

# Microsoft

## Exam Questions AZ-104

Microsoft Azure Administrator



**NEW QUESTION 1**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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 rules and the following custom incoming rule:

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

NSG1 is associated to Subnet1. NSG2 is associated to the network interface of VM2.

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
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:**

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 2**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1 that contains an Azure Log Analytics workspace named Workspace1.

You need to view the error events from a table named Event. Which query should you run in Workspace1?

- A. Event | where EventType is "error"
- B. Event | search "error"
- C. select \* from Event where EventType == "error"
- D. Get-Event Event | where {\$\_.EventType -eq "error"}

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

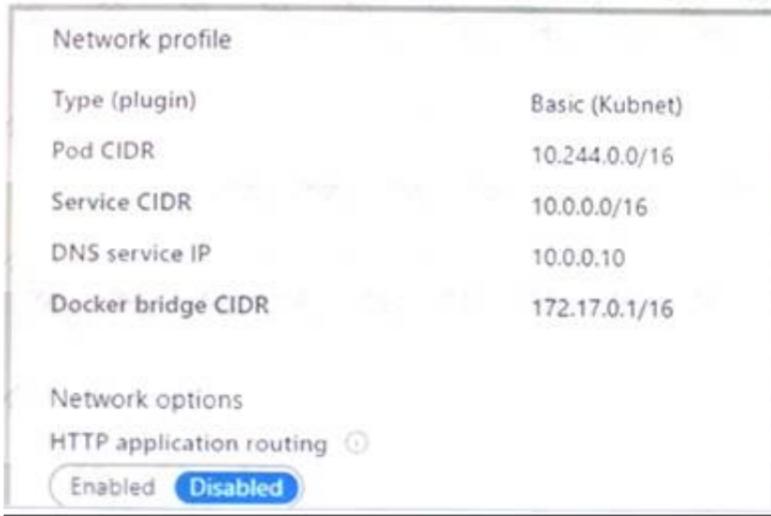
To search a term in a specific table, add in (table-name) just after the search operator Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 3**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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



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

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

10.244.0.0/16  
 10.0.0.0/16  
 172.17.0.1/16

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

10.244.0.0/16  
 10.0.0.0/16  
 172.17.0.1/16

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

**Explanation:**

Box 1 : Containers will get the IP address from the virtual network subnet CIDr which is 10.244.0.0/16  
 Box 2 : Services in the AKS cluster will be assigned an IP address in the service CIDR which is 10.0.0.0/16 Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/configure-azure-cni>

**NEW QUESTION 4**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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	Not applicable
RG2	Resource group	West US	Not applicable
Vault1	Recovery Services vault	West Europe	RG1
storage1	Storage account	East US	RG2
storage2	Storage account	West US	RG1
storage3	Storage account	West Europe	RG2
Analytics1	Log Analytics workspace	East US	RG1
Analytics2	Log Analytics workspace	West US	RG2
Analytics3	Log Analytics workspace	West Europe	RG1

You plan to configure Azure Backup reports for Vault1.

You are configuring the Diagnostics settings for the AzureBackupReports log.

Which storage accounts and which Log Analytics workspaces can you use for the Azure Backup reports of Vault1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Storage accounts:

▼  
 storage1 only  
 storage2 only  
 storage3 only  
 storage1, storage2, and storage3

Log Analytics workspaces:

▼  
 Analytics1 only  
 Analytics2 only  
 Analytics3 only  
 Analytics1, Analytics2, and Analytics3

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: storage3 only  
 Vault1 and storage3 are both in West Europe. Box 2: Analytics3  
 Vault1 and Analytics3 are both in West Europe. References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/backup-azure-configure-reports>

**NEW QUESTION 5**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an azure subscription that contain a virtual named VNet1. VNet1. contains four subnets named Gateway, perimeter, NVA, and production. The NVA contain two network virtual appliance (NVAs) that will network traffic inspection between the perimeter subnet and the production subnet. You need to implement an Azure load balancer for the NVAs. The solution must meet the following requirements:

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

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

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

**Answer:** BCE

**Explanation:**

A standard load balancer is required for the HA ports.  
 -Two backend pools are needed as there are two services with different IP addresses.  
 -Floating IP rule is used where backend ports are reused.

**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	None
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 Computer. 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:**

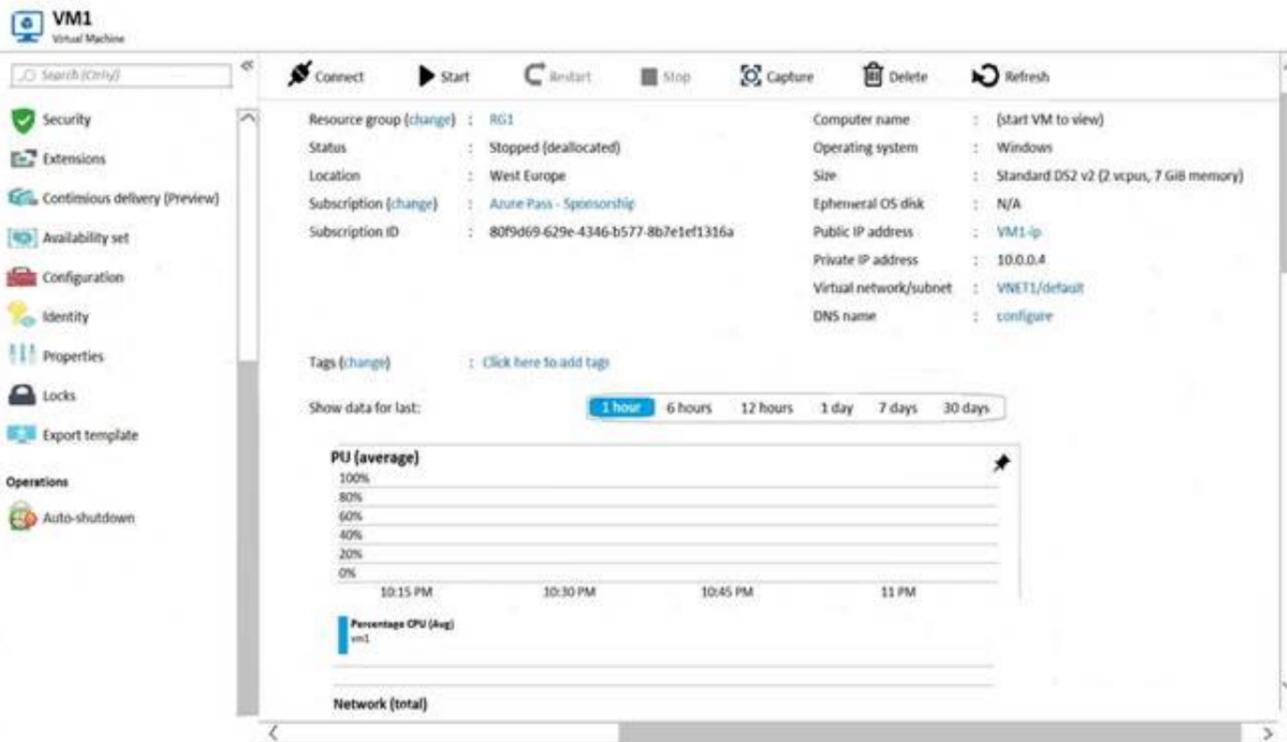
Users may join devices to Azure AD - This setting enables you to select the users who can register their devices as Azure AD joined devices. The default is All. Additional local administrators on Azure AD joined devices - You can select the users that are granted local administrator rights on a device. 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)

You create an Azure VM named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019. VM1 is configured as shown in the exhibit. (Click the Exhibit button.)



You need to enable Desired State Configuration for VM1. What should you do first?

- A. Configure a DNS name for VM1.
- B. Start VM1.
- C. Connect to VM1.
- D. Capture a snapshot of VM1.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Status is Stopped (Deallocated).

The DSC extension for Windows requires that the target virtual machine is able to communicate with Azure. The VM needs to be started.

References:

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

**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 that contains a user account named User1.  
 You need to ensure that User1 can assign a policy to the tenant root management group. What should you do?

- A. Assign the Owner role to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.
- B. Assign the Global administrator role to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.
- C. Assign the Global administrator role to User1, and then modify the default conditional access policies.
- D. Assign the Owner role to User1, and then modify the default conditional access policies.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

To assign a policy to the tenant root management group you have to be an administrator of an Azure subscription. To make a user an administrator of an Azure subscription, assign them the Owner role at the subscription scope. After that assignment user can configure access management for Azure resources.  
 Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/role-assignments-portal>

**NEW QUESTION 10**

- (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 12**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Availability Set named WEBPROD-AS-USE2 as shown in the following exhibit.

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

You add 14 virtual machines to WEBPROD-AS-USE2.  
 Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement based on the information presented in the graphic.  
 NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

There are 2 fault domains. The 14 VMs are shared across the 2 fault domains, so 7 VMs in each fault domain. A rack failure will affect one fault domain so 7 VMs will be offline.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 17**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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 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 19**

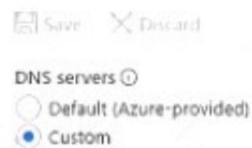
- (Exam Topic 4)

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

Name	IP address	Connected to
VM1	10.1.0.4	VNET1/Subnet1
VM2	10.1.10.4	VNET1/Subnet2
VM3	172.16.0.4	VNET2/SubnetA
VM4	10.2.0.8	VNET3/SubnetB

A DNS service is install on VM1.

You configure the DNS server settings for each virtual network as shown in the following exhibit.



You need 10 ensure that all the virtual machines can resolve DNS names by using the DNS service on VM1. What should you do?

- A. Add service endpoints on VNET2 and VNET3.
- B. Configure peering between VNE11, VNETT2, and VNET3.
- C. Configure a conditional forwarder on VM1
- D. Add service endpoints on VNET1.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

An Azure AD DS DNS zone should only contain the zone and records for the managed domain itself.

A conditional forwarder is a configuration option in a DNS server that lets you define a DNS domain, such as contoso.com, to forward queries to. Instead of the local DNS server trying to resolve queries for records in that domain, DNS queries are forwarded to the configured DNS for that domain. This configuration makes sure that the correct DNS records are returned, as you don't create a local a DNS zone with duplicate records in the managed domain to reflect those resources.

