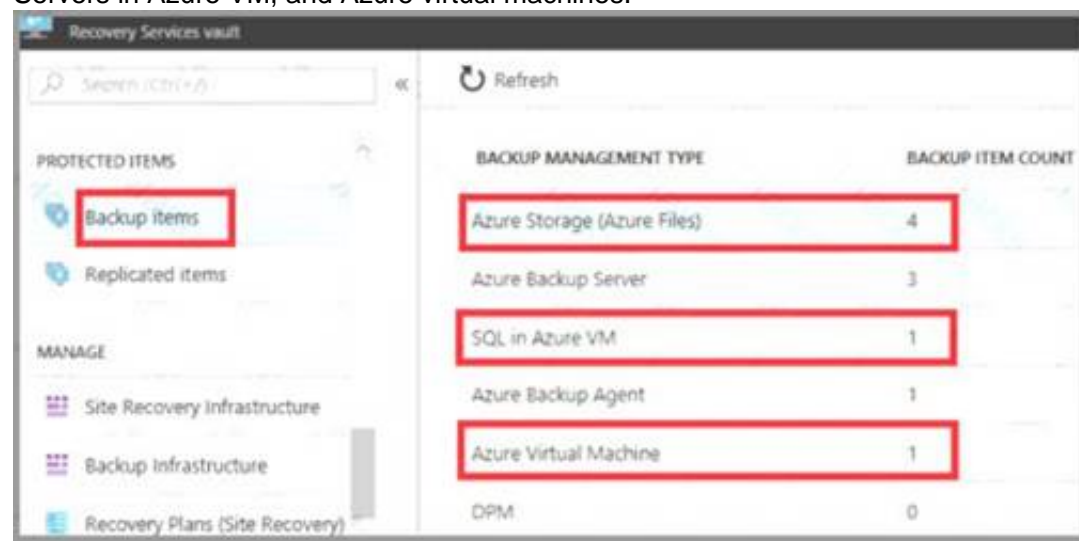
**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

You can't delete a Recovery Services vault if it is registered to a server and holds backup data. If you try to delete a vault, but can't, the vault is still configured to receive backup data.

Remove vault dependencies and delete vault

In the vault dashboard menu, scroll down to the Protected Items section, and click Backup Items. In this menu, you can stop and delete Azure File Servers, SQL Servers in Azure VM, and Azure virtual machines.



References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-delete-vault>

### NEW QUESTION 203

- (Exam Topic 5)

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template. You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed. What should you use?

- A. a Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension
- B. thePublish-AzVMDscConfigurationCmdlet
- C. a Microsoft Intune device configuration profile
- D. Deployment Center in Azure App Service

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

The primary use case for the Azure Desired State Configuration (DSC) extension is to bootstrap a VM to the Azure Automation State Configuration (DSC) service. The service provides benefits that include ongoing management of the VM configuration and integration with other operational tools, such as Azure Monitoring. Using the extension to register VM's to the service provides a flexible solution that even works across Azure subscriptions.

You can use the DSC extension independently of the Automation DSC service. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/extensions/dsc-overview>

### NEW QUESTION 205

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an on-premises file server named Server1 that runs Windows Server 2016. You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure file share.

You deploy an Azure File Sync Storage Sync Service, and you create a sync group. You need to synchronize files from Server1 to Azure.

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**

- Create an Azure on-premises data gateway.
- Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1.
- Create a Recovery Services vault.
- Register Server1.
- Install the DFS Replication server role on Server1.
- Add a server endpoint.

**Answer Area**

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Step 1: Install the Azure File Sync agent on Server1

The Azure File Sync agent is a downloadable package that enables Windows Server to be synced with an Azure file share

Step 2: Register Server1.

Register Windows Server with Storage Sync Service

Registering your Windows Server with a Storage Sync Service establishes a trust relationship between your server (or cluster) and the Storage Sync Service.

Step 3: Add a server endpoint

Create a sync group and a cloud endpoint.