To create a conditional forwarder in your managed domain, complete the following steps:

- \* 1. Select your DNS zone, such as aaddscontoso.com.
- \* 2. Select Conditional Forwarders, then right-select and choose New Conditional Forwarder...
- \* 3. Enter your other DNS Domain, such as contoso.com, then enter the IP addresses of the DNS servers for th namespace, as shown in the following example:

**New Conditional Forwarder**

DNS Domain:  
contoso.com

IP addresses of the master servers:

IP Address	Server FQDN	Validated
192.168.0.1		

Buttons: Delete, Up, Down

\* 4. Check the box for Store this conditional forwarder in Active Directory, and replicate it as follows, then select the option for All DNS servers in this domain, as shown in the following example:

**New Conditional Forwarder**

DNS Domain:  
contoso.com

IP addresses of the master servers:

IP Address	Server FQDN	Validated
192.168.0.1		

Store this conditional forwarder in Active Directory, and replicate it as follows:

Dropdown menu options:  
 All DNS servers in this domain (selected)  
 All DNS servers in this forest  
 All DNS servers in this domain (indicated by a red arrow)  
 All domain controllers in this domain (for Windows 2000 compatibility)

The server FQDN will not be available if the appropriate reverse lookup zones and entries are not configured.

Buttons: OK, Cancel

\* 5. To create the conditional forwarder, select OK.

Name resolution of the resources in other namespaces from VMs connected to the managed domain should now resolve correctly. Queries for the DNS domain configured in the conditional forwarder are passed to the relevant DNS servers.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-networks-name-resolution-for-vms-and-role-insta> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory-domain-services/manage-dns>

**NEW QUESTION 20**

- (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 User1 to create the user accounts.

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

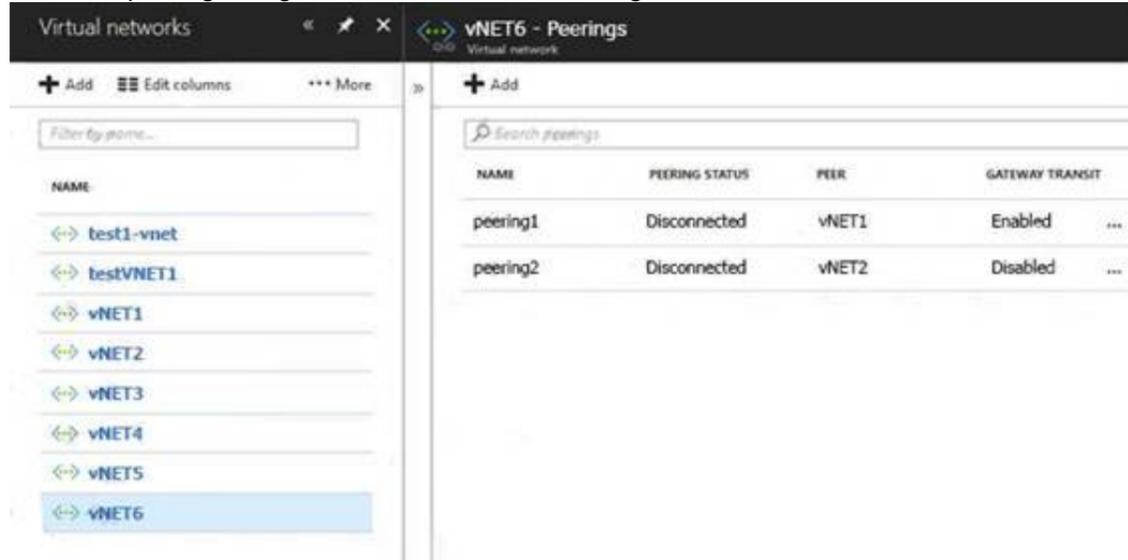
**Explanation:**

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 21**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have peering configured as shown in the following exhibit.



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

**Answer Area**

Hosts on vNET6 can communicate with hosts on [answer choice].

- vNET6 only
- vNET6 and vNET1 only
- vNET6, vNET1, and vNET2 only
- all the virtual networks in the subscription

To change the status of the peering connection to vNET1 to **Connected**, you must first [answer choice].

- add a service endpoint
- add a subnet
- delete peering1
- modify the address space

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Box 1: vNET6 only

Peering status to both VNet1 and Vnet2 are disconnected. Box 2: delete peering1

Peering to Vnet1 is Enabled but disconnected. We need to update or re-create the remote peering to get it back to Initiated state.

Reference:

<https://blog.kloud.com.au/2018/10/19/address-space-maintenance-with-vnet-peering/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-andconst>

**NEW QUESTION 22**

- (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 25**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You manage two Azure subscriptions named Subscription1 and Subscription2. Subscription1 has following virtual networks:

Name	Address space	Location
VNET1	10.10.10.0/24	West Europe
VNET2	172.16.0.0/16	West US

The virtual networks contain the following subnets:

Name	Address space	Location
Subnet11	10.10.10.0/24	VNET1
Subnet21	172.16.0.0/18	VNET2
Subnet22	172.16.128.0/18	VNET2

Subscription2 contains the following virtual network:

- > Name: VNETA
- > Address space: 10.10.128.0/17
- > Location: Canada Central

VNETA contains the following subnets:

Name	Address range
SubnetA1	10.10.130.0/24
SubnetA2	10.10.131.0/24

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
A Site-to-Site connection can be established between VNET1 and VNET2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNET2 can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VNET1 and VNETA can be peered.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Yes

With VNet-to-VNet you can connect Virtual Networks in Azure across Different regions. Box 2: Yes

Azure supports the following types of peering:

Virtual network peering: Connect virtual networks within the same Azure region. Global virtual network peering: Connecting virtual networks across Azure regions.

Box 3: No

The virtual networks you peer must have non-overlapping IP address spaces. References:

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/vnet-to-vnet-connecting-virtual-networks-in-azure-across-different-regio> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/virtual-network-manage-peering#requirements-and-cons>

**NEW QUESTION 30**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION 32**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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



- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

File1: Endpoint3 only

Cloud Tiering: A switch to enable or disable cloud tiering. When enabled, cloud tiering will tier files to your Azure file shares. This converts on-premises file shares into a cache, rather than a complete copy of the dataset, to help you manage space efficiency on your server. With cloud tiering, infrequently used or accessed files can be tiered to Azure Files.

File2: Endpoint1, Endpoint2, and Endpoint3 References:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/files/storage-sync-cloud-tiering>

**NEW QUESTION 39**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an azure subscription named Subscription that contains the resource groups shown in the following table.

Name	Region
RG1	East Asia
RG2	East US

In RG1, you create a virtual machine named VM1 in the East Asia location. You plan to create a virtual network named VNET1.

You need to create VNET, and then connect VM1 to VNET1.

What are two possible ways to achieve this goal? Each correct answer presents a complete a solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. Create VNET1 in RG2, and then set East Asia as the location.
- B. Create VNET1 in a new resource group in the West US location, and then set West US as the location.
- C. Create VNET1 in RG1, and then set East Asia as the location
- D. Create VNET1 in RG1, and then set East US as the location.
- E. Create VNET1 in RG2, and then set East US as the location.

**Answer:** AC

**Explanation:**

A network interface can exist in the same, or different resource group, than the virtual machine you attach it to, or the virtual network you connect it to.

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

Note, Resource groups can span multiple Regions, but VNets only can hold resources (VMs, Network Adapters) that exists in the same region.

So in this scenario, you need to create VNET1 in any RG and set location as East Asia. Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 44**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription that contains an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contoso.com and an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named AKS1.

An administrator reports that she is unable to grant access to AKS1 to the users in contoso.com. You need to ensure that access to AKS1 can be granted to the contoso.com users.

What should you do first?

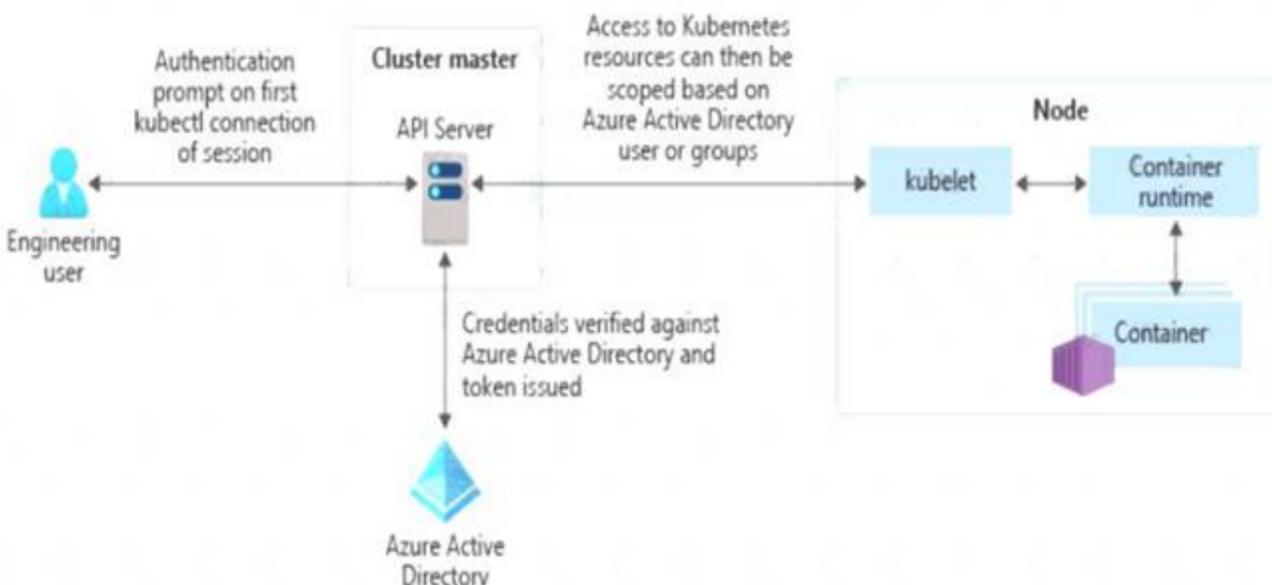
- A. From contoso.com, modify the Organization relationships settings.
- B. From contoso.com, create an OAuth 2.0 authorization endpoint.
- C. Recreate AKS1.
- D. From AKS1, create a namespace.

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

With Azure AD-integrated AKS clusters, you can grant users or groups access to Kubernetes resources within a namespace or across the cluster. To obtain a kubectl configuration context, a user can run the az aks get-credentials command. When a user then interacts with the AKS cluster with kubectl, they're prompted to sign in with their Azure AD credentials. This approach provides a single source for user account management and password credentials. The user can only access the resources as defined by the cluster administrator.

Azure AD authentication is provided to AKS clusters with OpenID Connect. OpenID Connect is an identity layer built on top of the OAuth 2.0 protocol. For more information on OpenID Connect, see the Open ID connect documentation. From inside of the Kubernetes cluster, Webhook Token Authentication is used to verify authentication tokens. Webhook token authentication is configured and managed as part of the AKS cluster.



Reference:  
<https://kubernetes.io/docs/reference/access-authn-authz/authentication/> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/aks/concepts-identity>

**NEW QUESTION 49**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

Name	Member of
User1	Group1
User2	Group2
User3	Group1

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

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

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

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Alert rules:

▼

1
2
3
4

Action groups:

▼

1
2
3
4

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Box 1 : 4

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

Box 2 : 3

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

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-monitor/platform/action-groups>

**NEW QUESTION 52**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You need to create an Azure Storage account that meets the following requirements:

- Minimizes costs
- Supports hot, cool, and archive blob tiers
- Provides fault tolerance if a disaster affects the Azure region where the account resides

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

**Answer Area**

```
az storage account create -g RG1 -n storageaccount1
```

--kind

BlobStorage
Storage
StorageV2

--sku

Standard\_GRS
Standard\_LRS
Standard\_RAGRS
Premium\_LRS

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered



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 63**

- (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 66**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant named contosocloud.onmicrosoft.com. Your company has a public DNS zone for contoso.com.

You add contoso.com as a custom domain name to Azure AD. You need to ensure that Azure can verify the domain name. Which type of DNS record should you create?

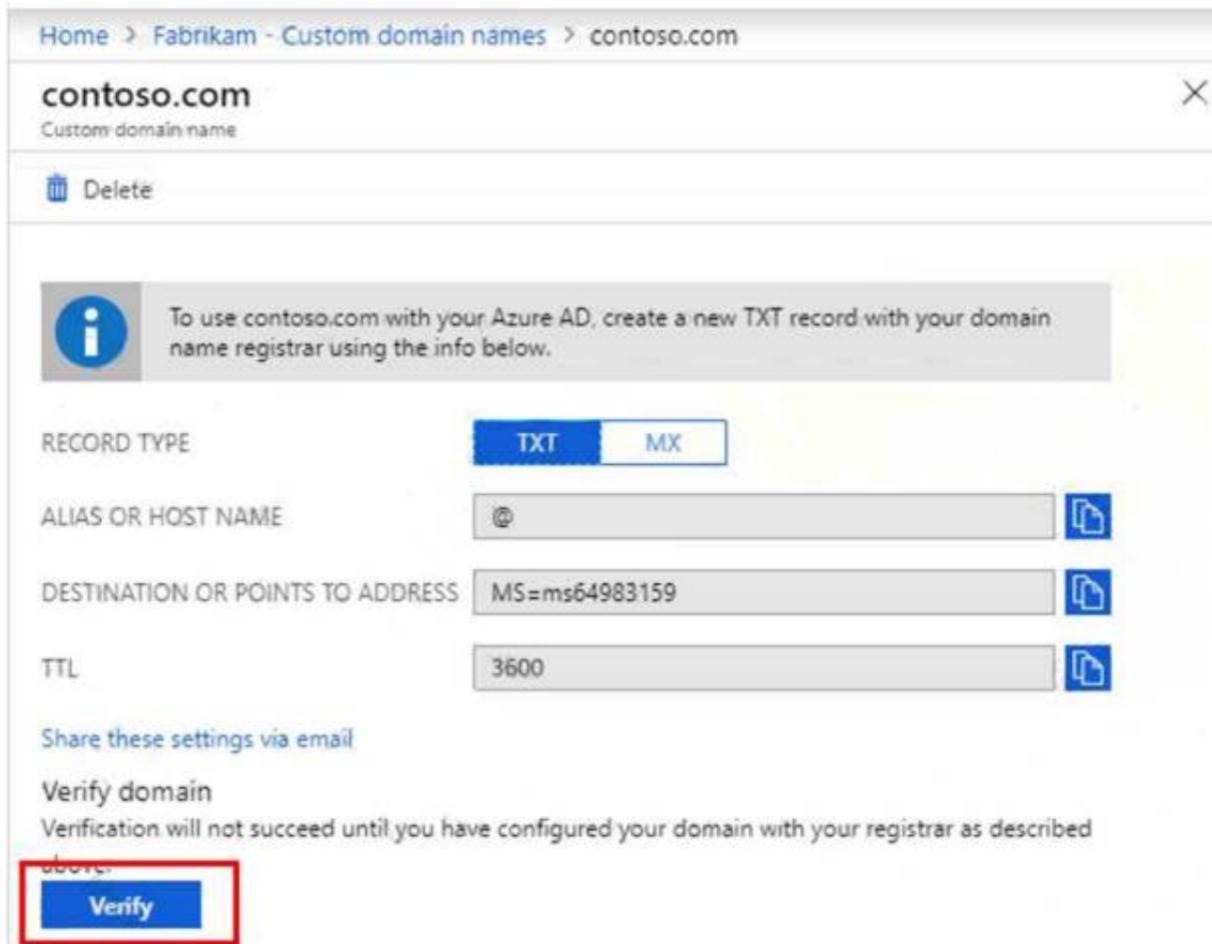
- A. PTR
- B. MX
- C. NSEC3
- D. RRSIG

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

TXT or MX : Correct

You can use either a TXT or MX record to verify the custom domain in the Azure AD. MX records can serve the purpose of TXT records



SRV : Incorrect

SRV records are used by various services to specify server locations. When specifying an SRV record in Azure DNS

DNSKEY : Incorrect Choice

This will verify that the records are originating from an authorized sender. NSEC : Incorrect Choice

This is Part of DNSSEC. This is used for explicit denial-of-existence of a DNS record. It is used to prove a name does not exist.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/dns/dns-web-sites-custom-domain>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/add-custom-domain#verify-your-custom-d> <https://www.cloudflare.com/dns/dnssec/how-dnssec-works/#:-:text=DNSKEY%20%2D%20Contains%20a%20>

**NEW QUESTION 68**

- (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 RG2 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 72**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1. Azure collects events from VM1.

You are creating an alert rule in Azure Monitor to notify an administrator when an error is logged in the System event log of VM1.

You need to specify which resource type to monitor. What should you specify?

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Azure Monitor can collect data directly from your Azure virtual machines into a Log Analytics workspace for analysis of details and correlations. Installing the Log Analytics VM extension for Windows and Linux allows Azure Monitor to collect data from your Azure VMs. Azure Log Analytics workspace is also used for on-premises computers monitored by System Center Operations Manager.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 74**

- (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 77**

- (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 80**

- (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 83**

- (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 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 attributes 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 an office phone number for User2. 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 89**

- (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 92**

- (Exam Topic 4)

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

Name	Lock name	Lock type
RG1	None	None
RG2	Lock	Delete

RG1 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Lock name	Lock type
storage1	Storage account	Lock1	Delete
VNET1	Virtual network	Lock2	Read-only
IP1	Public IP address	None	None

RG2 contains the resources shown in the following table.

Name	Type	Lock name	Lock type
storage2	Storage account	Lock1	Delete
VNET2	Virtual network	Lock2	Read-only
IP2	Public IP address	None	None

You need to identify which resources you can move from RG1 to RG2, and which resources you can move from RG2 to RG1.

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

Resources that you can move from RG1 to RG2:

None

IP1 only

IP1 and storage1 only

IP1 and VNET1 only

IP1, VNET1, and storage1

Resources that you can move from RG2 to RG1:

None

IP2 only

IP2 and storage2 only

IP2 and VNET2 only

IP2, VNET2, and storage2

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Read only and Delete lock won't prevent you from moving resources in different resource groups. It will prevent you to do the operations in the resource group where the resources are there.

So the correct answer should be

RG1 --> RG2 = IP1, vnet1 and storage1 RG2 --> RG1 = IP2, vnet2 and storage2 Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/blueprints/concepts/resource-locking>

**NEW QUESTION 94**

- (Exam Topic 4)

You have an Azure subscription.

Users access the resources in the subscription from either home or from customer sites. From home, users must establish a point-to-site VPN to access the Azure resources. The users on the customer sites access the Azure resources by using site-to-site VPNs.

You have a line-of-business app named App1 that runs on several Azure virtual machine. The virtual machines run Windows Server 2016.

You need to ensure that the connections to App1 are spread across all the virtual machines.

What are two possible Azure services that you can use? Each correct answer presents a complete solution. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

- A. a public load balancer
- B. Traffic Manager
- C. an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN)
- D. an internal load balancer
- E. an Azure Application Gateway

**Answer:** DE

**Explanation:**

Line-of-business apps means custom apps. Generally these are used by internal staff members of the company. Azure Application Gateway is a web traffic load balancer that enables you to manage traffic to your web applications.

Internal Load Balancer provides a higher level of availability and scale by spreading incoming requests across virtual machines (VMs) within the virtual network.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/application-gateway/overview>

**NEW QUESTION 95**

- (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 96**

- (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 98**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A Recovery Services vault is a logical container that stores the backup data for each protected resource, such as Azure VMs. When the backup job for a protected resource runs, it creates a recovery point inside the Recovery Services vault.

Scenario:

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

Ensure that all the virtual machines for App1 are protected by backups.