A sync group defines the sync topology for a set of files. Endpoints within a sync group are kept in sync with each other. A sync group must contain one cloud endpoint, which represents an Azure file share and one or more server endpoints. A server endpoint represents a path on registered server.

References: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-files-deployment-guide

### NEW QUESTION 208

- (Exam Topic 5)

You create a Recovery Services vault backup policy named Policy1 as shown in the following exhibit:

Policy1

Associated items Delete Save Discard

Backup schedule

Frequency Time Timezone

Daily 11:00 PM (UTC) Coordinated Universal Time

Retention range

Retention of daily backup point

At For

11:00 PM 30 Day(s)

Retention of weekly backup point

On At For

Sunday 11:00 PM 10 Week(s)

Retention of monthly backup point

Week Based Day Based

On At For

1 11:00 PM 36 Month(s)

Retention of yearly backup point

Week Based Day Based

In On At For

March 1 11:00 PM 10 Year(s)

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.

The backup that occurs on Sunday, March 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

30 days  
10 weeks  
36 months  
10 years

The backup that occurs on Sunday, November 1, will be retained for [answer choice].

30 days  
10 weeks  
36 months  
10 years

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

#### Explanation:

Box 1: 10 years

The yearly backup point occurs to 1 March and its retention period is 10 years. Box 2: 36 months

The monthly backup point occurs on the 1st of every month and its retention period is 36 months.

### NEW QUESTION 213

- (Exam Topic 5)

You plan to deploy several Azure virtual machines that will run Windows Server 2019 in a virtual machine scale set by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

You need to ensure that NGINX is available on all the virtual machines after they are deployed. What should you use?

- A. Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Application Proxy
- B. Azure Application Insights
- C. Azure Custom Script Extension
- D. the New-AzConfigurationAssignment cmdlet

Answer: C

#### Explanation:

The Custom Script Extension downloads and executes scripts on Azure VMs. This extension is useful for post deployment configuration, software installation, or any other configuration / management task. Scripts can be downloaded from Azure storage or GitHub, or provided to the Azure portal at extension run time.

The Custom Script extension integrates with Azure Resource Manager templates, and can also be run using the

Azure CLI, PowerShell, Azure portal, or the Azure Virtual Machine REST API. You can use the Custom Script Extension with both Windows and Linux VMs.

Reference:

[https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/tutorial-automate-vm-deployment?toc=https%](https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/tutorial-automate-vm-deployment?toc=https%3A%2F%2Fdocs.microsoft.com%2Fen-us%2Fazure%2Fvirtual-machines%2Fwindows%2Ftutorial-automate-vm-deployment)

### NEW QUESTION 216

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure virtual machine that runs Windows Server 2019 and has the following configurations: ➤ Name: VM1

➤ Location: West US

➤ Connected to: VNET1

➤ Private IP address: 10.1.0.4

➤ Public IP address: 52.186.85.63

➤ DNS suffix in Windows Server: Adatum.com

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

Name	Type	Location
Adatum.pri	Private	West Europe
Contoso.pri	Private	Central US
Adatum.com	Public	West Europe
Contoso.com	Public	North Europe

You need to identify which DNS zones you can link to VNET1 and the DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register.

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

DNS zones that you can link to VNET1:

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

DNS zones to which VM1 can automatically register:

Adatum.com only
Adatum.pri and adatum.com only
The private zones only
The public zones only

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Reference:

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

### NEW QUESTION 219

- (Exam Topic 6)

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
172.17.1.1	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 221

- (Exam Topic 6)

You have an on premises data center and an Azure subscription. The data center contains two VPN devices. The subscription contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. VNet1 contains a gateway subnet.

You need to create a site-to-site VPN. The solution must ensure that if a single instance of an Azure VPN gateway fails, or a single on-premises VPN device fails, the failure will not cause an interruption that is longer than two minutes.

What is the minimum number of public IP addresses, virtual network gateways, and local network gateways required in Azure? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.



NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Public IP addresses:

1
2
3
4

Virtual network gateways:

1
2
3
4

Local network gateways:

1
2
3
4

- A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

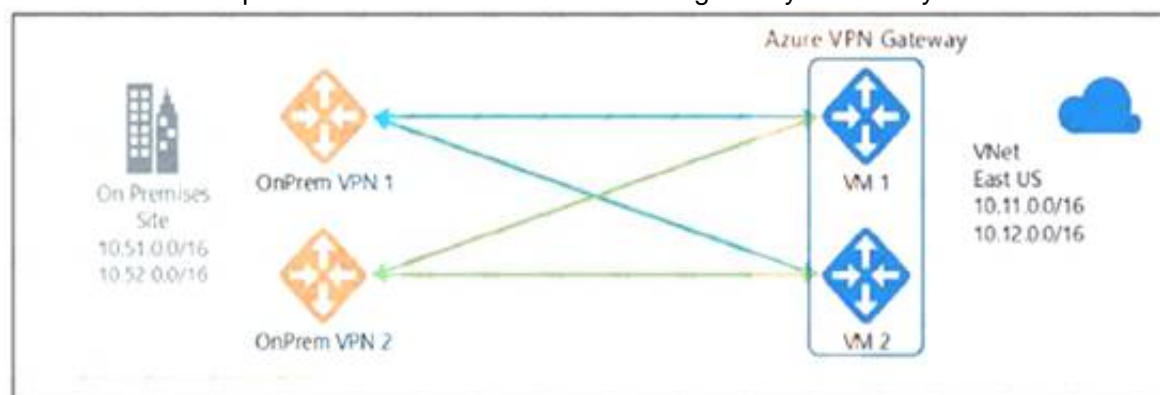
Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: 4

Two public IP addresses in the on-premises data center, and two public IP addresses in the VNET.

The most reliable option is to combine the active-active gateways on both your network and Azure, as shown in the diagram below.



Box 2: 2

Every Azure VPN gateway consists of two instances in an active-standby configuration. For any planned maintenance or unplanned disruption that happens to the active instance, the standby instance would take over (failover) automatically, and resume the S2S VPN or VNet-to-VNet connections.

Box 3: 2

Dual-redundancy: active-active VPN gateways for both Azure and on-premises networks Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-highlyavailable>

**NEW QUESTION 224**

- (Exam Topic 6)

You have an Azure subscription.

You plan to deploy an Azure Kubernetes Services (AKS) cluster to support an app named APP1. On-premises clients connect to App1 by using the IP address of the pod.

For the AKS cluster, you need to choose a network type that will support App1. What should you choose?

- A. Azure Private Link  
 B. Hybrid Connection endpoints  
 C. Kubenet  
 D. Azure Container Networking Interface (CNI)

Answer: D

**Explanation:**

With Azure CNI, every pod gets an IP address from the subnet and can be accessed directly. These IP addresses must be unique across your network space.  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-network#azure-virtual-networks>

**NEW QUESTION 226**

- (Exam Topic 6)

You are building a custom Azure function app to connect to Azure Event Grid.

You need to ensure that resources are allocated dynamically to the function app. Billing must be based on the executions of the app.

What should you configure when you create the function app?

- A. the Windows operating system and the Consumption plan hosting plan  
 B. the Windows operating system and the App Service plan hosting plan  
 C. the Docker container and an App Service plan that uses the B1 pricing tier  
 D. the Docker container and an App Service plan that uses the S1 pricing

Answer: A

### Explanation:

Azure Functions runs in two different modes: Consumption plan and Azure App Service plan. The Consumption plan automatically allocates compute power when your code is running. Your app is scaled out when needed to handle load, and scaled down when code is not running.

### NEW QUESTION 231

- (Exam Topic 6)

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

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

```
{
  "type": "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts",
  "apiVersion": "2019-06-01",
  "name": "storageaccount1",
  "location": "eastus",
  "sku": {
    "name": "Standard_LRS",
    "tier": "Standard"
  },
  "kind": "StorageV1",
  "properties": {
    "networkAccess": {
      "ipRules": [],
      "defaultAction": "Allow"
    },
    "supportHttpsTrafficOnly": true,
    "encryption": {
      "services": {
        "file": {
          "keyType": "Account",
          "enabled": true
        },
        "blob": {
          "keyType": "Account",
          "enabled": true
        }
      }
    },
    "keySource": "Microsoft.Storage"
  },
  "accessTier": "Hot"
}
```

Statements	Yes	No
A server that has a public IP address of 131.107.103.10 can access storageaccount1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Individual blobs in storageaccount1 can be set to use the archive tier.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Global administrators in Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) can access a file share hosted	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

### Explanation:

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

### NEW QUESTION 236

- (Exam Topic 6)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1.