References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/backup/quick-backup-vm-portal>

**NEW QUESTION 99**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Number of virtual networks:   
 1  
 2  
 3

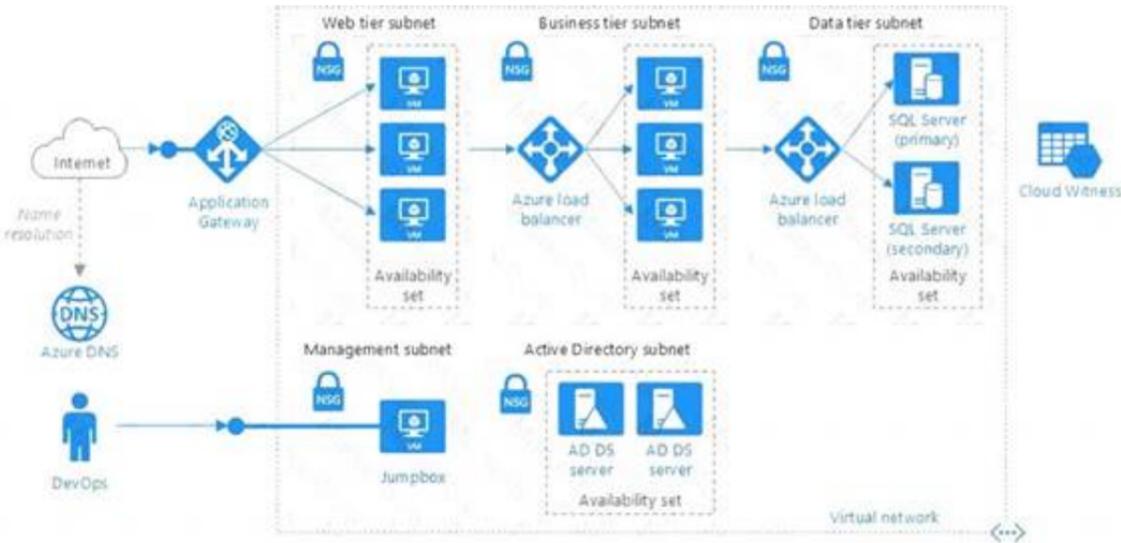
Number of subnets:   
 1  
 2  
 3

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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



Scenario: You have a public-facing application named App1. App1 is comprised of the following three tiers: > A SQL database  
 > A web front end  
 > A processing middle tier  
 Each tier is comprised of five virtual machines. Users access the web front end by using HTTPS only.  
 > Technical requirements include:  
 > Move all the virtual machines for App1 to Azure.  
 > Minimize the number of open ports between the App1 tiers.  
 References: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/architecture/reference-architectures/n-tier/n-tier-sql-server>

**NEW QUESTION 101**

- (Exam Topic 3)

You need to identify the storage requirements for Contoso.

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
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Blob storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure Table storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Contoso requires a storage account that supports Azure File Storage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1: Yes

Contoso is moving the existing product blueprint files to Azure Blob storage which will ensure that the blueprint files are stored in the archive storage tier.

Use unmanaged standard storage for the hard disks of the virtual machines. We use Page Blobs for these. Statement 2: No

Azure Table storage stores large amounts of structured data. The service is a NoSQL datastore which accepts authenticated calls from inside and outside the Azure cloud. Azure tables are ideal for storing structured, non-relational data. Common uses of Table storage include:

- \* 1. Storing TBs of structured data capable of serving web scale applications
- \* 2. Storing datasets that don't require complex joins, foreign keys, or stored procedures and can be denormalized for fast access
- \* 3. Quickly querying data using a clustered index
- \* 4. Accessing data using the OData protocol and LINQ queries with WCF Data Service .NET Libraries

Statement 3: No

File Storage can be used if your business use case needs to deal mostly with standard File extensions like

\*.docx, \*.png and \*.bak then you should probably go with this storage option.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machine-learning/team-data-science-process/move-data-to-azure-blob-us> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/storage/tables/table-storage-overview> <https://www.serverless360.com/blog/azure-blob-storage-vs-file-storage>

**NEW QUESTION 102**

- (Exam Topic 3)

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Change the Service administrator for an Azure subscription

- > Sign in to Account Center as the Account administrator.
- > Select a subscription.

> On the right side, select Edit subscription details.

Scenario: Designate a new user named Admin1 as the service administrator of the Azure subscription. References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/billing/billing-add-change-azure-subscription-administrator>

**NEW QUESTION 103**

- (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 humongousinsurance.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 108**

- (Exam Topic 2)

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Scenario: Licensing Issue

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

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

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

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

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 112**

- (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**

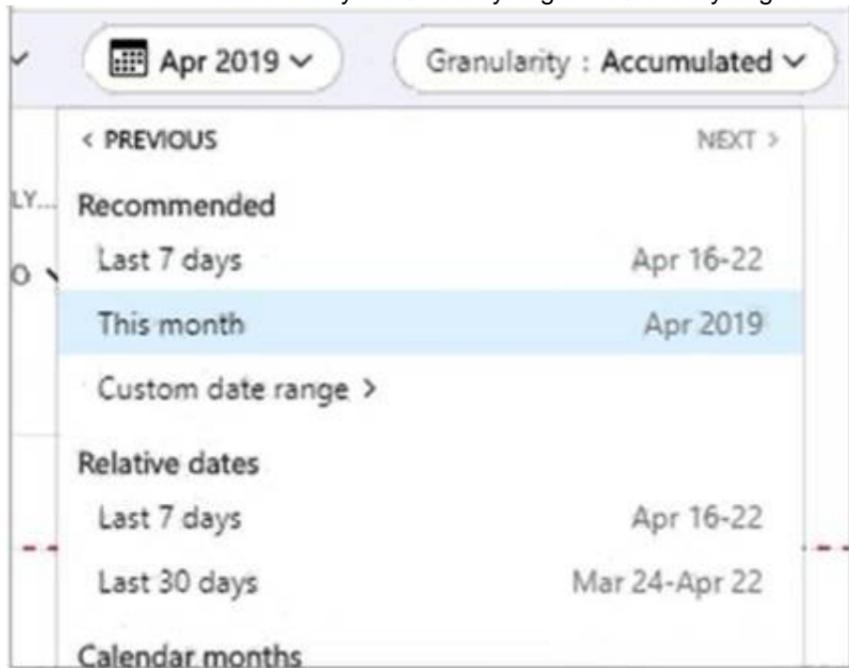
**Explanation:**

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 114

- (Exam Topic 1)

You need to meet the connection requirements for 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.

**Answer Area**

From the Azure portal:

Create an ExpressRoute circuit only.

Create a virtual network gateway only.

Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.

Create an ExpressRoute circuit and an on-premises data gateway.

Create a virtual network gateway and an on-premises data gateway.

In the New York office:

Deploy ExpressRoute.

Deploy a DirectAccess server.

Implement a Web Application Proxy.

Configure a site-to-site VPN connection.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

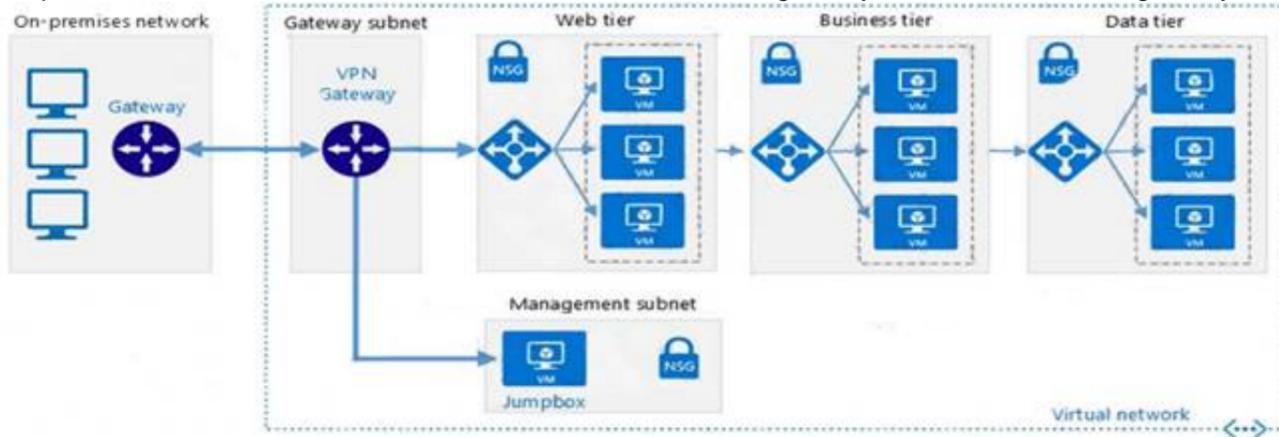
Box 1: Create a virtual network gateway and a local network gateway.

Azure VPN gateway. The VPN gateway service enables you to connect the VNet to the on-premises network through a VPN appliance. For more information, see [Connect an on-premises network to a Microsoft Azure virtual network](#). The VPN gateway includes the following elements:

- > Virtual network gateway. A resource that provides a virtual VPN appliance for the VNet. It is responsible for routing traffic from the on-premises network to the VNet.
- > Local network gateway. An abstraction of the on-premises VPN appliance. Network traffic from the cloud application to the on-premises network is routed through this gateway.
- > Connection. The connection has properties that specify the connection type (IPSec) and the key shared with the on-premises VPN appliance to encrypt traffic.
- > Gateway subnet. The virtual network gateway is held in its own subnet, which is subject to various requirements, described in the Recommendations section below.

Box 2: Configure a site-to-site VPN connection

On premises create a site-to-site connection for the virtual network gateway and the local network gateway.



Scenario: Connect the New York office to VNet1 over the Internet by using an encrypted connection.

**NEW QUESTION 118**

- (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 119**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

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

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The virtual networks can be in the same or different regions, and from the same or different subscriptions. When connecting VNets from different subscriptions, the

subscriptions do not need to be associated with the same Active Directory tenant. Configuring a VNet-to-VNet connection is a good way to easily connect VNets. Connecting a virtual network to another virtual network using the VNet-to-VNet connection type (VNet2VNet) is similar to creating a Site-to-Site IPsec connection to an on-premises location. Both connectivity types use a VPN gateway to provide a secure tunnel using IPsec/IKE, and both function the same way when communicating. The local network gateway for each VNet treats the other VNet as a local site. This lets you specify additional address space for the local network gateway in order to route traffic.  
 References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/vpn-gateway/vpn-gateway-howto-vnet-vnet-resource-manager-portal>

**NEW QUESTION 123**

- (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 124**

- (Exam Topic 5)  
 You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. In Subscription1, you create an alert rule named Alert1. The Alert1 action group is configured as shown in the following exhibit.

```
PS Azure:\> Get-AzureRmActionGroup

ResourceGroupName: default-activitylogalerts
GroupShortName    : AG1
Enabled           : True
EmailReceivers   : {Action1_EmailAction-}
SmsReceivers     : {Action1_SMSAction-}
WebhookReceivers : {}
Id               : /subscriptions/a4fde29b-d56a-4f6c-8298-6c53cd0b720c/
                 : resourceGroups/default-activitylogalerts/providers/microsoft.insights/actionGroups/ActionGroup1
Name             : ActionGroup1
Type            : Microsoft.Insights/ActionGroups
Location        : Global
Tags            : {}
```

Alert1 alert criteria is triggered every minute.  
 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 number of email messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is [answer choice].

▼
0
4
6
12
60

The number of SMS messages that Alert1 will send in an hour is [answer choice].

▼
0
4
6
12
60

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: 60

One alert per minute will trigger one email per minute. Box 2: 12

No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes can be send, which equals 12 per hour.

Note: Rate limiting is a suspension of notifications that occurs when too many are sent to a particular phone number, email address or device. Rate limiting ensures that alerts are manageable and actionable.

The rate limit thresholds are:

SMS: No more than 1 SMS every 5 minutes. Voice: No more than 1 Voice call every 5 minutes. Email: No more than 100 emails in an hour.

Other actions are not rate limited.

References:

<https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/azure-docs/blob/master/articles/monitoring-and-diagnostics/monitoring-overv>

**NEW QUESTION 129**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription that contains a virtual machine scale set. The scale set contains four instances that have the following configurations:

> Operating system: Windows Server 2016

> Size: Standard\_D1\_v2

You run the get-azvmss cmdlet as shown in the following exhibit:

```
PS Azure:\> (Get-AzVmss -Name WebProd -ResourceGroupName RG1).VirtualMachineProfile.OsProfile.WindowsConfiguration

ProvisionVMAgent      : True
EnableAutomaticUpdates : False
TimeZone              :
AdditionalUnattendContent :
WinRM                  :

Azure:/
PS Azure:\> Get-AzVmss -Name WebProd -ResourceGroupName RG1 | Select -ExpandProperty UpgradePolicy

Mode RollingUpgradePolicy AutomaticOSUpgradePolicy
-----
Automatic                    Microsoft.Azure.Management.Compute.Models.AutomaticOSUpgradePolicy

Azure:/
PS Azure:\> []
```

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

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

When an administrator changes the virtual machine size, the size will be changed on up to [answer choice] virtual machines simultaneously.

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 4

When a new build of the Windows Server 2016 image is released, the new build will be deployed to up to [answer choice] virtual machines simultaneously.

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 4

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The Get-AzVmssVM cmdlet gets the model view and instance view of a Virtual Machine Scale Set (VMSS) virtual machine.

Box 1: 0

The enableAutomaticUpdates parameter is set to false. To update existing VMs, you must do a manual upgrade of each existing VM.

Box 2: 1

Below is clearly mentioned in the official Website

"The upgrade orchestrator identifies the batch of VM instances to upgrade, with any one batch having a maximum of 20% of the total instance count, subject to a minimum batch size of one virtual machine."

So, 20% from 4 ~1

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-upgrade-scale-set> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machine-scale-sets/virtual-machine-scale-sets-automatic-upgrade>

**NEW QUESTION 133**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

You need to ensure that User1 can assign a policy to the tenant root management group. What should you do?

- A. Create a new management group and delegate User1 as the owner of the new management group.
- B. Assign the Owner role for the Azure subscription to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure accessmanagement for Azure resources.
- C. Assign the Owner role for the Azure subscription to User1, and then modify the default conditional access policies.
- D. Assign the Global administrator role to User1, and then instruct User1 to configure access management for Azure resources.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The following chart shows the list of roles and the supported actions on management groups.

Azure Role Name	Create	Rename	Move**	Delete	Assign Access	Assign Policy	Read
Owner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Contributor	X	X	X	X			X
MG Contributor*	X	X	X	X			X
Reader							X
MG Reader*							X
Resource Policy Contributor						X	
User Access Administrator					X	X	

Note:

Each directory is given a single top-level management group called the "Root" management group. This root management group is built into the hierarchy to have all management groups and subscriptions fold up to it. This root management group allows for global policies and Azure role assignments to be applied at the directory level. The Azure AD Global Administrator needs to elevate themselves to the User Access Administrator role of this root group initially. After elevating access, the administrator can assign any Azure role to other directory users or groups to manage the hierarchy. As administrator, you can assign your own account as owner of the root management group.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 134**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Which command should you run?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 135**

- (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 136**

- (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 141**

- (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 146**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an on-premises network that you plan to connect to Azure by using a site-to-site VPN.

In Azure, you have an Azure virtual network named VNet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/16. VNet1 contains a subnet named Subnet1 that uses an address space of 10.0.0.0/24.

You need to create a site-to-site VPN to Azure.

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

NOTE: More than one order of answer choices is correct. You will receive credit for any of the correct orders you select.

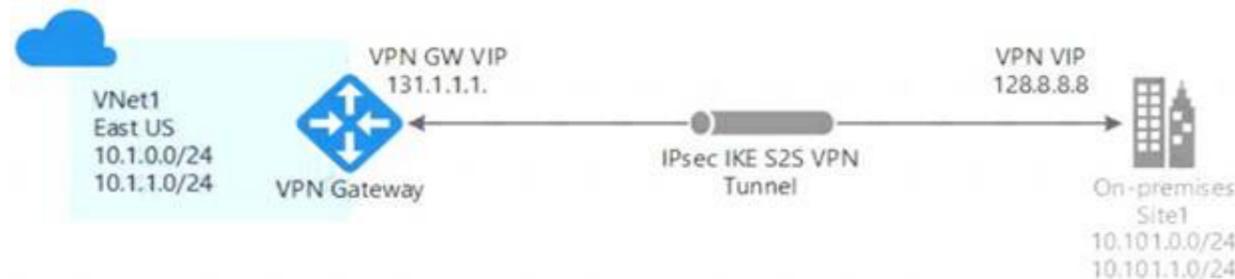
Actions	Answer Area
Create an Azure Content Delivery Network (CDN) profile.	
Create a VPN connection.	
Create a custom DNS server.	
Create a local gateway.	
Create a VPN gateway.	
Create a gateway subnet.	

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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



\* 1. Create a virtual network

You can create a VNet with the Resource Manager deployment model and the Azure portal

\* 2. Create the gateway subnet :

The virtual network gateway uses specific subnet called the gateway subnet. The gateway subnet is part of the virtual network IP address range that you specify when configuring your virtual network. It contains the IP addresses that the virtual network gateway resources and services use.

\* 3. Create the VPN gateway :

You create the virtual network gateway for your VNet. Creating a gateway can often take 45 minutes or more, depending on the selected gateway SKU.

\* 4. Create the local network gateway:

The local network gateway typically refers to your on-premises location. You give the site a name by which Azure can refer to it, then specify the IP address of the on-premises VPN device to which you will create a connection. You also specify the IP address prefixes that will be routed through the VPN gateway to the VPN device. The address prefixes you specify are the prefixes located on your on-premises network. If your on-premises network changes or you need to change the public IP address for the VPN device, you can easily update the values later.

\* 5. Configure your VPN device:

Site-to-Site connections to an on-premises network require a VPN device. In this step, you configure your VPN device. When configuring your VPN device, you need the following:

A shared key. This is the same shared key that you specify when creating your Site-to-Site VPN connection. In our examples, we use a basic shared key. We recommend that you generate a more complex key to use.

The Public IP address of your virtual network gateway. You can view the public IP address by using the Azure portal, PowerShell, or CLI. To find the Public IP address of your VPN gateway using the Azure portal, navigate to Virtual network gateways, then click the name of your gateway.

\* 6. Create the VPN connection:

Create the Site-to-Site VPN connection between your virtual network gateway and your on-premises VPN device.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 151**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

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

Subnet1 contains a virtual appliance named VM1 that operates as a router. You create a routing table named RT1.

You need to route all inbound traffic to VNet1 through VM1.

How should you configure RT1? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

**Answer Area**

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box1 : 10.0.0.0/16

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

Box 2 : Virtual appliance

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

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

Box 3 : GatewaySubnet

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

Reference:

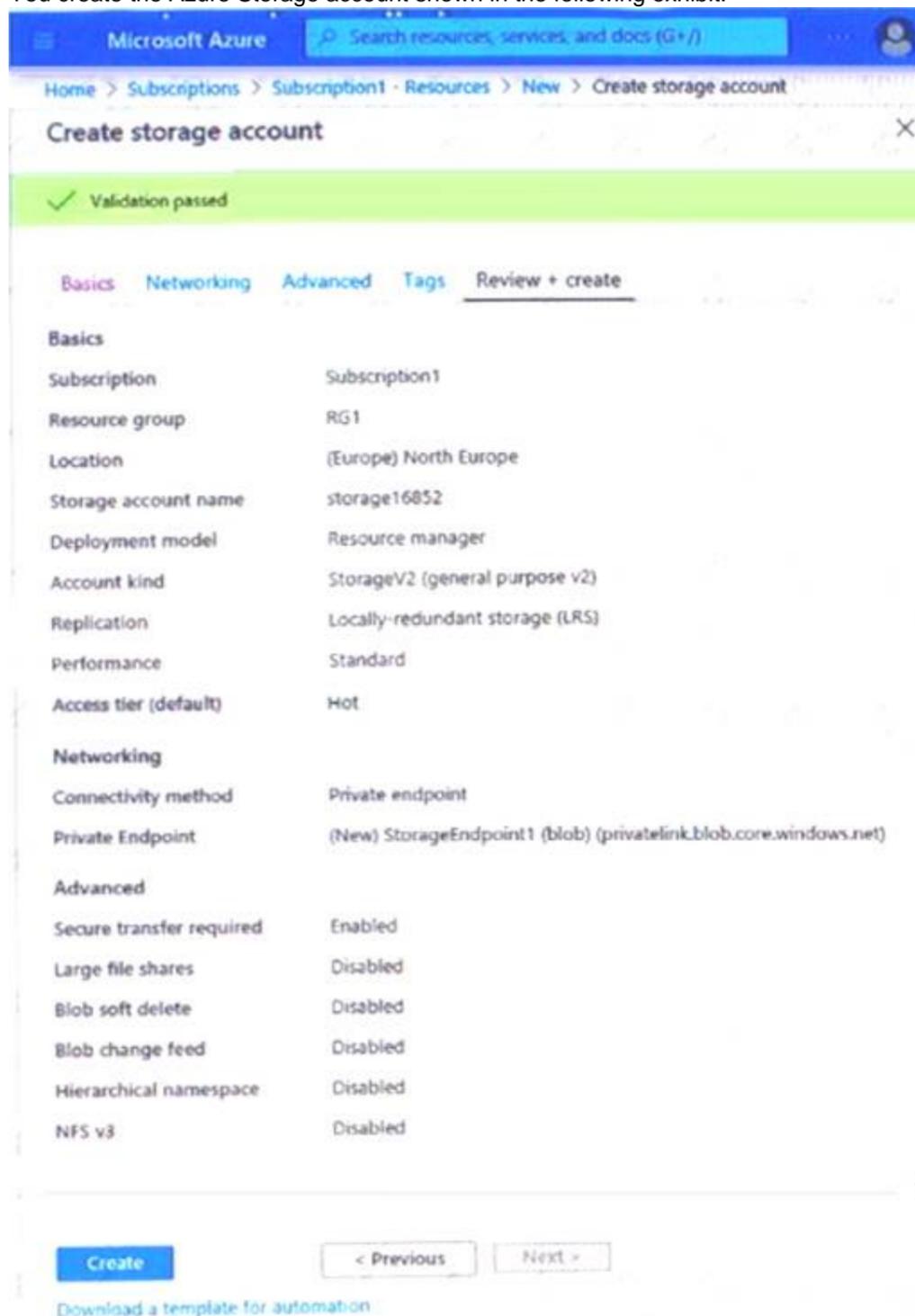
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-network/manage-route-table#create-a-route-table> <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/network-watcher/network-watcher-next-hop-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 154**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription.

You create the Azure Storage account shown in the following exhibit.



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

The minimum number of copies of the storage account will be [Answer choice]

1
2
3
4

To reduce the cost of infrequently accessed data in the storage account, you must modify the [Answer choice] setting.

Access tier (default)
Performance
Account kind
Replication

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box1: LRS will keep minimum three copies.  
 Box2: Changing the access tier from hot to cool will reduce the cost. In performance, standard is cheap.  
 In the Account kind, GPV2 is giving best price. Can be checked yourself using the pricing calculator on below link.  
 Reference:  
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-in/pricing/calculator/?service=storage>

**NEW QUESTION 156**

- (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 159**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019. You sign in to VM1 as a user named User 1 and perform the following actions:

- \* Create files on drive C.
- \* Create files on drive D.
- \* Modify the screen saver timeout.
- \* Change the desktop background. You plan to redeploy VM1.

Which changes will be lost after you redeploy VM1?

- A. the modified screen saver timeout
- B. the new desktop background
- C. the new files on drive D
- D. The new files on drive C

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

As D drive is temporary storage so new files on D drive will be lost. The screensaver, wall paper, new files on C drive are available after Redeploy.  
 Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/troubleshooting/redeploy-to-new-node-windows>

**NEW QUESTION 164**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

Name	Function
webapp1-prod	Production
webapp1-test	Staging

In webapp1-test, you test several changes to App1. You back up App1. You swap webapp1-test for webapp1-prod and discover that App1 is experiencing performance issues. You need to revert to the previous version of App1 as quickly as possible. What should you do?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

When you swap deployment slots, Azure swaps the Virtual IP addresses of the source and destination slots, thereby swapping the URLs of the slots. We can easily revert the deployment by swapping back.

You can validate app changes in a staging deployment slot before swapping it with the production slot. Deploying an app to a slot first and swapping it into production makes sure that all instances of the slot are warmed up before being swapped into production. This eliminates downtime when you deploy your app. The traffic redirection is seamless, and no requests are dropped because of swap operations. You can automate this entire workflow by configuring auto swap when pre-swap validation isn't needed.

After a swap, the slot with previously staged app now has the previous production app. If the changes swapped into the production slot aren't as you expect, you can perform the same swap immediately to get your "last known good site" back.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 167**

- (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 RG1 blade, you click Automation script.

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

\* 1. 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 172**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

Name	Type	Resource group	Tag
RG6	Resource group	Not applicable	None
VNET1	Virtual network	RG6	Department: D1

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

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

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

You deploy a virtual network named VNET2 to RG6.

Which tags apply to VNET1 and VNET2? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

VNET1: ▼

None
Department: D1 only
Department: D1, and RGroup: RG6 only
Department: D1, and Label: Value1 only
Department: D1, RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

VNET2: ▼

None
RGroup: RG6 only
Label: Value1 only
RGroup: RG6, and Label: Value1

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

VNET1: Department: D1, and Label:Value1 only.

Tags applied to the resource group or subscription are not inherited by the resources.

Note: Azure Policy allows you to use either built-in or custom-defined policy definitions and assign them to either a specific resource group or across a whole Azure subscription.

VNET2: Label:Value1 only. Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 174**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure subscription named Subscription1. Subscription1 contains a virtual machine named VM1. You have a computer named Computer1 that runs Windows 10. Computer1 is connected to the Internet.

You add a network interface named Interface1 to VM1 as shown in the exhibit (Click the Exhibit button.)

**Network Interface: interface1** Effective security rules Topology ⓘ  
 Virtual network/subnet: VMRD-vnet/default Public IP: IP2 Private IP: 10.0.0.6  
 Accelerated networking: Disabled

**INBOUND PORT RULES** ⓘ

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: Interface1) Add inbound  
 Impacts 0 subnets, 2 network interfaces

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINA...	ACTION
1000	default-allow-...	3389	TCP	Any	Any	Allow
65000	AllowVnetInBound	Any	Any	VirtualN...	VirtualN...	Allow
65001	AllowAzureLoadB...	Any	Any	AzureLo...	Any	Allow
65500	AllowAllInBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

**OUTBOUND PORT RULES** ⓘ

Network security group VM1-nsg (attached to network interface: Interface1) Add outbound  
 Impacts 0 subnets, 2 network interfaces

PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINA...	ACTION
65000	AllowVnetOutBo...	Any	Any	VirtualN...	VirtualN...	Allow
65001	AllowInternetOut...	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	Deny

From Computer1, you attempt to connect to VM1 by using Remote Desktop, but the connection fails. You need to establish a Remote Desktop connection to VM1. What should you do first?

- A. Start VM1.
- B. Attach a network interface.
- C. Delete the DenyAllOutBound outbound port rule.
- D. Delete the DenyAllInBound inbound port rule.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Note: Rules are processed in priority order, with lower numbers processed before higher numbers, because lower numbers have higher priority. Once traffic matches a rule, processing stops. As a result, any rules that exist with lower priorities (higher numbers) that have the same attributes as rules with higher priorities are not processed.

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

**NEW QUESTION 175**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure virtual machine named VM1 that runs Windows Server 2019.

You save VM1 as a template named Template1 to the Azure Resource Manager library. You plan to deploy a virtual machine named VM2 from Template1.

What can you configure during the deployment of VM2?

- A. virtual machine size
- B. operating system
- C. administrator username
- D. resource group

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

When deploying a virtual machine from a template, you must specify:

- > the Resource Group name and location for the VM
- > the administrator username and password
- > an unique DNS name for the public IP

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtual-machines/windows/ps-template>

**NEW QUESTION 180**

- (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:

<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> VM1 only
<input type="checkbox"/> VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
<input type="checkbox"/> VM1 and VM2 only
<input type="checkbox"/> A new Azure virtual machine only
<input type="checkbox"/> Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

You can restore VM1 to:

<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> VM1 only
<input type="checkbox"/> VM1 or a new Azure virtual machine only
<input type="checkbox"/> VM1 and VM2 only
<input type="checkbox"/> Any Windows computer that has Internet connectivity

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1 : VM1 and VM2 only

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

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

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

Box 2 : VM1 or A new Azure virtual machine only

When restoring a VM, you can't use the replace existing VM option for encrypted VMs. This option is only supported for unencrypted managed disks. And also You can restore files from a VM to the same server operating system, or to the compatible client operating system only. Hence "VM1 or A new Azure virtual machine only" is correct answer.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 182**

- (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 186**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have a virtual network named VNET1 that contains the subnets shown in the following table:

Name	Subnet	Network security group (NSG)
Subnet1	10.10.1.0/24	NSG1
Subnet2	10.10.2.0/24	None

You have two Azure virtual machines that have the network configurations shown in the following table:

Name	Subnet	IP address	NSG
VM1	Subnet1	10.10.1.5	NSG2
VM2	Subnet2	10.10.2.5	None
VM3	Subnet2	10.10.2.6	None

For NSG1, you create the inbound security rule shown in the following table:

Priority	Source	Destination	Destination port	Action
101	10.10.2.0/24	10.10.1.0/24	TCP/1433	Allow

For NSG2, you create the inbound security rule shown in the following table:

Priority	Source	Destination	Destination port	Action
125	10.10.2.5	10.10.1.5	TCP/1433	Block

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
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM1 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
VM2 can connect to the TCP port 1433 services on VM3.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Yes

The inbound security rule for NSG1 allows TCP port 1433 from 10.10.2.0/24 (or Subnet2 where VM2 and VM3 are located) to 10.10.1.0/24 (or Subnet1 where VM1 is located) while the inbound security rule for NSG2 blocks TCP port 1433 from 10.10.2.5 (or VM2) to 10.10.1.5 (or VM1). However, the NSG1 rule has a higher priority (or lower value) than the NSG2 rule.

Box 2: Yes

No rule explicitly blocks communication from VM1. The default rules, which allow communication, are thus applied.

Box 3: Yes

No rule explicitly blocks communication between VM2 and VM3 which are both on Subnet2. The default rules, which allow communication, are thus applied. Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 187**

- (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 190**

- (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 RG1 blade, you click Deployments.