You plan to deploy an Ubuntu Server virtual machine named VM1 to Subscription1.

You need to perform a custom deployment of the virtual machine. A specific trusted root certification authority (CA) must be added during the deployment.

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

### Answer Area

File to create:

▼

☐ Answer.ini
 ☐ Autounattend.conf
 ☐ Cloud-init.txt
 ☐ Unattend.xml

Tool to use to deploy the virtual machine:

▼

☐ The az vm create command
 ☐ The Azure portal
 ☐ The New-AzureRmVM cmdlet

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Cloud-init.txt

Cloud-init.txt is used to customize a Linux VM on first boot up. It can be used to install packages and write files, or to configure users and security. No additional steps or agents are required to apply your configuration.

Box 2: The az vm create command

Once Cloud-init.txt has been created, you can deploy the VM with az vm create cmdlet, sing the --customdata parameter to provide the full path to the cloud-init.txt file.

References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/linux/tutorial-automate-vm-deployment>

**NEW QUESTION 241**

- (Exam Topic 6)

You have a deployment template named Template1 that is used to deploy 10 Azure web apps.

You need to identify what to deploy before you deploy Template1. The solution must minimize Azure costs. What should you identify?

- A. 10 App Service plans
- B. one Azure Traffic Manager
- C. five Azure Application Gateways
- D. one App Service plan
- E. one Azure Application Gateway

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

You create Azure web apps in an App Service plan. Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/overview-hosting-plans>

**NEW QUESTION 246**

- (Exam Topic 6)

You have an Azure subscription named Subcription1 that contains the storage accounts shown in the following table.

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

You plan to use the Azure Import/Export service to export data from Subscription1.

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

- > Standard General Purpose v2 storage accounts (recommended for most scenarios)
- > Blob Storage accounts
- > General Purpose v1 storage accounts (both Classic or Azure Resource Manager deployments), Azure Import/Export service supports the following storage types
  - > Import supports Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage
  - > Export supports Azure Blob storage

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 249**

- (Exam Topic 6)

You configure Azure AD Connect for Azure Active Directory Seamless Single Sign-On (Azure AD Seamless SSO) for an on-premises network. Users report that when they attempt to access myapps.microsoft.com, they are prompted multiple times to sign in and are forced to use an account name that ends with onmicrosoft.com.

You discover that there is a UPN mismatch between Azure AD and the on-premises Active Directory. You need to ensure that the users can use single-sign on (SSO) to access Azure resources.

What should you do first?

- A. From the on-premises network, deploy Active Directory Federation Services (AD FS).
- B. From Azure AD, add and verify a custom domain name.
- C. From the on-premises network, request a new certificate that contains the Active Directory domain name.
- D. From the server that runs Azure AD Connect, modify the filtering options.

**Answer:** B

Explanation:

Azure AD Connect lists the UPN suffixes that are defined for the domains and tries to match them with a custom domain in Azure AD. Then it helps you with the appropriate action that needs to be taken. The Azure AD sign-in page lists the UPN suffixes that are defined for on-premises Active Directory and displays the corresponding status against each suffix. The status values can be one of the following:

State: Verified  
Azure AD Connect found a matching verified domain in Azure AD. All users for this domain can sign in by using their on-premises credentials.

State: Not verified  
Azure AD Connect found a matching custom domain in Azure AD, but it isn't verified. The UPN suffix of the users of this domain will be changed to the default .onmicrosoft.com suffix after synchronization if the domain isn't verified.