Does this meet the goal?

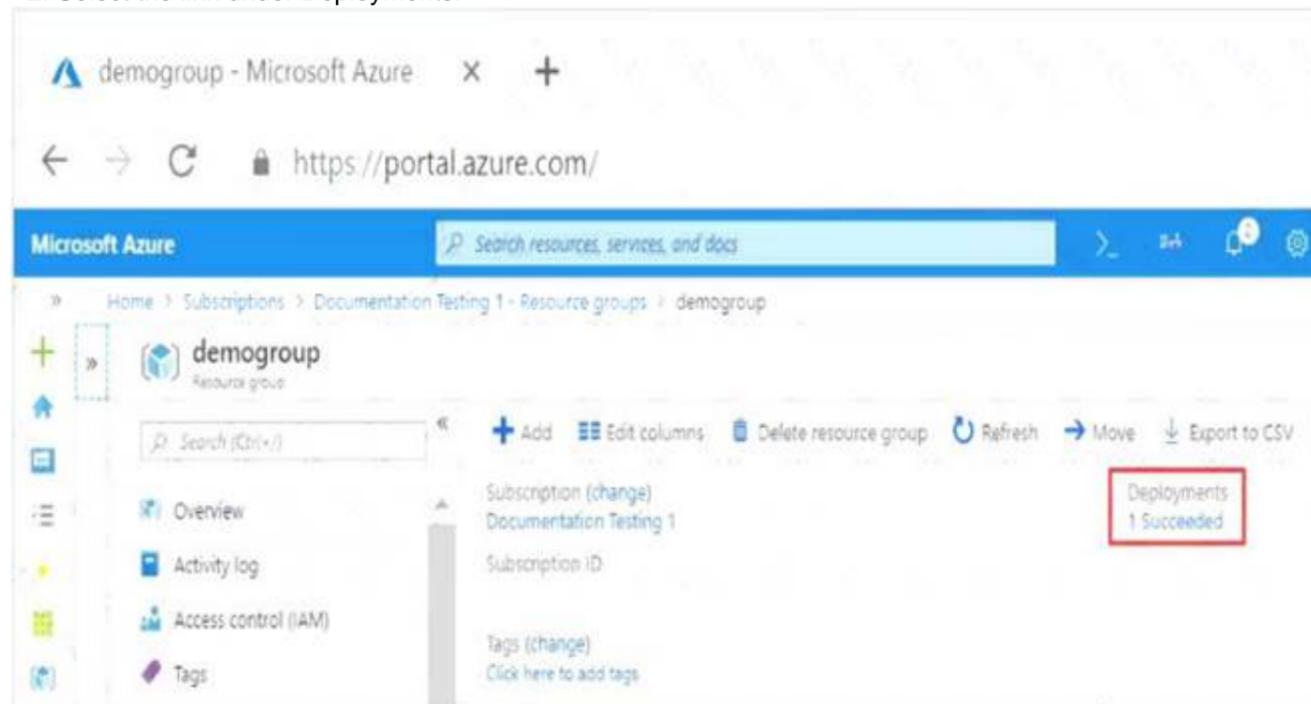
- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A**

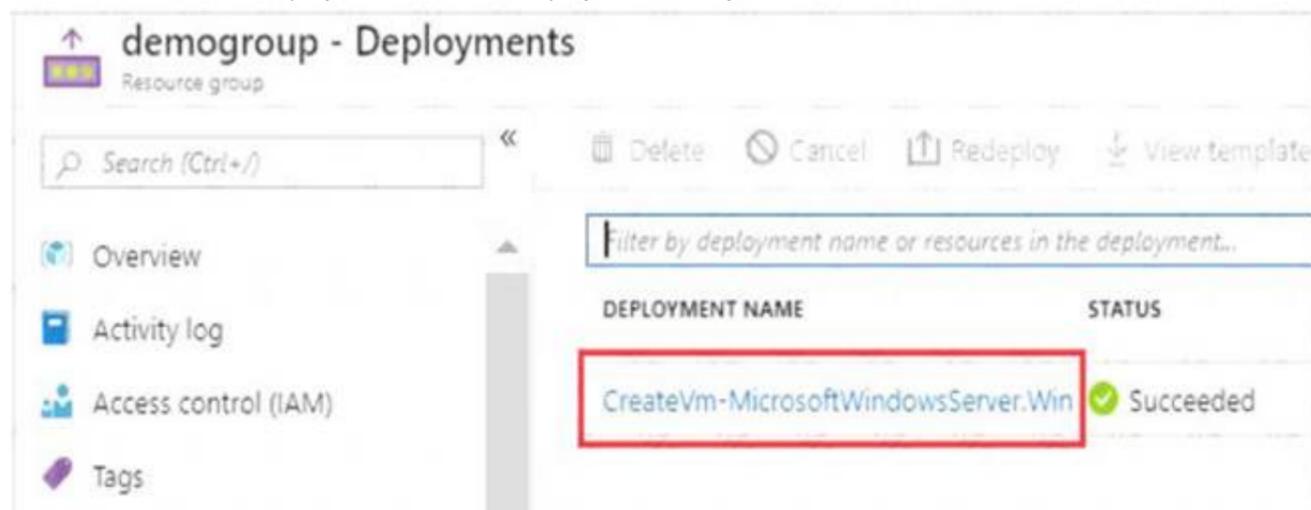
**Explanation:**

\* 1. Select the resource group (Here RG1) you want to examine.

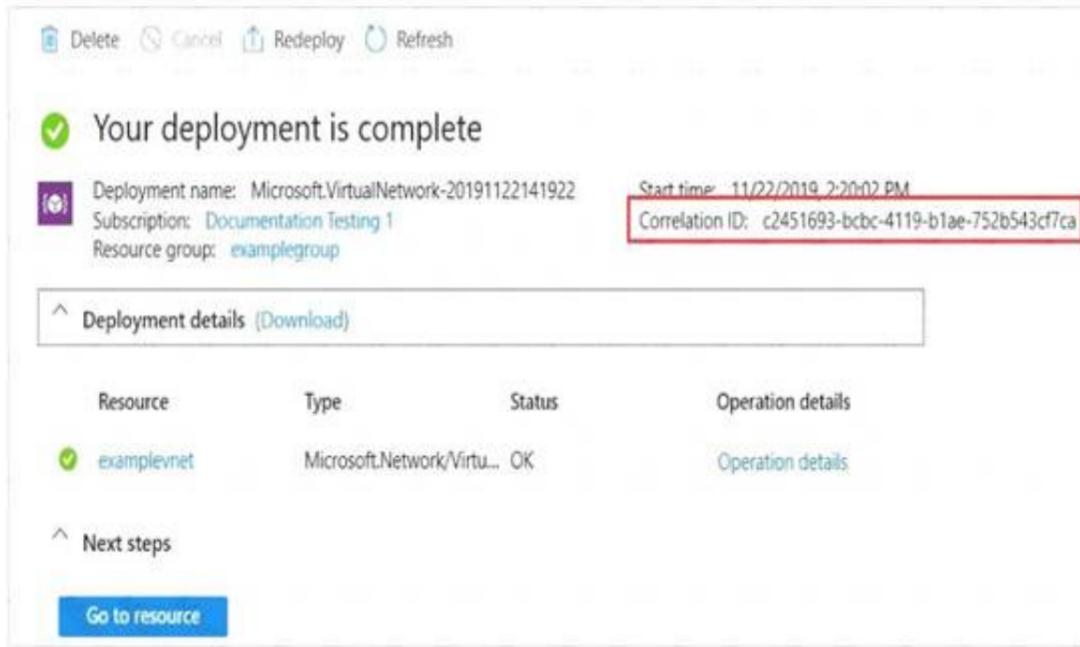
\* 2. Select the link under Deployments.



\* 3. Select one of the deployments from the deployment history.



\* 4. You will see a history of deployment for the resource group, including the correlation ID.



Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-resource-manager/templates/deployment-history?tabs=azure-porta>

**NEW QUESTION 192**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

Name	Subnet
VNet1	Sybn11
VNet2	Subnet12
VNet3	Subnet13

Subscription1 contains the virtual machines in the following table.

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

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

- > Name: LB1
- > SKU: Basic
- > Type: Internal
- > Subnet: Subnet12
- > Virtual network: VNET1

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

NOTE: each correct selection is worth one point.

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Statement 1 : Basic load balancer supports Virtual machine in a single Availability set or virtual machine scale set (VMSS) only . Hence this statement is correct.  
 Statement 2 : Basic load balancer supports Virtual machine in a single Availability set or virtual scale set only or one standalone VM. VM3 and VM4 are not part of any availability set or VMSS .Hence this statement is incorrect.  
 Statement 3 : Basic load balancer supports Virtual machine in a single Availability set or virtual scale set on or one standalone VM. VM5 and VM6 are not part of any availability set or VMSS .Hence this statement is incorrect.

	Standard Load Balancer	Basic Load Balancer
Backend pool size	Supports up to 1000 instances.	Supports up to 300 instances.
Backend pool endpoints	Any virtual machines or virtual machine scale sets in a single virtual network.	Virtual machines in a single availability set or virtual machine scale set.
Health probes	TCP, HTTP, HTTPS	TCP, HTTP

References:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/load-balancer/load-balancer-overview>

**NEW QUESTION 193**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

Name	Private IP address	Public IP address	Virtual network name	DNS suffix configured in Windows Server
VM1	10.1.0.4	52.186.85.63	VNET1	Adatum.com
VM2	10.1.0.5	13.92.168.13	VNET1	Contoso.com

You create a private Azure DNS zone named adatum.com. You configure the adatum.com zone to allow auto registration from VNET1. Which A records will be added to the adatum.com zone for each virtual machine? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area. NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

A records for VM1:

- None
- Private IP address only
- Public IP address only
- Private IP address and public IP address

A records for VM2:

- None
- Private IP address only
- Public IP address only
- Private IP address and public IP address

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The virtual machines are registered (added) to the private zone as A records pointing to their private IP addresses.

Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 195**

- (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 196**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) tenant.

You need to create a conditional access policy that requires all users to use multi-factor authentication when they access the Azure portal. Which three settings should you configure? To answer, select the appropriate settings in the answer area.

**Name**

Policy1

**Assignments**

Users and groups  
0 users and groups selected

Cloud apps  
0 cloud apps selected

Conditions  
0 conditions selected

**Access controls**

Grant  
0 controls selected

Session  
0 controls selected

**Enables policy**

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

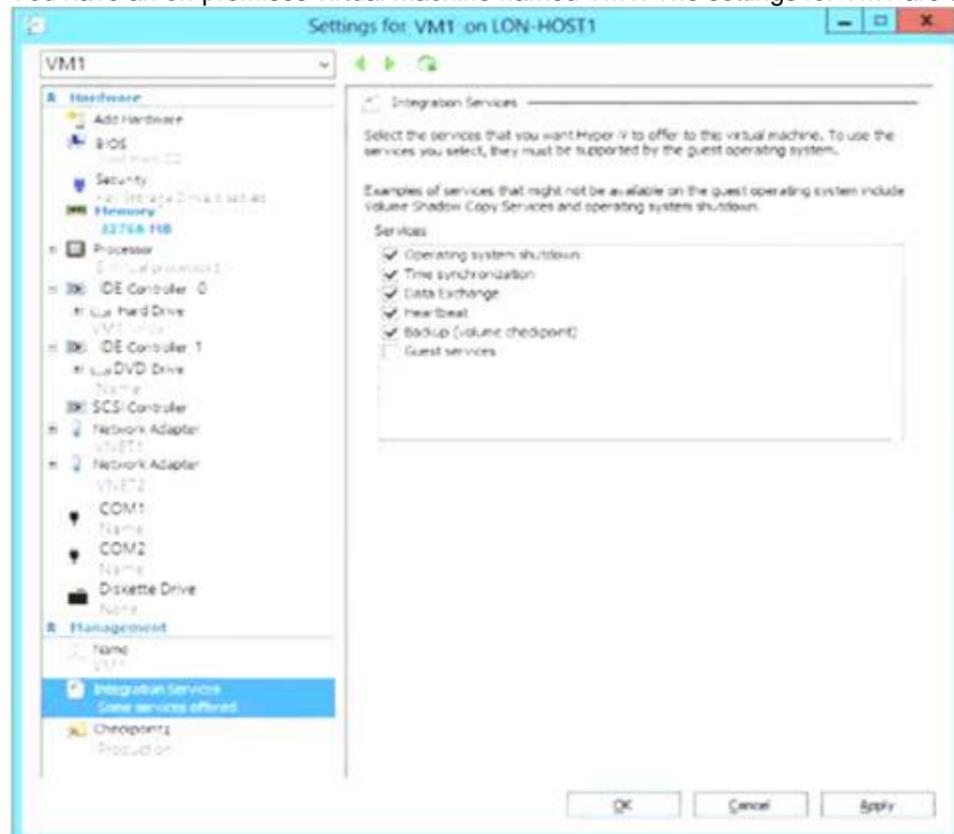
Reference:  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/conditional-access/app-based-mfa>

**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 200**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure web app named webapp1.

Users report that they often experience HTTP 500 errors when they connect to webapp1.

You need to provide the developers of webapp1 with real-time access to the connection errors. The solution must provide all the connection error details.

What should you do first?

- A. From webapp1, enable Web server logging
- B. From Azure Monitor, create a workbook
- C. From Azure Monitor, create a Service Health alert
- D. From webapp1, turn on Application Logging

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

To resolve this you need to catch connection error. When the connection fails for webapp, it happens on web server, not within application. You can find out the web server log by below steps:

Open the web application --> Go to Application Service logs --> Go to Web server logging (there are multiple switches there)

You can also see the errors live going to "Log stream" pane.

To ensure that you will get web server log, you have to enable it.



Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/app-service/troubleshoot-diagnostic-logs>

**NEW QUESTION 201**

- (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.

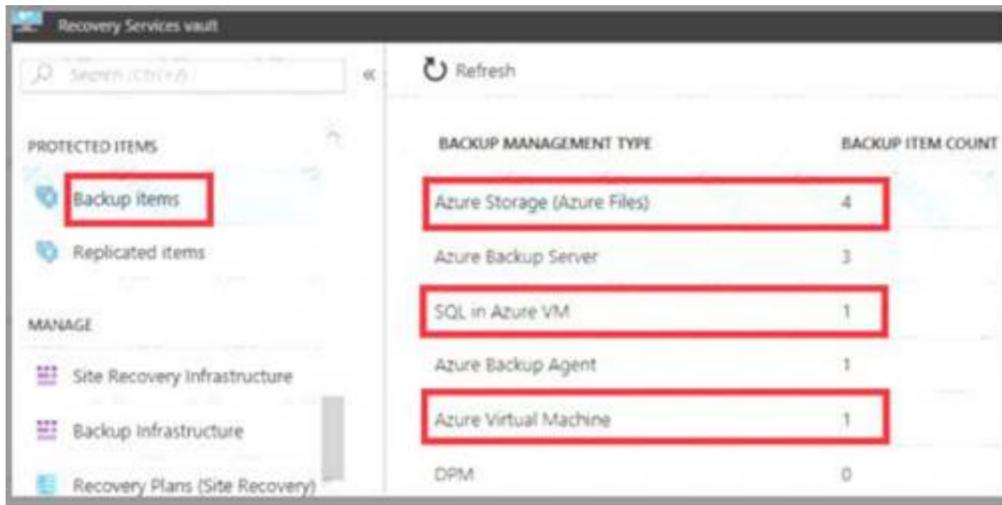
**Answer:** A

**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 204**

- (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 207**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You have an Azure Storage account named storage1 that uses Azure Blob storage and Azure File storage. You need to use AzCopy to copy data to the blob storage and file storage in storage1.

Which authentication method should you use for each type of storage? To answer, select the appropriate options in the answer area.

NOTE: Each correct selection is worth one point.

Blob storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

File storage:

- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) only
- Shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Access keys and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) and shared access signatures (SAS) only
- Azure Active Directory (Azure AD), access keys, and shared access signatures (SAS)

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

Box 1:

Both Azure Active Directory (AD) and Shared Access Signature (SAS) token are supported for Blob storage. Box 2:

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

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

**NEW QUESTION 208**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You create the following resources in an subscription:

- An Azure Container Registry instance named Registry1
- An Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS) cluster named Cluster1

You create a container image named App1 on your administrative workstation. You need to deploy App1 to cluster 1.

What should you do first?

- A. Create a host pool on Cluster1
- B. Run the docker push command.
- C. Run the kubectl apply command.
- D. Run the az aks create command.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

An Azure container registry stores and manages private Docker container images, similar to the way Docker Hub stores public Docker images. You can use the Docker command-line interface (Docker CLI)

for login, push, pull, and other operations on your container registry.

After you login to the registry you can run push command to upload the image.

Below is an sample of that command

docker push myregistry.azurecr.io/samples/nginx Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/container-registry/container-registry-get-started-docker-cli>

**NEW QUESTION 209**

- (Exam Topic 5)

You recently created a new Azure subscription that contains a user named Admin1.

Admin1 attempts to deploy an Azure Marketplace resource by using an Azure Resource Manager template.

Admin1 deploys the template by using Azure PowerShell and receives

the following error message: "User failed validation to purchase resources. Error message: "Legal terms have not been accepted for this item on this subscription.

To accept legal terms, please go to the Azure portal (<http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?LinkId=534873>) and configure programmatic deployment for the Marketplace item or create it there for the first time."

You need to ensure that Admin1 can deploy the Marketplace resource successfully. What should you do?

- A. From Azure PowerShell, run the Set-AzApiManagementSubscription cmdlet
- B. From the Azure portal, register the Microsoft.Marketplace resource provider
- C. From Azure PowerShell, run the Set-AzMarketplaceTerms cmdlet
- D. From the Azure portal, assign the Billing administrator role to Admin1

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The Set-AzMarketplaceTerms cmdlet saves the terms object for given publisher id(Publisher), offer id(Product) and plan id(Name) tuple.

Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/module/az.marketplaceordering/set-azmarketplaceterms?view=azps>

**NEW QUESTION 214**

- (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 the kubectl client. Does this meet the goal?

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Installing Azure CLI doesn't mean that Azure Kubernetes client is installed. So before running kubectl client command, you have install kubectl, the Kubernetes command-line client.

First need to run az aks install-cli to install Kubernetes CLI, which is kubectl Reference:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/cli/azure/aks?view=azure-cli-latest>

**NEW QUESTION 219**

- (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%3F)

**NEW QUESTION 224**

- (Exam Topic 5)

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

Name	IP address
VM1	10.0.1.4
VM2	10.0.2.4
VM3	10.0.3.4

Subscription1 contains a virtual network named VNet1 that has the subnets in the following table.

Name	Address space	Connected virtual machine
Subnet1	10.0.1.0/24	VM1
Subnet2	10.0.2.0/24	VM2
Subnet3	10.0.3.0/24	VM3

VM3 has a network adapter named NIC3. IP forwarding is enabled on NIC3. Routing is enabled on VM3. You create a route table named RT1. RT1 is associated to Subnet1 and Subnet2 and contains the routes in the following table.

Address prefix	Next hop type	Next hop address
10.0.1.0/24	Virtual appliance	10.0.3.4
10.0.2.0/24	Virtual appliance	10.0.3.4

You apply RT1 to Subnet1.

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
Network traffic from VM3 can reach VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If VM3 is turned off, network traffic from VM2 can reach VM1.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Network traffic from VM1 can reach VM2.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Box 1: Yes

Traffic from VM1 and VM2 can reach VM3 thanks to the routing table, and as IP forwarding is enabled on VM3, traffic from VM3 can reach VM1.

Box 2: No

VM3, which has IP forwarding, must be turned on, in order for traffic from VM2 to reach VM1.

Box 3: Yes

The traffic from VM1 will reach VM3, which thanks to IP forwarding, will send the traffic to VM2. Reference:

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

**NEW QUESTION 226**

- (Exam Topic 6)

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 event log on VM1 within an hour.

Solution: You create an Azure storage account and configure shared access signatures (SASs). You install the Microsoft Monitoring Agent on VM1. You create an alert in Azure Monitor and specify the storage account 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 231**

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