Action Required: Verify the custom domain in Azure AD.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/plan-connect-user-signin>

NEW QUESTION 254

- (Exam Topic 6)  
Your company has offices in New York and Los Angeles.  
You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure virtual network named VNet1. Each office has a site-to-site VPN connection to VNet1. Each network uses the address spaces shown in the following table.

Location	IP address space
VNet1	192.168.0.0/20
New York	10.0.0.0/16
Los Angeles	10.10.0.0/16

You need to ensure that all Internet-bound traffic from VNet1 is routed through the New York office. What should you do? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.  
NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

In Azure, run:

New-AzureRmLocalNetworkGateway  
New-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayConnection  
Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite

On a VPN device in the New York office, set the traffic selectors to:

0.0.0.0/0  
10.0.0.0/16  
192.168.0.0/20

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

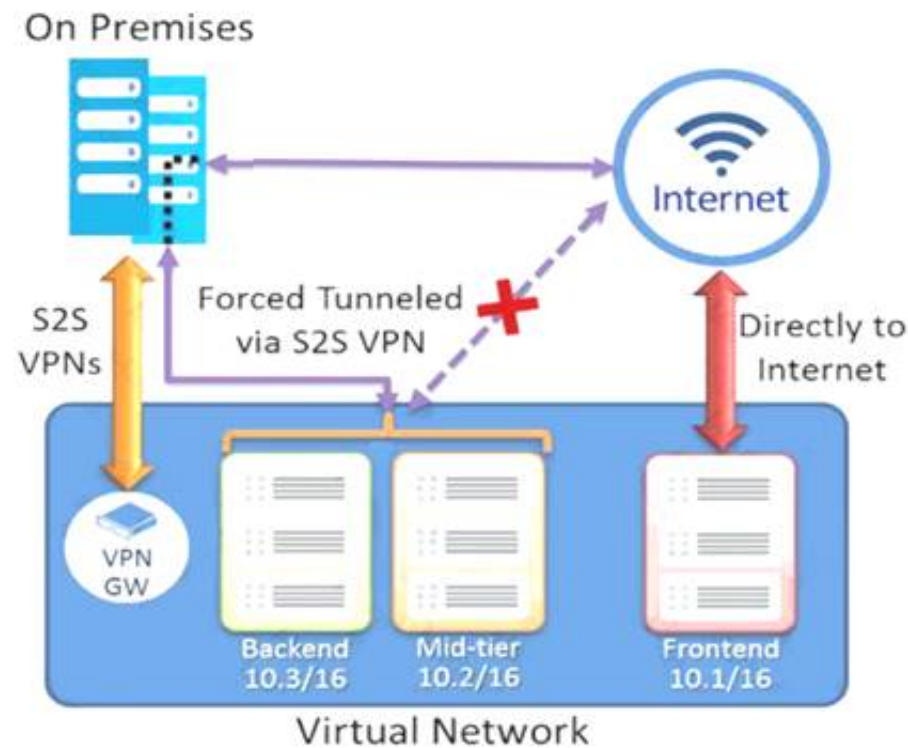
Answer: A

Explanation:

Box 1 : Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite  
The Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite cmdlet assigns a forced tunneling default site to a virtual network gateway. Forced tunneling provides a way for you to redirect Internet-bound traffic from Azure virtual machines to your on-premises network; this enables you to inspect and audit traffic before releasing it. Forced tunneling is carried out by using a virtual private network (VPN) tunnel; this tunnel requires a default site, a local gateway where all the Azure Internet-bound traffic is redirected. Set-AzureRmVirtualNetworkGatewayDefaultSite provides a way to change the default site assigned to a gateway.

Box 2 : 0.0.0.0/0  
Forced tunneling must be associated with a VNet that has a route-based VPN gateway. You need to set a "default site" among the cross-premises local sites connected to the virtual network. Also, the on-premises VPN device must be configured using 0.0.0.0/0 as traffic selectors.

Forced Tunneling:  
The following diagram illustrates how forced tunneling works



Reference:



<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/azurerm.network/set-azurermvirtualnetworkgatewaydefault> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-forced-tunneling-rm>

#### NEW QUESTION 257

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